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Dodge Workers Balk New Speedup Method

—See Page 2-A

April Is a Month of Struggle in Michigan

WAR PERIL SPURS PEOPLE TO ACTION



April in Michigan will be a month of struggle for peace.

Michiganders are moving into high gear to show Winston Churchill and his Wall Street sponsors that the American people are not willing to be hurtled into a war of aggression.

The man in the street, in the shop, on the farm, is saying:

"America and Russia can and must live side by side at peace. We're sick of being taxed to the bone to fill the coffers of the armament makers and to bolster the reactionaries and royal wastrels of Europe."

That determination will be reflected at important mobilizations which are sure to be full of the same militancy which has brought out auto workers in shop after shop against speedup and layoffs.

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On April 1 and 2 the Civil Rights Congress rally and conference at Music Hall and Jewish Cultural Center will launch struggle against those who would muzzle forever the advocates of peace and security and equality.

On April 4 the state's spring elections will enable voters to express their disgust with Churchill's Republican and Democratic pals — with the Congress and administration which has ignored the people's needs, concentrating on voting huge appropriations for war.

On April 7 Professor Frederick L. Schuman, authority on American-Soviet relations, will expose the aggressive intent of the North Atlantic Pact at an Institute of Arts meeting.

APRIL 8 is a most important date. That evening Dmitri Shostakovich and other outstanding cultural and scientific figures from abroad will make their plea for peace at Music Hall, sponsored by the Michigan Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions and the Detroit Peace Council.

On April 21 the Michigan Young Progressives (YPA) will lead a big people's lobby in Lansing. The young Michiganders will stress the need for civil rights legislation, for protection against the mounting economic crisis, for funds to do what is needed to make this truly a land of peace and plenty.

Combined with these events, there are sure to be more and more protests pouring in to President Truman and Attorney General Clark against the trial of the 12 Communist leaders. The vicious bias of judge and jury will arouse Michigan trade unionists to the peril in which their unions stand should freedom of political thought be outlawed through this rigged trial. And all who seek peace will understand that their right to speak and act against war is at stake.

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CLIMAX to all these activities will be the May 1 Detroit rally of the Progressive Party where Henry A. Wallace will present his case for peace to the people of Michigan.

The sentiment against the Churchillian war moves is here. The vehicles for its expression are on hand. All that remains is organization of the struggle so that it will be effective.

Time is short. The danger is immediate. Michiganders: Act now!

People's Cry for Peace Jolts the War Makers

—See Page 3—

Progressive Party Asks Final Push for April 4th Elections

DETROIT.—Interest in the April 4 state election is growing keener, Progressive Party officials report. Volunteers working in shops and communities find that Michiganders are seeking just such a channel to express their resentment at the bi-partisan betrayal of civil rights and economic security promises.

The increasing danger to peace—seen in the North Atlantic Pact and the Churchill visit—has made many who voted for Truman in November realize that Henry Wallace and the Progressives were right.

"A last minute push is essential to bring the many thousands of potential Progressive Party voters to the polls," said Coleman Young, the party's state executive director. "Many feel resentment at the bi-partisan sellout and fear for the future—but too few as yet realize that their most effective protest is at the polls on April 4."

A tip-top example of Progressive Party "electioneering" is in Flint, where backing of Progressive candidates is combined with circulation of a petition to President Truman demanding that the Democrats fulfill their campaign promises by repealing Taft-Hartley and re-enacting the Wagner Act.

Genesee County Progressive Party Chairman Ralph Horton invited AFL and CIO locals to join the anti-T-H campaign. A mass signature-getting rally was scheduled for busy South Saginaw St. on April 1.

Other issues being stressed by the Progressive Party are the anti-Negro discrimination practiced by insurance companies and the need for increased unemployment benefits.

Candidates for state office are: Morton Eden for Supreme Court Justice, Georgina K. Fields and Ruby Sweetman for Regents of the University of Michigan, Walter H. Allmendinger for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Devera Stocker for Member of the Board of Education, Annabelle McLay and Clyde Smith for members of the Board of Agriculture and A. John Zaremba for Highway Commissioner.

April 4 marks the first time a progressive third party appears officially on Michigan's spring ballot.



MORTON EDEN, outstanding labor attorney, who is Progressive Party candidate for Justice of the State Supreme Court.



MRS. ANNABELLE McLAY, Progressive candidate for State Board of Agriculture, who is steeped in the agricultural know-how of the Wallace family.

AFL Teamsters' Organ Blasts Anti-Communist 'Excuse' for War Drive

DETROIT.—The people, not the diplomats, are ambassadors of peace, says the March issue of the **Michigan Teamster**, sent to 50,000 AFL union drivers. The Michigan Teamster warns its readers that all the protestations against Communism will lead nowhere and anyhow, it asks, where was it ever proved that the two systems of society, Capitalism and Communism cannot live together?

"Do we have the right," questions the Teamsters' newspaper, "to sacrifice millions of lives in another war for the sake of 'liberating' people who feel perfectly happy under their form of government?"

The Teamster then goes on to state that the experience of our generation seems to bear out the fact that diplomacy in the customary way is a questionable preserver of peace.

"The people, the real sufferers when war comes, are never asked or consulted."

The writer of the article editor George A. Lethem, goes on to state that he is against "painting this world black and white, and that everything we do is great and everything the other side does is wicked. That's neither honest or fruitful. It does justice to no one.

"Things are not being helped by overstating them. It seems that we have lost all moderation, and therefore our judgement often is carried away by our emotions.

He then advises no American talk of 'regimentation" in Russia. "Let's clean up our own house first, before we tell others what to do."

Sadowski Hits War Spending

DETROIT.—Rep. George Sadowski, Detroit Democrat, bitterly denounced the huge appropriations for war and the Marshall Plan as "nothing more than plain thievery of the income of the American worker."

Angered by the fact that $32,000,0000,000 will go to aid reactionary forces and war preparations, Sadowski warned Congress:

The greedy and selfish interests have swooped down upon us like a flock of vultures and by shouting 'communism' are picking the flesh off our bones. . . ."

He said that the bankers and internaional cartelists saw they could best rebuild their power and international cartels and monopolies by raiding the U. S. Treasury under the cry of saving the wo rld from communism.

Sadowski who was bitterly opposed for reelection by the Reuther-Scholls, Marshall Plan advocates in CIO because he supported Henry Wallace, continued his scorching attack against war preparations by stating:

"I serve notice now that I shall continue to vote against all these programs. And on the other hand, I shall support a decent old age pension, hospitalization, health and education of our citizens."

Exposing the fakery of the cry of danger to the United States from abroad, Sadowski said:

"The United States will not be destroyed by any foreign power, but the United States can be destroyed by our economy going into bankruptcy . . . which has been foisted upon our people by greedy and warminded people."



GEORGE SADOWSKI

He also exposed the phony economy program advanced by Herbert Hoover and his Committee when he said:

"It is indeed humorous to read the reports of the task force of the Hoover Commission making recommendations to save a few nickels here and there, and then to find no agency who would stand up and protest against the shelling out of billions of dollars to foreign nations."

Workers Nail Churchill Visit As Aid to the Big Monopolies

DETROIT.—Shop workers here were vehement in their statement to The Worker that Winston Churchill's visit here only helped to flame the fires of war. At the Bohn Aluminum plant 2, we got the following reactions:

John J. Delcioppo: "He should get out of the country. He is the world's troublemaker for war."

Reno Smith: "That bird wants to get us into another war. Our people don't want another war but guys like Churchill are here to pour oil on the fire."

Jim Finley: "I don't agree with anything he says and particularly the North Atlantic pact."

Alex Thomas: "I am against another war. I am in that age group that would have to go and this Churchill visit doesn't look good to me, with all his talk along with the rest of them about a North Atlantic defense pact."

Ed Kane: "Keep Churchill out of this country, we don't want another war. I am too old to fight but I am not in favor of sending our young people to fight for profiteers of England or America That's why I also am opposed to to the North Atlantic Pact."

Nick Swetnik: "People who speak for peace are kept out of our nation, while a rabid warmonger like Churchill eats chow with President Truman. What a deal."

John Reynolds, president of Bohn Aluminum Local 208: "His Fulton speech was what gave the headlines to the warmongering newspapers the last time. He is here again and we should answer him by demanding from our Congressmen that the North Atlantic Pact should be scrapped and peace be the thing we're for. That's what the workers want."

Scotty Sez

THE CULTURAL and Scientific Conference for World Peace has Wall Street scared silly. So they organized a "rival' group called the "Americans for Intellectual Freedom" who are busy rounding up any celebrities who will smear the Peace Conference. Unfortunately, a famous anti-Communist skin specialist will not be there.

Ilse Koch has a few more months in jail.

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Just by coincidence of course the darling of Imperialism, Winston Churchill, has arrived in our country in order to ignite war with the Soviet Union.

No one here knows what kind of cigars the old warmonger smokes but he better haul his ashes back to England.

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THAT THERE HAS BEEN promotions in the Soviet Army is explained by the **Detroit News** as follows: It may be a move to put the Red Army on a war footing; maybe the military is restive under political control; maybe Bulganin has ulcers; or maybe Vasilevsky has important friends in the Politburo.

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Here is the explanation for these explanations: Maybe the News doesn't know; maybe it tells lies; maybe it doesn't like Socialism; or maybe the editor has a publisher in the front office who has ulcers.

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THE RECENT CENSORSHIP of any photos showing the President in bathing trunks with a protruding stomach naturally has a political side. All the world now sees Harry Truman as the outstanding symbol of Capitalism.

It wouldn't do to show him gone to pot.

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INSIDE STORY OF CHRYSLER LAYOFFS

How Dodge Workers Balk At Firm's Crafty Squeeze

HAMTRAMCK.—Chalk marks drawn across assembly lines and labelled "End of Operation" are the "new look" in Chrysler's postwar speed-up drive. Productivity campaigns against isolated operations, disciplinary actions against a few workers, wholesale layoffs of unaffected departments and other techniques are intended to squeeze at least another $89,000,000 profit from Chrysler workers in 1949, even though car sales have hit the skids.

The chalk marks have welded unity of Chrysler workers, but on the other are sapping off their militancy into uncoordinated, indecisive walkouts.

In its test run at Dodge Main, Chrysler selected an eight-minute operation involving 28 workers on one of two assembly lines in Dept. 99 (trim), fourth floor. Six superintendents stood alongside the chalk mark to intimidate any worker who might dare to step across it.

When the foreman had earlier removed 20 percent of the workers from the operation, those remaining no longer completed their work at the same spot. Continuing to do each job in eight minutes, they had been carried slowly down the line. General foremen and superintendents had taken up positions behind the workers. Watching and inspecting finished jobs, these officials attempted to prod individual workers into moving faster.

After three weeks of tense daily skirmishing, Dodge forced the workers the entire length of the quarter-mile building over the course of an eight-hour day.

The workers wavered and knocked a half-minute off their working time. Chrysler repeated the process later and took another half-minute.

Chrysler ordered night-shift repairmen to complete the target operation on unfinished bodies and work their way back to the group's original station while the line stood still—thus pitting production workers against repairmen. When Trim Unit leaders objected, Chrysler began keeping older workers to complete the jobs after dismissing the rest—thus building antagonism among workers of different seniority standings.

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The first 11 workers to cross the chalk mark, when it appeared, received one-day disciplinary layoffs. The remaining workers continued as before to the end of the building, at which point Chrysler shut down the line. Workers on the other line then walked off their jobs.

Chrysler laid off a half-dozen departments and issued a press release stating that more than 10,000 had been sent home because of a "slowdown" of only 12 trim workers. Second chalk mark offenders were given three-day layoffs.

Meanwhile, as workers continued to be carried down the line, Chrysler began laying off three or four of them at a time, no longer bothering to draw a chalk mark, but simply picking those who had slipped furthest down the line. When even this tactic failed to faze the group, foremen handed layoffs to workers indiscriminately during lunch periods. After six weeks of battle, Chrysler had squeezed two minutes from the operation and was still removing 20 percent of the workers from the group.

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Reaction to the chalk mark was at first simple defiance without organized retaliation, resulting in disciplinary layoffs and mass shutdowns. When the target group first approached the mark, workers gathered alongside the line and enthusiastically urged them on.

When the chief steward was laid off because he so violently protested the disciplinary action, however, more than 500 workers refused to work without their leader in the plant.

When three workers were disciplined, a day later, the workers—now assured of support by their unit officers—instantly dropped their tools, accompanied the victims out of the plant, and were followed by the entire department.

Then Chrysler tried to provoke a disturbance immediately before a scheduled layoff.

Knowing that the workers had already struck Midland Steel, which supplies Chrysler with frames, and desiring not to jeopardize eligibility for unemployment compensation, unit officers suggested that workers on the unmolested line, which was running behind schedule, help those on the target line temporarily. They responded enthusiastically and prevented disciplinary action until the layoff order came through.

The workers carried out specific directives and suggestions of unit leaders to the letter. Their greatest lament was that these directives were too few, infrequent and puny in scope.

Why Workers Strike Midland

Editor, Michigan Worker:

On March 23 the Midland Steel Co. fired 11 workers in our shop because they asked for settlement of a grievance that had been hangfire for two and a half years. As I write this we are on strike because on the general assembly line the company tried to up the standard from 102 on the old model to 150 frames this year.

This means for us workers not only speedup but also wage cuts as we are under a group piece work system. We fought back against this, we Negro and white workers. After the company fired 11 men over this, 2,500 men walked out last Thursday.

The day after we set up a picket line, the Reuther International Union office told our local executive board that we were on a wildcat strike and that they would not support us, unless we went back to work and took a secret strike vote, then they would try to authorize the strike.

MIDLAND STEEL WORKER.

Nat GANLEY — Rank and File Battle Speedup But Brass Takes Company Line

Rank and file auto workers in a number of Detroit plants last week struck back against company speedup, but in some cases they were hogtied by their UAW leaders from winning victories in the fight.

In Dodge's main plant trim shop, the door mould operation has more work to it this year than in 1948. Hence, the workers were turning out 7½ jobs, equal to 11 jobs of the old model. The corporation demanded 12 jobs.



NAT GANLEY

For days the moulders fought back against speedup and the penalties inflicted against the leaders of their fight. When the corporation, for example, gave three men a three-day penalty layoff for fighting the speedup, all of the 500 workers on their floor walked out with them.

But UAW Brass Hatter Norm Matthews intervened. The announcement was then made to Dodge main stewards that an agreement was reached with the corporation for 10 jobs as the new "speedup standard." The day following this announcement, the Dodge management proceeded to speedup another door trim operation on the fifth floor, affecting older seniority men. The workers let unfinished jobs pile up, and the Trim Dept. was again shut down.

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DODGE IS no exception. At Chrysler-Jefferson, the corporation gave the ultimatum to metal finishers in Dept. B-72: "You will do 36 jobs instead of 28." In resistance, the metal finishers left their jobs and the whole plant joined them solidly.

The Midland Steel Co. makes car frames for the Chrysler Corp. On their general assembly line the company tried to raise the standard from 102 on the old model to 150 frames this year. This means not only speedup, but also wage cuts, since most of these workers are under a group piece work system.

The Midland workers fought back, spearheaded by the Negro workers in the paint shop. They demanded that a long-standing grievance be adjusted to allow them to make 18 percent over their guaranteed rate of $1.47½ per hour. The 18 percent piece work earning is provided for in the union contract. After the company fired 11 men over this dispute, which included one white and 10 Negro workers, all of the 2,500 workers in the plant walked out in protest.

WHY WAS this speedup drive unleashed in two major Chrysler plants and in a key Chrysler supplier?

Chrysler grabbed off $89,000,000 in profits last year. With the car market going down, they aim to do as good or better this year, even if they sell less cars. They aim to take it out of the hides of their workers.

Here's the backing they count on: Reuther's acceptance of the 2-cent GM wage cut; the pressure of 66 unemployed to each 1,000 eligible workers in Michigan areas, according to MUCC figures; Truman's betrayal of his election promises; the failure of the auto workers so far to speak up against the Wall Street North Atlantic pact which rushes us towards war; and the fact that the UAW is not fighting to halt the greatest frameup against American democracy since 1776—namely the phony thought-control trial of the Communist leaders in New York.

It's clear that if there were mass support among auto workers for the fight against war and for saving American democracy by preventing the illegalization of the Communist Party, the auto barons wouldn't dare unleash this renewed drive of wage cuts, speedup and union-wrecking. We can't win economic security without halting the drive towards war and fascism.

Chrysler would rather provoke its strikes and stoppages now, than wait until the coming wage bargaining commences.

BUT IF THE UAW Brass Hats succeed in beating down the militant resistance of the auto workers to speedup and wage cuts now, then the workers may not have the fighting morale for the greater battle when bargaining day rolls around.

There's only one conclusion for the workers. They can't rely on their union Brass Hats to do the job for them. They might as well follow the UAW constitution which declares the membership to be the union's highest authority and take things into their own hands.

UAW POLL NETS GAIN AND LOSS

DETROIT.—A set-back for Pat Greathouse, Reutherite regional director of the UAW Illinois-Wisconsin area and a victory for the Reuther forces in Cadillac Local 22 in Detroit and Buick Local 599 in Flint highlighted returns from elections of UAW local officers last week.

This brings the returns to 49 locals, with 25 of them recording anti-Reuther results, 17 pro-Reuther and 7 recording mixed results. There are some 900 UAW locals, most of them in small shops.

Dave Miller, incumbent anti-Reuther prexy of Cadillac Local 22, received 1,288 votes to 1,400 for George Scopus, his Reutherite opponent, and 253 votes for Pitt, anti-Reutherite who ran independent

Reuther forces for the first time in two years won all posts, except recording secretary in Flint Buick Local 599, Joe Berry was defeated as prexy 2,657 to 2,450.

Returns from Greathouse's region showed:

Local 453, Amalgamated, Hilliard Ellis, anti-Reuther administration re-elected without opposition. Local 788, Ill. Malleable, anti-Reuther Solak administration re-elected. Ford Local 551, middle-road Hamby administration re-elected.

Kensington Steel Local 162, Reuther-Greathouse administration won the election. Local 447, Revere Copper, anti-Greathouse slate elected. But they don't oppose Reuther. Local 719, Electromotive, pro-Reuther-Greathouse administration remains.

Local 6, Harvester, Melrose Park, recorded a complete rout of the Reuther-Trotskyite slate. New officers strongly opposed to Greathouse.

Anti-Greathouse slates were also elected in Chicago Bumper Local 932, Great Lakes Spring Local 457 and Local 72, Nash-Kelvinator. However, the anti-Reuther sentiment in these locals is mixed.

Local 75, Seaman body, elected anti-Reuther officers for all posts except the presidency. The local prexy supports Reuther, but opposes Reuther's Regional Director Greathouse.

Additional reports from Plymouth Local 51 in Detroit now show 5 officers in the anti-Reuther column and 5 in the Reuther column, as compared with a pro-Reuther majority in the Local Board prior to the election. Frank Danowski was defeated for president and the control of the local will be decided in the race for shop committee.

Inroads made by the Reutherites were previously recorded in Fleetwood Local 15, where the Reuther ticket defeated the Trotskyite John Anderson slate, the primary election results in Cadillac and the defeat of Frank Danowski in Plymouth.

In contrast, Reutherite administrations were toppled over in Dodge Local 3, Federal Mogul Local 202, Kaiser-Fraser Local 142, Detroit Steel Local 351 and Harvester Local 6 in Melrose Park, Ill.

Record Local 600 Vote Answers Bugas

DEARBORN.—Ford Local 600 election of officers for the coming year has produced a record vote of the workers, 50,000 casting their ballots between March 21 and 25. Never in the history of this mighty local which has had as high as 87,000 members, back in 1941, till today with 65,000, has such a turnout been seen.

Tremendous vital issues moved the Ford workers in this election. The imprudent and arrogant edict of company vice president John Bugas that no wage increase will be granted in 1949, nor any pension paid by the company, but rather speedup will be increased 22 percent, has moved the Ford workers.

The great vote shows they feel that with such an offensive against them, the only way to fight unitedly is through the union. The older workers who are being thrown out onto Miller Road daily by the score know that only a fighting union can win.

Another thing stimulating the great turnout has been the belly-crawling policies of the Thompson clique. Thompson on Feb. 12, 1949, said that wage increases will not answer Ford workers' problems. Speedup was a "red plot," according to him. He characterized Bugas' demand for 22 percent increase in production as "a publicity stunt."

No battlecry for struggle has been sounded by him, rather his long and windy columns in Ford Facts, talk about supporting judges for reelection, most of whom are vicious foes of organized labor. Again and again he has deliberatey sabotaged any militant action by workers fighting the company's attacks on the union membership.

Leading the fight to expose this misleader has been the Michigan Worker and the Dearborn section of the Communist Party.

The Dearborn Communists issued a quarter of a million leaflets on speedup that made the entire plant conscious of the need for action.

How Jimcrow Plunders Virginia

Wall Street's Byrd Machine Monopolizes Politics, Robs the People

"Every government degenerates when trusted to the rulers of the people alone. The people themselves, therefore, are the only safe depositories."—Thomas Jefferson.

By Alice Burke

RICHMOND, Va.

For two decades the notorious Byrd machine has had a stranglehold on the economic, political and social life of 2,677,773 Virginians, a third of whom are Negro. Boss of the machine is Democratic U. S. Sen. Harry Flood Byrd, the millionaire apple grower who was elected to the Senate in 1934 by only seven percent of Virginia's adult population. Previously he was Governor of Virginia.

Virginia, the "cradle of democracy," itself has no democracy. A vicious system of Jimcrow national oppression of the Negro people, polltax, voting restrictions and tricky registration qualifications have deprived more than three-fourths of Virginia's adult population of the right to vote.

Virginia is controlled by a combination of Wall Street industrialists and big landowners operating through one of the most entrenched and vicious political machines in America—the wealthy, despotic and unscrupulous Byrd machine.

A handful of men, hand-picked by Byrd, run the machine. The machine, in turn, through its control of the Democratic Party and state and federal patronage, runs every government department—state, county and city.

Here's how the set-up is controlled.

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ALL OF THE STATE employes, as well as certain county and city employes, such as Commonwealth attorneys, county and city treasurers, have no tenure. Their tenure and salary is determined every year by the State Compensation Board which was established by Byrd in 1934. The board is chaired by Byrd's right-hand man, E. R. Combs, who is also secretary of the State Senate. For both his jobs he makes $10,500 yearly—more than the Governor's salary.

Besides this, the Compensation Board, through the state, pays part of the salaries of county and city officials. Because of this government employes have to toe the mark. They dare not say a word against the Byrd machine and its lieutenants—otherwise it's a pay-cut the next year or no job. **Less than one-tenth of one percent of the state employes are Negro.**

Thanks to the Byrd machine, the Wall Street bankers and industrialists who own controlling interests in most of southern industry, together with the local industrialists and plantation owners, have kept Virginia a semi-feudal colony.

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THE NATIONAL OPPRESSION of the Negro people is the chief reason why Byrd has been able to rule Virginia and why Wall Street is able to drain huge superprofits out of all Virginians, Negro as well as white.

Jimcrow, segregation and lynch terror are the weapons of Byrd and of Wall Street against the growing unity and militancy of the people. Twelve cross burnings have taken place in Virginia during the past year—eight of them in the black belt counties near the site where Nat Turner led the famous rebellion against the slaveholders.

Wall Street and plantation owners rule the state and the people pay the price. Virginia's industrial workers, as the workers of all southern states, are robbed of $10 every week because of the Jimcrow system. The results can be seen at a glance—sub-standard housing, poor health and undernourishment are everywhere. The segregated dual school system robs both Negro and white children of an adequate education.

"Ten cent an hour Harry" is what Byrd is called by Virginia's working people because of the infamously low wages paid to agricultural workers in his apple orchards. He serves Wall Street well. There is no minimum wage law. The child labor law is completely inadequate.

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ALL THESE AGENCIES are administered by Byrd's henchmen. It was Byrd's handpicked Governor Tuck who drafted striking utility workers into the militia in 1946 and defeated the workers' demands. Tuck then jammed through one of the most vicious anti-strike laws, which prohibits organization of city, county or state employes.

At this very moment Byrd is mailing out thousands of letters to Virginia farmers, postage paid by the American taxpayers thanks to the franking privilege, in an effort to mobilize them against the 75-cent minimum wage bill and repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

All working Virginians pay the price for Byrd's Wall Street rule. The heaviest price, however, is being paid by the one-third who are Negro. Segregation and discrimination is enforced by law. Schools for Negro children are far worse than those for white children. Negroes receive the lowest wages, live in the worst slums, and suffer most from lack of medical, dental and hospital care.

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PARTICULARLY VICIOUS is the almost complete exclusion of Negroes from Virginia's major industry—textile. Most other industrial jobs are also closed to them by discrimination. In Norfolk, where the Ford assembly plant employs some 1,500, less than a dozen are Negro! In other industries they are restricted almost entirely to the least skilled and lowest paying jobs.

Negroes who do find jobs in industry are the last to be hired and the first to be laid off. In the tobacco industry in Richmond Negro workers with as much as 16 years seniority are being laid off because of speedup and new machinery.

More than anything else Byrd and his masters fear the unity of Negro and white. The movement to abolish segregation has been growing. This is being answered with increased terror and vicious "white supremacy" ravings. The machine plots to squeeze millions out of the people by the proposed sales tax in order to maintain the vicious segregated dual school system.

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THE LOCAL PRESS and radio, dominated by the machine, **calls for armed resistance** should federal civil rights legislation be enacted. They know that their stranglehold, and the super-profits of Wall Street, depend on the continuation of the Jimcrow national oppression of the Negro people. They shudder at the growing unity of Negro and white to abolish segregation, because it threatens their rule.

But Byrd's control over Virginia is not a problem of Virginians alone. Byrd also controls, almost completely, the Virginia delegation in Congress which has lined up the reactionaries in Congress to defeat progressive legislation, and enact anti-labor, anti-people's measures.

Byrd is a supporter of the Truman bi-partisan war drive and joins with the administration in its red-baiting, its loyalty oaths and unconstitutional efforts to outlaw the Communist Party.

While he opposes Truman's demagogic promises and speeches on civil rights and progressive legislation, Byrd actually is a great aid to Truman as are the other southern reactionaries who give Truman an alibi for his own failure to push through legislation which the people want.

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FOR TWO DECADES, while autocratically ruling Virginia, Byrd has served his Wall Street-plantation owner masters not only in Virginia but also in the halls of Congress.

But Virginians have never given up the fight to smash the Byrd machine. Slowly but surely the unity of the people against the machine has been rising. It has gained headway swiftly in the past few years.

Two years ago, around Roosevelt's program, a loose grouping of Negro, labor and other progressive forces came within sight of victory. A switch of 25,000 votes would have defeated Byrd for reelection to the Senate.

Since then, a Negro was elected to the Board of County Supervisors in Nansemond County. A prominent Negro attorney, Oliver Hill, was elected to the Richmond City Council. A labor man, president of the Richmond Central Labor Union, AFL, was elected to the State Legislature. The Negro people and labor have become much more active politically. Dozens of Negro and labor candidates have run for election to various local offices.

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THIS YEAR'S ELECTION for Governor and the State Legislature presents a real opportunity to deal a fatal blow to the Byrd clique. In several areas there are excellent opportunities to elect Negro and labor candidates to the Legislature provided that the labor movement will join with the Negro people and progressive forces and work out a joint campaign strategy and a united progressive, militant program.



SEN. HARRY BYRD

SOUTH in STRUGGLE

What Frank Graham's Appointment Means to People of Carolinas

NOTE: This week Junius Scales, chairman of the Carolinas District of the Communist Party and veteran of World War II, has written a guest column about North Carolina, where he and generations of his family were born and reared.—SAM HALL

By Junius Scales

Chairman, Carolinas District, Communist Party

THE PEOPLE of North Carolina were generally surprised to hear March 22 that Governor W. Kerr Scott had appointed university president Frank Graham, to fill a vacancy in the U. S. Senate. "Liberal" machine Democrats, right-wing trade union leaders, and many Negro people gave the new Senator blankcheck support, convinced that he can do no wrong. The Dixiecrats and the more reactionary Democrats were enraged.

Most North Carolinians consider Dr. Graham something of a "radical." He has been president of the University of North Carolina since 1930, and has contributed toward making it the oustanding Southern university, and a center of liberalism.

However, Graham's desire is to make progress without hurting any one's feelings. He holds the belief that the struggle against fascism and white supremacy in the U. S. must be waged as a moral and religious educational campaign. This dulls his ability to come to grips with the material and economic basis for the centuries-old subjugation of the Negro people.

★

GRAHAM'S progressivism had serious weaknesses before the war (witness his red-baiting in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare). These weaknesses have intensified since the war. Recently, especially since Roosevelt's death, he has engaged in more frequent red-baiting. He is tied completely to Truman's foreign policy and war program.



FRANK GRAHAM

The State Department used him to give liberal coloration to its machinations in Indonesia (much as it used Mark Ethridge, another Southern liberal for similar purposes in Greece and Bulgaria). Lately, he has become a national committee member of ADA. He is not so brave in defense of free speech as he was in the Roosevelt days. He upheld the action of lesser University officials in barring John Gates, editor of The Worker from speaking on the campus because he was under indictment. Many of the Democratic hacks who fought him bitterly in the '30s lately have had kind words for him.

However, Graham is not the customary type of Southern Senator, and many people are asking why he was appointed. Much of the answer lies in the peculiar position that North Carolina occupies in the South. The Democratic Party in North Carolina has ruled, when possible, with a velvet glove. A policy of force and violence was used against the Negro people only in Reconstruction days, and to destroy the unity achieved with small white farmers in the Populist period. Subsequently, under the guidance of men like C. B. Aycock, Josephus Daniels, O. Max Gardner, and the present Governor Scott, corporation rule has proceeded under the guise of liberalism, paternalism, and "go forward" programs in marked contrast to most other Southern states.

★

DESPITE all the talk of "progress" and "solving the Negro problem," actual conditions of the Negro people are not a great deal better than in the rest of the South. Although the Negro population is about the same, much fewer Negroes vote in North Carolina than in Georgia. When the plantation system operates in the East, police brutality is a daily occurrence and there is always the threat of lynching.

Negroes are being driven from industry, unemployment is daily increasing. The proportion of funds spent on Negro education, as compared to white, is one of the lowest in the South. As might be expected conditions of white workers are bad. The average weekly unemployment compensation payment is the lowest in the country. As a part of Scott's "go forward" program, the minimum compensation has just been raised from four dollars to six dollars per week! Only a small percentage of the state's industrial workers are organized, and there is an anti-closed shop law on the books.

Under these conditions the people are becoming more demanding. The Graham appointment must be considered as recognition by the state and national administrations of the fact that we are entering a period of growing mass struggles. It is an attempt to use Graham's liberal reputation to encourage illusions about the Democratic Party and it is a concession to the common people.

Graham's record and recent statements indicate that mass movements in North Carolina can ensure a progressive vote from him on such issues as Taft-Hartley, Mundt-Nixon, minimum wage, and health insurance. The common people cnnot lean back complacently because they see in him a person far superior to corporation lawyers like McLendon and party bosses like Umstead and Waynick. There will be pressure on Graham from two directions. Reactionary pressure will come from his support of the Truman Administration and its foreign policy. The other pressure that must be created is the mass movement of the working class and the Negro people to [illegible]

Negroes Stage Boycott Over Cop Brutality

GREENVILLE, N. C. — The Negro people of this eastern North Carolina black-belt town are fighting back against Jim Crow.

On February 2, George Raymond Whitfield, a young Negro veteran, was waiting for a young lady in the lobby of a movie theatre in the Negro section of town. He was rudely ordered to leave by the white theatre manager. Whitfield replied he would leave when he met the girl he was waiting for. The theatre manager called two cops and the three of them drove Whitfield to the city jail. He was told to get out of the car and was knocked cold as he stepped from the door.

He gained consciousness several hours later in jail with his head badly beaten. In spite of pleas by his family physician he was refused medical treatment. As a result one of his eyes is probably permanently damaged.

Mr. Whitfield was tried on three charges: (1) trespassing, for which he was fined $15.00, (2) resisting arrest, 60 days in jail and (3) assaulting an officer, 90 days in jail. The case was appealed and is pending.

Meanwhile people in the Negro community from various organizations and clubs, sparked by members of local 10, FTA-CIO, staged a one-week boycott of the theatre which was one hundred per cent effective. Meetings of Negro citizens were held and a letter was sent to the head of the theatre chain in Raleigh demanding that he fire his manager in Greenville. After the boycott a theatre official arrived, fired the brutal manager and replaced him with a local Negro respected in the community.

Young Folks Like YPA's Canteen



ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON—The young folks enjoy a taste of good healthy fun at the YPA Canteen in Club Sudan.
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DETROIT.—"Doing anything Sundays? You bet. I am going to the YPA canteen—stag I guess."

This is becoming a typical remark in progressive youth circles these days. The afternon jazz sessions at the Young Progressives canteen, cokes, good entertainment and democracy, attracted 125 youngsters to the club on its opening day.

The interracial canteen, located in Club Sudan, 550 E. Adams, is the first of its kind in Detroit. The Canteen opens at 4 p.m. and the doors are open to everyone.

Fran Barat, recreational director of YPA, said the first 50 girls in the canteen next Sunday will be admitted free. Admission for a couple or a stag is $1.

Unemployment Up, Negroes Worst Hit

DETROIT.—Unemployment in Michigan will reach a quarter of a million by the end of March, a total of 12 percent of the labor force in the state, it was predicted by reliable authorities this week. Approximately 175,000 are drawing or have pending Unemployment Compensation checks. An estimated 36,000 families are getting direct relief. Aother 25,000 workers, not eligible for Unemployment Compensation, are idle.

Another 200,000 persons are receiving either old age pensions, aid to dependent children or aid to the blind.

In 13 major areas in the state the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission survey for February presents a grim picture of rising unemployment.

In the Upper Peninsula more than 10,000 are unemployed with the figures each weak slowly rising.

In Muskegon 7,000 are unemployed; Grand Rapids, 6,400; Jackson, 4,200; Lansing, 6,100. These figures are much higher as we go to press, as the MUCC reports show only unemployment for February and not the fact that rolls have been climbing at the rate of 10,000 to 20,000 a week state-wide during March.

In Detroit, last week's unemployment figures were 68,000 and 16,000 on direct relief. The MUCC report on Detroit states that the labor market in the future points to a gradual downtrend in employment.

While state agencies declare they keep no specific records of Negro layoffs, all of them will admit that well over 60 percent of the total unemployed are Negro men and women.

In Willow Run, Benton Harbor and St. Joe, the first unemployed councils have been established and are recognized by the local welfare authorities.

Housing Need Soars But Plan Limps Minus State Government Aid

DETROIT.—It seems that little interest will be shown by government bodies in Michigan to continue rent control or build low-cost public housing.

Governor "Soapy" Williams has already announced that he will leave the continuance of rent control "up to the cities and communities."

This outright retreat in combination with the retreat by Congressional forces, has been greeted with loud howls of glee by the real estate cliques here who have returned flushed with victory after their weeks of hectic lobbying in Washington.

The Detroit City Council already has given a signal of where it stands when it refused to raise the income limitation on city housing units.

In Detroit there are some 46,000 families living in sium conditions, 37,000 doubled up and 16,000 without adequate housing facilities. An additional 7,000 families will be without homes or shelter because of the building of the Edsel Ford super highway. A total of 200,000 families are estimated to need housing in the state.

Evictions per month in Detroit are estimated to run anywhere from 1,500 to 2,000, according to reports of Circuit Court Commissioners handling eviction cases. Meanwhile Governor Williams' housing program consists of asking the legislature to pay out each year $3,000,000 for interest on revenue bonds that the cities will float to build homes.

Vote 'Yes' on Proposal Card D To Improve Education in Detroit

By Jack Steel

DETROIT. — On April 4 Detroit voters will have a chance to vote for more schools, more teachers, more educational supplies, and more libraries for the benefit of all Detroit residents, from four to eighty-four. That is the meaning of the two proposals, D and C, on the coming ballot.

Everyone knows that the Detroit school system is breaking out at the seams. Some children go to school half a day; others must ride buses across town to attend; many have to try to learn in crowded classrooms in dilapidated buildings. The school system needs teachers, buildings, repairs, and supplies.

Where should the money come from?

According to Proposal D on the ballot we must vote as to whether we will raise the millage limit allowed for taxation for use by the city for education and other functions of government. Raising the millage from 15 mills per $1,000 valuation to 17½ mills would mean $2.50 per year per thousand. For the average Detroit home owner this would mean $10-12 a year more taxes for a much improved school system. At present this is the only way of helping the schools. Proposal D has the backing of teachers' unions, parent and civic groups all over the city.

Proposal C would mean more money for the city's library system. Unplanned confusion in the city's expansion led to no libraries in many sections. New libraries, books, and more librarians are needed.

Neither proposal gets to the real problems that must be solved before Detroit and Michigan have the sort of educational system they need. A fundamental change is needed for permanent improvemen.t

A democratic, people's tax program would cut out the taxes which are a burden on lower income groups like the excise and sales taxes, and would institute new taxes on incomes over $5,000 and on the fattened corporations which get by now with a $50,000 limit.

Looking at the auto corporations in Detroit alone, each that has published figures has announced tremendous increases in profits for 1948. Chrysler made $89 million net profit, an increase of 33%; Packard, 15 million, increase 1,400%; and General Motors, $440 million, increase 53%. Both the workers in the UAW and the children of Michigan could use some of that profit squeezed out of the workers by speed-ups and raised productivity.

Even such a tax change—and it would take a great political upset to bring even that about—would not solve everything.

The Marshall Plan, ERP, and the Atlantic Pact mean continued war production, false price levels, scarcity of many building items, insecurity and eventually war or depression. The only solution known to that puzzle is socialism.

Under socialism, when the people run the show for themselves, a universal, free, democratic educational system is possible with no discrimination because of race, color, creed, or national origin, with no upsets due to depressions or wars.

For better education next fall vote yes on Proposals C and D. For better education next year support a people's tax program.

And for better education for the next fifty years work for socialism.

Burrough Fires 1,500

DETROIT.—Result of failure to organize into a trade union is being felt at Burroughs Adding Machine Co., where both old and new workers are living in fear of the lay-off axe.

The company announced that 1,500 workers are due to be laid off on April 1. An earlier lay-off affected 522.

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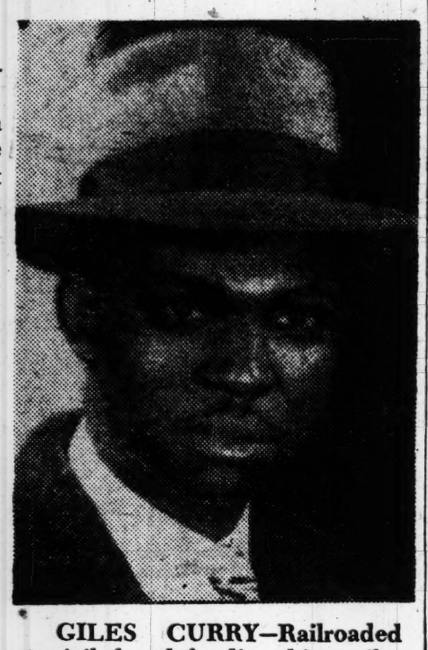
Negro Vet Railroaded To Prison

By William Allan

PONTIAC.—Giles Curry, 24-year-old Negro World War II veteran, is serving 3½ to 10 years in Jackson State prison because the Oakland County Circuit Court says he was guilty of felonious assault.

Giles Curry was laid off at the Wilson Foundry last October along with his brother Lester and his friend Lee Roy Kill, both of whom lived with him in Crystal Beach government "housing" project, a trailer camp. When the workers were laid off funds ran short and they got a month behind in their rent.

They pay $27.75 a month rent for the trailer. They have to pay extra for light, heat, gas and any repairs. The trailers have no running water, no inside toilet, no bath. Besides, they cost a minimum of $1 a day to heat.



GILES CURRY—Railroaded to jail for defending his trailer home against armed eviction.

Felix McDavitt, manager of this federal housing project, lost no time in taking Giles Curry to court and seeking an eviction order for non-payment of one month's rent. The judge ruled in December that if Curry could pay then he should not be evicted.

Curry then took up part of the rent, which was refused. He then borrowed the rest, as he just had gotten back to work. Again it was refused.

On Jan. 16, McDavitt, his assistant, Young, a policeman and a constable came to Curry's trailer with four maintenance men to evict him.

Curry vainly tried to remonstrate with them, telling them he had nowhere to go and that he still had the rent.

According to the story told in court later, shooting began between Curry, who had a .22 rifle, and the four leaders of the eviction. No one has clearly brought out who fired the first shot, although witnesses claim it was McDavitt. Others say Curry fired first.

What was established beyond a shadow of doubt is that McDavitt and his assistant both carried revolvers when they came to evict Curry, as did the constable and the policeman. While all witnesses say that Curry fired just two shots, the others fired volley after volley.

Curry gave himself up without a struggle. When he was tried he did not have a lawyer, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 3½ to 10 years in the state prison, Jackson.

Curry never had been in any trouble before, had no criminal record. Nevertheless, he received the maximum sentence.

Meanwhile, McDavitt and Young are let off scot free.

Some months ago this paper printed pictures and stories exposing the Hooverville character of the Crystal Beach federal housing project. We showed jammed up toilets. We reported broken-down trailers that got no repairs

In our story we demanded to know why repairs and rehabilitation were not carried out by people like McDavitt.

Some weeks after the exposure of conditions at Crystal Beach, an appropriation of $21,000 was granted by federal authorities to rehabilitate the project. Tenants would like to know if and how that $21,000 was spent.

The tenants of Crystal Beach, many of whom are members of the UAW-CIO, are seeking the answer to many questions about the entire Curry affair.

- **Why did the court make no issue of the fact that McDavitt and Young came to evict Curry armed with revolvers?**
- **Why did they refuse to accept rent from a World War II veteran when vets are not supposed to be evicted on any federal housing project when they are unemployed?**
- **Why was Curry, a first offender, not turned over to the probationary department?**
- **Why didn't the court take into consideration the human aspects of the case, particularly when Curry had a good war record, wanted to pay his rent and rightly got indignant when it was refused?**
- **Did the court study whether a man has the right to defend his own home when it is invaded by armed men?**

These questions are being turned over to competent legal authorities by a committee of tenants who have asked the Michigan Civil Rights Congress to assist and possibly seek an appeal of the harsh sentence imposed on Giles Curry.

Michiganders Urge Teeth For Fair Employment Law

LANSING.—Passage of some type of Fair Employment Practices legislation by the Legislature was promised after a hearing on a bill now introduced in which the main points of the New York law were contained. Barred from speaking at the hearing, however, were representatives of the Progressive Party and the Young Progressives of Michigan.

Speakers were hand-picked by the Social Democrat Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, a clique now in command of Gov. "Soapy" Williams' strategy on all legislative matters. Some 300 people were present with most of them silent observers. The Progressive Party spokeswoman, Miss Erma Henderson, national committeewoman of the PP, was told that the slip with her name "got misplaced."

Despite the polite tones of all concerned in speaking for passage of an FEPC Act in the state, some speakers brought out that discrimination against Negroes and Jewish people is practiced in many fields of employment in the state.

While praising the New York FEPC Act, it was pointed out that not a single case under that act had even been brought to the enforcement stage. Emphasis on the enforcement of any FEPC Act has been one of the high points of the Progressive Party campaign.

The Michigan Civil Rights Congress and scores of groups that participated with them in the memorable FEPC petition campaign which netted 180,000 signatures two years ago, were kept from participating in the hearing.

The Republicans have already announced that if there is any FEPC act passed it will be sent to the voters at the first general election (1950) for a referendum

The Michigan Civil Rights Congress this week announced that while they were not given the opportunity to speak at the hearing they will do all in their power to work for passage of FEPC.

On April 1 and 2 a statewide conference of several hundred delegates will open with a mass rally Friday night at the Music Hall, Detroit, with U. S. Sen. William Langer, Dr. J. Finley Wilson, nationally known Elk leader, and Maurice Sugar, consultative attorney in the case of the 12 Communist leaders, as speakers. Pete Seeger will sing.

A mass delegation is expected to visit Lansing shortly afterward to lobby for passage of an FEPC Act.



FAIR PRACTICES

WHY WERE rank and file UAW members told not to come to Lansing a couple of weeks ago when the hearing was being staged on FEPC legislation?

First they were told to send delegates from union FEPC committees. Several days before the date of the hearing they received a letter from William Oliver, UAW International FEPC Director telling them it was "postponed indefinitely."

• • •

Things have gotten so bad in Lansing about passage of any progressive legislation that Republicans are defying the Americans for Democratic Action, the Association of Catholic Trade Unions and CIO prexy Gus Scholle to "produce the masses if they are supporting your demands."

• • •

Incidentally, the sickest looking character around Lansing these days is ACTU "brain" Paul Weber, press secretary to "Soapy" Williams. A press secretary is supposed to get favorable news into the press about the guy he works for.

Weber hasn't hit a good ball since he arrived in Lansing, wearing a bow tie, just like "Soapy."

The laugh of the week is that the GOP'ers are calling "Soapy's" regime Socialistic.

• • •

Reuther has an answer to this "sitdown strike" of the machine Dems in the State Senate. He is preparing to launch "a labor party" which will be made up of "progressives," we suppose, like GOP'er U.S. Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, Humphreys of Minnesota and others.

• • •

STATE OF THE UNION

GM workers get a three-cent wage improvement increase come May 29. The columnists of the boss press already are predicting that come June, GM workers will receive a three-cent wage cut as the Government controlled price indexs take a drop.

Once again, we assume, Reuther will start talking that workers really didn't get a wage cut, their "real wages" stay at the same level.

• • •

While UAW vice-president Richard Gosser's wife is sueing him for divorce, watch for another one of these little bills of divorce, that tell so much, being handed to another top ranking piece of UAW brass who not so long ago was featured in the press.

• • •

Why doesn't the UAW public relations crew tell the story of how locals in Toledo are demanding an investigation of Gosser's letting 2,500 CIO members go into the AFL Teamsters so that Goesser can get his hooks onto control of the AFL Central Labor Body?

• • •

George F. Addes, one time UAW leader, now that a fighting upsurge of the rank and file is giving the Reuther gang on the East Side of Detroit a hard time, loftily announces across the bar of his saloon, that "if the boys want me to go back in the shop and run for East Side Regional Director, I'm willing."

• • •

We see by the papers that Richard T. Leonard, also at one time up on top of the UAW with Addes, is now water boy for CIO Director Allan Haywood out in Los Angeles, where the Haywood seizure group have their hooks in the L.A. CIO Council

• • •

Harry Bennett, formerly of Ford Motor Co. ill-fame, is scheduled to be the next personnel director at the Kaiser Frazer Willow Run plant. Bang goes another illusion that Kaiser is a "liberal" capitalist.

All Around the State:

AC Gets Profits; Workers Get Layoffs

FLINT.—"AC Gets $750,000 Contract for Plane Spark Plugs," blared the Flint Journal on the very day that another 100 women were laid off "indefinitely" from the corporation's Fuel Pump department. The 100 will probably be gypped of vacation pay, due to all on the payroll May 1.

Last September AC Sparking Division got a million dollar war order and production is zooming.

The catch is that about one-third of the workers are laid off and those remaining are being squeezed for higher and higher output. An example is that three women instead of four now work the burring machine in the fuel pump department. Fuel pumps are being machined at the rate of 5,000 daily, whereas 4,500 was the former norm.

Right wing President Don Ellis of UAW-AC Local 651 has ignored the layoffs and speedup. He seems to be too busy preaching the virtues of labor-management cooperation—a campaign he helped to launch at a luncheon meeting of ministers.

Muskegon Layoffs Tops in Michigan

MUSKEGON.—This city is the hardest hit in Michigan by mounting layoffs. Even according to conservative MUCC figures, unemployment reached 15 percent of the total labor force in January.

With the statewide average unemployment figure set at 6.5 percent of all workers, other areas reporting a considerably higher percentage were the Upper Peninsula with 12.9 percent and Jackson with 10 percent.

Other cities where unemployment has reached a dangerous stage are Battle Creek, Bay City, Midland, Benton Harbor, St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Pontiac and Port Huron.

Grand Rapids Group Blasts Jib Jimcrow

GRAND RAPIDS.—Most jobs in Michigan carry "lily white" specifications.

This fact—based on MUSS figures—was scored by a Grand Rapids committee headed by Bishop Francis J. Haas. The committee met with Gov. Williams in Lansing to urge passage of a State Fair Employment Practices Act.

Doctors Favor 'Free Enterprise' Over Bay City Children's Lives

BAY CITY.—The "free enterprise" attitude of physicians organized into the American Medical Association here is being blamed for a serious diphtheria epidemic.

Last fall Dr. Lafkin, county health director, warned city medics that the percentage of innoculated children had dropped dangerously low. He advised innoculation in school.

The county supervisors agreed, but the decisions denounced the proposal as "socialized medicine." The newspapers, champions of "free enterprise," advised parents to bring their children to private medics at $2.50 a shot.

In February a very malignant form of diphtheria broke out at Garfield Primary School. In a week all contagion facilities of city hospitals were taxed to the limit. Within two weeks four children had died.

Near-panic ensued. A belated innoculation center was set up in the Court House. But now the local AMA bosses are gunning for Dr. Lafkin's scalp.

Unofficial committees have visited city councilmen—only two of whom are pro-labor—at their homes to urge the necessity of free innoculations. They are now available—under duress—at the county building, but the AMA is staill resisting free shots in the schools.

NEW ENGLAND EDITION

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Coming Next Week

Is Your Food Poisoned by DDT?

PEOPLE'S CRY FOR PEACE JOLTS WAR MAKERS

—See Page 3—



Truman Pledged No Rent Hike

Rob Hall digs up the President's election promises — and, sure enough, here's another one he's broken.

—See Page 8

Layoffs Hit Steelworkers

When the steel industry starts slowing up, it's bad. So Bernard Burton examines how bad and reviews some job proposals.

—See Page 5

A Farmer Appeals to Unionists

Excerpts of a speech by a leader of the Farmer's Union.

—See Page 9

Court Prompts Budenz to Fake 'Conspiracy'

—See Page 3

Redbaiting Hits Lynn UE Local; Wage Fight Near

By Leo Soft

LYNN, Mass.—There's a fourth-round wage battle coming up between UE-CIO and General Electric. But redbaiters in Local 201, biggest local in the union, are dragging out a red herring which threatens to divide GE workers just when they should be standing shoulder-to-shoulder to slug it out with the company.

Chief "anti-Communist" in the local has been Business Agent Frederick Kelly. Kelly, chummy with Lynn ACTU'ers, has published statements in the anti-labor Boston newspapers in which he demands that national UE leaders sign the yellow-dog Taft-Hartley affidavits. UE leaders have fought Taft-Hartley hard, and have refused to comply with the crippling affidavits.

Kelly and the redbaiters really stirred things up at the last local meeting. With the meeting due to discuss serious layoffs at the West Lynn plant and grievances of workers at the Everett shop, Kelly got things off to a nice start by offering a resolution condemning the "Communist persecutors" of Cardinal Mindzinty.

Kelly got away with the slanderous charge that Mindszenty had been persecuted for his religious beliefs, and the resolution passed. It wasn't explained what this had to do with the economic problems facing Lynn's workers; but the resolution set a nice redbaiting tone for the problems discussed the rest of the evening.

NEXT CAME discussion on the West Lynn layoffs which have thrown hundreds of UE workers out of jobs. It was reported that a few of the men fired at Lynn had been re-hired at the River Works here; as for the others, "nothing much can be done." It seemed that the local leadership wasn't so interested in fighting lay-offs as it was in protesting "persecution" of a traitorous, black-marketing Cardinal.

Then came a report of the committee which had investigated conditions of 2,500 Everett workers who are affiliated with the Lynn GE local. The leadership has treated these workers like orphaned children.

The committee reported four recommendations of the Everett workers. The first three were critical of the work of the 201 Local leadership.

They were suggestions that 1) there be serious educational work done in the Everett shop; 2) that Everett workers get their own union officers and a special Assistant Business Agent; 3) that a new grievance apparatus be set up to handle Everett workers' complaints.

BUT THE leadership turned criticism away from themselves by picking up Suggestions No. 4. Everett workers, with an admitted lack of union education, had fallen for red-baiting and suggested that national UE leaders "use all means available in a publicity campaign" to show the public that they are not Communists.

The report was accepted, with more fuel added to the red-baiting piled up on the Mindszenty resolution. Kelly jumped into the newspapers at once with the claim that the meeting had urged UE leaders to comply with the Taft-Hartley affidavits.

Progressives in the Local are fighting hard against red-baiting. They point out that red-baiting now splits workers when they have to unite in the fight for wage increases and against lay-offs. It plays right into the hands of GE bosses. They're "anti-Communist," too. But "anti-Communist" means anti-labor.

JOBLESS ROLLS CLIMB 65 PERCENT IN MASS.

BOSTON.—Big Capital's Big Bust is picking up steam in New England. Official government figures, juggled to hide the worst, still look grim to unemployed New Englanders whose job chances are getting tighter every day.

In the week ending March 16, 136,807 Massachusetts workers filed claims for unemployment compensation. For the same week of 1948, the figure was 84,583. That's a jump of 65 percent. More than 16,000 of the payments were new claims filed during the week.

A better picture of Massachusetts' unemployment will be available after April 1. The date is the beginning of the new payment year. Jobless workers who have already collected 23 checks since last April will not be able to file new claims until then.

CONNECTICUT, with 62,537 claims, has increased over 150 percent in the past year. Textile, brass, and metal-working layoffs have added most to the unemployed rolls.

Maine, with 26,418 claims, has shot up 54 percent in a year, with metal products and textiles piling up most layoffs. New Hampshire estimates 21,500 unemployed, an increase of 84 percent.

Rhode Island's 31,700 jobless represents an increase of 56 percent, while Vermont's 8,578 is a jump of 77 percent.

For all New England, those officially recorded total 287,000, compared to 163,000 one year ago. The overall increase for the area is 75 percent.

Westinghouse Asks 'Extra Effort'

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Workers at the Westinghouse plant here are catching on to the company's latest attempt to zip up production and cut costs.

Fanciest addition to Westinghouse's bag of speedup tricks is the "effort rating" system. Workers on new operations are told that they will be paid extra for "effort."

In other words, if you break your back on the new operation the company adds one percent to your pay-check. But when permanent rates are figured for the operation, they're based on the production you got out while sweating for an "effort rate."

Then you have to sweat like mad all the time to make a half-way decent percentage.

Strike Vote Licks Woven Hose Boss

BOSTON.—Workers at the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company had to show the boss they meant it before they could win anything out of him. The company refused to negotiate with Local 25, CIO Rubber Workers, until union members voted overwhelmingly for a strike.

With over 600 voting, only 15 voted "no strike." Faced with the threat of a solid strike, company officials negotiated and one week later offered $50 lump sum payments to employers. The company also offered to extend the contract from March 15 to September, when the Big Four rubber firms negotiate.

Murray Aide Hits Reuther



WALTER REUTHER

WORCESTER.—Walter Reuther and his much publicized "escalator contract" got a rugged going-over at last week's session of the Holy Cross College Institute of Industrial Relations. Speaking out against Reuther's General Motors contract, which recently brought a three-cent an hour wage cut to GM employes, was David McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the CIO's United Steelworkers.

Said McDonald: "I am, with all the vigor, disdain, condemnation and disgust I am able to muster, opposed to the terms of the contract recently negotiated between the CIO and the General Motors Corporation."

Under the contract, as McDonald pointed out, workers' pay varies with the Cost of Living Index figured out in Washington. If you make enough to buy one loaf of bread today, you can never buy any more later. Your wages are hitched for good to your present conditions.

The job of trade unions is to improve workers' conditions, not hitch them up forever to present low standards. McDonald declared that the first job for his Steelworkers Union was to win "a substantial wage increase."

Most interesting features of the criticism of Reuther was that it came from the secretary-treasurer of CIO president Philip Murray's own union.

LETTERS FROM SHOP WORKERS:

Editor, New England Worker:

I work in Filene's Department Store, Boston. We belong to Local 711, AFL Retail Clerks. There are 3,600 of us. We have been negotiating with the company since Dec. 6, but nothing is coming out of it.

We had a union meeting at Tremont Temple at which 1,000 showed up. We turned down the company offer and demanded a $25 a month raise for every Filene worker. We're going to stick by that demand. Filene's has made enough money not to even feel that raise, but to us it means the difference between going hungry and not.

FILENE WORKER
Boston

UE Workers Beat Lynn GE Speedup

LYNN, Mass.—General Electric workers here told the management they wouldn't take a rate-slash. And they said it in a language the bosses could understand. They said it with an all day work stoppage. It happened in Building 40 of the River Works, where GE street lights are turned out. Speedup had been piling up. To fight it down, workers on the key spinning job decided to quit for a day.

A second stoppage had been planned for the next day on the buffing job. But it didn't come off. It didn't have to; bosses gave up on the attempted rate-slash after the first day.

GE workers were heartened at seeing what a little determination and fight can do to make the bosses back down. That's the kind of on-the-job action which can beat speedup.

And speedup is a big problem here. With unsold postwar production glutting the warehouse because of GE's high prices, the plant is laying off hundreds and demanding more speedup from those on the job.

Workers report that company efforts to sweat out more production are hitting a peak on the war contract jobs, too. Early illusions about soft jobs on "cost-plus" war contracts are disappearing. Supervisors and foremen are pushing hard for speedup on the jet engine job, which includes some 9,000 of the plant's workers.

Management has called department meetings at which they threaten loss of war contracts—and jobs—if workers don't put out more and more for dear old GE.

Maintenance workers and other men not directly on production are being forced to take on double loads, with many being laid off. Work on peacetime consumer goods is slowing down, in line with the general tapering off of all consumer products.

UE has emphasized the need for a 30-hour week with 40 hours pay to save jobs in the industry. A fourth-round wage increase will go a long way to boost up workers' purchasing power and get some of those piled-up goods out of teh company warehouse.

UE has also been strong in support of H. 905 and other bills which would help jobless workers. But workers at Lynn are feeling the effects of capital's approaching crisis.

Georgian Wins

HAVERHILL, Mass. — Angelo Georgian, campaigning on a program pledging to organize the unorganized, to oppose all forms of re-grading, and to work for unity within the union, was elected Regional Director of the United Shoe Workers, CIO.

Georgian beat Paul Salvagio by a count of 3,000 to 2,000.

Holyoke UE Organizes Unemployed

HOLYOKE, Mass.—UE-CIO Local 259, at the Worthington Pump Co., led by Business Agent Leon Massa, has taken the lead in Western Massachusetts by setting up an Unemployed Committee of its own members. Over 100 attended the first meeting of unemployed members called by the local, which has been hit hard by layoffs.

The jobless workers voted to form a permanent Unemployed Committee, with rank-and-filer Roland Gerard at its head. The committee will meet regularly with the Business Agent to take up grievances of jobless UE members.

The Local 259 Committee has arranged to send delegates to the State House hearings on bills which would improve unemployment compensation. A delegation is also being sent to the Employment Security Office to demand action on red-tape complaints.

The committee is calling another meeting of unemployed workers, to which the local State Representatives hav been invited. Thep oliticians will have a chance to hear workers' beefs first-hand.

Suggestion For Fisk . . .

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A little coupon printed in the Fisk Worker, Communist Party shop paper for the Fisk Rubber plant here, had company bosses walking around with red faces this week.

The Fish plant is sprinkled with little "suggestion boxes," into which workers are supposed to drop ideas for saving time with new production methods and invitations. The company makes thousands from these suggestions; workers who think them up get a pat on the back and an $18.75 bond.

The Fisk Worker printed this suggestion, urging workers to cut it out and drop it in the box. "To the management: We suggest that you give the Fisk workers a 25-cent-an-hour raise and a $100 a month pension."

Bosses fished hundreds of the coupons out of the boxes during the week.

A Keystone Striker Writes:

Editor, New England Worker:

It is now eight weeks since the day we walked out of the Keystone Mfg. Co. plant in Dorchester, Mass. More than 700 of us went out on strike when the bosses decided that they'd either force us to take the same wages and sweatshop conditions of last year or else start busting up our union.

We refused to let the company force us into working under the old conditions, and when they began laying off our members and union leaders out of seniority, and cutting piece work rates, we hit the bricks.

This is our first big strike at Keystone. Last year the bosses came through after a one week strike. This year it looks like a fight to the finish. Either we get decent wages and a good union to settle our beefs, or its back to the old sweatshop days.

Local 262 of UE-CIO is doing a good job in the strike. We have a collection committee with about 50 strikers who go out to other factories and collect money right at the shop gates.

Other UE locals, and the national union, are sending in money. We have a Strike Aid committee that uses this money to help out strikers who need help the most. We get food donations from other organizations, including the International Workers Order and Communist Party groups.

There still aren't any signs that the company is ready to give in any to the workers. Our spirits are still high as our strike continues.

KEYSTONE WORKER,
Boston.

How Jimcrow Plunders Virginia

Wall Street's Byrd Machine Monopolizes Politics, Robs the People

"Every government degenerates when trusted to the rulers of the people alone. The people themselves, therefore, are the only safe depositories."—Thomas Jefferson.

By Alice Burke

RICHMOND, Va.

For two decades the notorious Byrd machine has had a stranglehold on the economic, political and social life of 2,677,773 Virginians, a third of whom are Negro. Boss of the machine is Democratic U. S. Sen. Harry Flood Byrd, the millionaire apple grower who was elected to the Senate in 1934 by only seven percent of Virginia's adult population. Previously he was Governor of Virginia.

Virginia, the "cradle of democracy," itself has no democracy. A vicious system of Jimcrow national oppression of the Negro people, polltax, voting restrictions and tricky registration qualifications have deprived more than three-fourths of Virginia's adult population of the right to vote.

Virginia is controlled by a combination of Wall Street industrialists and big landowners operating through one of the most entrenched and vicious political machines in America—the wealthy, despotic and unscrupulous Byrd machine.

A handful of men, hand-picked by Byrd, run the machine. The machine, in turn, through its control of the Democratic Party and state and federal patronage, runs every government department—state, county and city.

Here's how the set-up is controlled.

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ALL OF THE STATE employes, as well as certain county and city employes, such as Commonwealth attorneys, county and city treasurers, have no tenure. Their tenure and salary is determined every year by the State Compensation Board which was established by Byrd in 1934. The board is chaired by Byrd's right-hand man, E. R. Combs, who is also secretary of the State Senate. For both his jobs he makes $10,500 yearly—more than the Governor's salary.

Besides this, the Compensation Board, through the state, pays part of the salaries of county and city officials. Because of this government employes have to toe the mark. They dare not say a word against the Byrd machine and its lieutenants—otherwise it's a pay-cut the next year or no job. Less than one-tenth of one percent of the state employes are Negro.

Thanks to the Byrd machine, the Wall Street bankers and industrialists who own controlling interests in most of southern industry, together with the local industrialists and plantation owners, have kept Virginia a semi-feudal colony.

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THE NATIONAL OPPRESSION of the Negro people is the chief reason why Byrd has been able to rule Virginia and why Wall Street is able to drain huge superprofits out of all Virginians, Negro as well as white.

Jimcrow, segregation and lynch terror are the weapons of Byrd and of Wall Street against the growing unity and militancy of the people. Twelve cross burnings have taken place in Virginia during the past year—eight of them in the black belt counties near the site where Nat Turner led the famous rebellion against the slaveholders.

Wall Street and plantation owners rule the state and the people pay the price. Virginia's industrial workers, as the workers of all southern states, are robbed of $10 every week because of the Jimcrow system. The results can be seen at a glance—sub-standard housing, poor health and undernourishment are everywhere. The segregated dual school system robs both Negro and white children of an adequate education.

"Ten cent an hour Harry" is what Byrd is called by Virginia's working people because of the infamously low wages paid to agricultural workers in his apple orchards. He serves Wall Street well. There is no minimum wage law. The child labor law is completely inadequate.

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ALL THESE AGENCIES are administered by Byrd's henchmen. It was Byrd's handpicked Governor Tuck who drafted striking utility workers into the militia in 1946 and defeated the workers' demands. Tuck then jammed through one of the most vicious anti-strike laws, which prohibits organization of city, county or state employes.

At this very moment Byrd is mailing out thousands of letters to Virginia farmers, postage paid by the American taxpayers thanks to the franking privilege, in an effort to mobilize them against the 75-cent minimum wage bill and repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

All working Virginians pay the price for Byrd's Wall Street rule. The heaviest price, however, is being paid by the one-third who are Negro. Segregation and discrimination is enforced by law. Schools for Negro children are far worse than those for white children. Negroes receive the lowest wages, live in the worst slums, and suffer most from lack of medical, dental and hospital care.

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PARTICULARLY VICIOUS is the almost complete exclusion of Negroes from Virginia's major industry—textile. Most other industrial jobs are also closed to them by discrimination. In Norfolk, where the Ford assembly plant employs some 1,500, less than a dozen are Negro! In other industries they are restricted almost entirely to the least skilled and lowest paying jobs.

Negroes who do find jobs in industry are the last to be hired and the first to be laid off. In the tobacco industry in Richmond Negro workers with as much as 16 years seniority are being laid off because of speedup and new machinery.

More than anything else Byrd and his masters fear the unity of Negro and white. The movement to abolish segregation has been growing. This is being answered with increased terror and vicious "white supremacy" ravings. The machine plots to squeeze millions out of the people by the proposed sales tax in order to maintain the vicious segregated dual school system.

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THE LOCAL PRESS and radio, dominated by the machine, calls for armed resistance should federal civil rights legislation be enacted. They know that their stranglehold, and the super-profits of Wall Street, depend on the continuation of the Jimcrow national oppression of the Negro people. They shudder at the growing unity of Negro and white to abolish segregation, because it threatens their rule.

But Byrd's control over Virginia is not a problem of Virginians alone. Byrd also controls, almost completely, the Virginia delegation in Congress which has lined up the reactionaries in Congress to defeat progressive legislation, and enact anti-labor, anti-people's measures.

Byrd is a supporter of the Truman bi-partisan war drive and joins with the administration in its red-baiting, its loyalty oaths and unconstitutional efforts to outlaw the Communist Party.

While he opposes Truman's demagogic promises and speeches on civil rights and progressive legislation, Byrd actually is a great aid to Truman as are the other southern reactionaries who give Truman an alibi for his own failure to push through legislation which the people want.

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FOR TWO DECADES, while autocratically ruling Virginia, Byrd has served his Wall Street-plantation owner masters not only in Virginia but also in the halls of Congress.

But Virginians have never given up the fight to smash the Byrd machine. Slowly but surely the unity of the people against the machine has been rising. It has gained headway swiftly in the past few years.

Two years ago, around Roosevelt's program, a loose grouping of Negro, labor and other progressive forces came within sight of victory. A switch of 25,000 votes would have defeated Byrd for reelection to the Senate.

Since then, a Negro was elected to the Board of County Supervisors in Nansemond County. A prominent Negro attorney, Oliver Hill, was elected to the Richmond City Council. A labor man, president of the Richmond Central Labor Union, AFL, was elected to the State Legislature. The Negro people and labor have become much more active politically. Dozens of Negro and labor candidates have run for election to various local offices.

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THIS YEAR'S ELECTION for Governor and the State Legislature presents a real opportunity to deal a fatal blow to the Byrd clique. In several areas there are excellent opportunities to elect Negro and labor candidates to the Legislature provided that the labor movement will join with the Negro people and progressive forces and work out a joint campaign strategy and a united progressive, militant program.

SOUTH in STRUGGLE

What Frank Graham's Appointment Means to People of Carolinas

NOTE: This week Junius Scales, chairman of the Carolinas District of the Communist Party and veteran of World War II, has written a guest column about North Carolina, where he and generations of his family were born and reared.—SAM HALL

By Junius Scales
Chairman, Carolinas District, Communist Party

THE PEOPLE of North Carolina were generally surprised to hear March 22 that Governor W. Kerr Scott had appointed university president Frank Graham, to fill a vacancy in the U. S. Senate. "Liberal" machine Democrats, right-wing trade union leaders, and many Negro people gave the new Senator blankcheck support, convinced that he can do no wrong. The Dixiecrats and the more reactionary Democrats were enraged.

Most North Carolinians consider Dr. Graham something of a "radical." He has been president of the University of North Carolina since 1930, and has contributed toward making it the oustanding Southern university, and a center of liberalism.

However, Graham's desire is to make progress without hurting any one's feelings. He holds the belief that the struggle against fascism and white supremacy in the U. S. must be waged as a moral and religious educational campaign. This dulls his ability to come to grips with the material and economic basis for the centuries-old subjugation of the Negro people.

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GRAHAM'S progressivism had serious weaknesses before the war (witness his red-baiting in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare). These weaknesses have intensified since the war. Recently, especially since Roosevelt's death, he has engaged in more frequent red-baiting. He is tied completely to Truman's foreign policy and war program.



FRANK GRAHAM

The State Department used him to give liberal coloration to its machinations in Indonesia (much as it used Mark Ethridge, another Southern liberal for similar purposes in Greece and Bulgaria). Lately, he has become a national committee member of ADA. He is not so brave in defense of free speech as he was in the Roosevelt days. He upheld the action of lesser University officials in barring John Gates, editor of The Worker from speaking on the campus because he was under indictment. Many of the Democratic hacks who fought him bitterly in the '30s lately have had kind words for him.

However, Graham is not the customary type of Southern Senator, and many people are asking why he was appointed. Much of the answer lies in the peculiar position that North Carolina occupies in the South. The Democratic Party in North Carolina has ruled, when possible, with a velvet glove. A policy of force and violence was used against the Negro people only in Reconstruction days, and to destroy the unity achieved with small white farmers in the Populist period. Subsequently, under the guidance of men like C. B. Aycock, Josephus Daniels, O. Max Gardner, and the present Governor Scott, corporation rule has proceeded under the guise of liberalism, paternalism, and "go forward" programs in marked contrast to most other Southern states.

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DESPITE all the talk of "progress" and "solving the Negro problem," actual conditions of the Negro people are not a great deal better than in the rest of the South. Although the Negro population is about the same, much fewer Negroes vote in North Carolina than in Georgia. When the plantation system operates in the East, police brutality is a daily occurrence and there is always the threat of lynching.

Negroes are being driven from industry, unemployment is daily increasing. The proportion of funds spent on Negro education, as compared to white, is one of the lowest in the South. As might be expected conditions of white workers are bad. The average weekly unemployment compensation payment is the lowest in the country. As a part of Scott's "go forward" program, the minimum compensation has just been raised from four dollars to six dollars per week! Only a small percentage of the state's industrial workers are organized, and there is an anti-closed shop law on the books.

Under these conditions the people are becoming more demanding. The Graham appointment must be considered as recognition by the state and national administrations of the fact that we are entering a period of growing mass struggles. It is an attempt to use Graham's liberal reputation to encourage illusions about the Democratic Party and it is a concession to the common people.

Graham's record and recent statements indicate that mass movements in North Carolina can ensure a progressive vote from him on such issues as Taft-Hartley, Mundt-Nixon, minimum wage, and health insurance. The common people cannot lean back complacently because they see in him a person far superior to corporation lawyers like McLendon and party bosses like Umstead and Waynick. There will be pressure on Graham from two directions. Reactionary pressure will come from his support of the Truman Administration and its foreign policy. The other pressure that must be created is the mass movement of the working class and the Negro people to influence Senator Graham for progress.



SEN. HARRY BYRD

Negroes Stage Boycott Over Cop Brutality

GREENVILLE, N. C. — The Negro people of this eastern North Carolina black-belt town are fighting back against Jim Crow.

On February 2, George Raymond Whitfield, a young Negro veteran, was waiting for a young lady in the lobby of a movie theatre in the Negro section of town. He was rudely ordered to leave by the white theatre manager. Whitfield replied he would leave when he met the girl he was waiting for. The theatre manager called two cops and the three of them drove Whitfield to the city jail. He was told to get out of the car and was knocked cold as he stepped from the door.

He gained consciousness several hours later in jail with his head badly beaten. In spite of pleas by his family physician he was refused medical treatment. As a result one of his eyes is probably permanently damaged.

Mr. Whitfield was tried on three charges: (1) trespassing, for which he was fined $15.00, (2) resisting arrest, 60 days in jail and (3) assaulting an officer, 90 days in jail. The case was appealed and is pending.

Meanwhile people in the Negro community from various organizations and clubs, sparked by members of local 10, FTA-CIO, staged a one-week boycott of the theatre which was one hundred per cent effective. Meetings of Negro citizens were held and a letter was sent to the head of the theatre chain in Raleigh demanding that he fire his manager in Greenville. After the boycott a theatre official arrived, fired the brutal manager and replaced him with a local Negro respected in the community.

WORKER Sports

PROMOTER AT WORK



RETIRED HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMP Joe Louis, who has hung up the gloves for good, including exhibitions, does a little work on his first promotion, the Ezzard Charles-Jersey Joe Walcott championship fight at Chicago June 22, as one of his partners, Arthur Wirtz, looks on. In his New York visit Joe showed that he knows his way around, and that what he doesn't know is he is learning fast!

No Kidding! Giants, Scribes All Love Leo

PHOENIX, Ariz. — There have been times in the case history of Leo the Lip when he has been charged with being surly, gruff, and terse to players under his command and to sports writers. But this is 1949, and such facts about Leo Durocher are groundless.

Leo is leading his men. He is driving them hard, it is true, and he's booming at them from the field. But he handles each player in a different way.

"Each player is an individual and must be treated accordingly," he said.

Leo likes the Giants and lauds their spirit shown in early preseason drills.

"They have something," the skipper chortles. "The club is changed and there is something about the fellows this year that wasn't evident last season. No Giant team I ever contacted has had such spirit. In former years any real "do or die" feeling was lacking.

"Maybe that is why I'm so optimistic about our chances. I don't predict where clubs will finish, but we're not aiming for just the first division. We are shooting for the top."

Durocher is personally talkative, friendly with all who contact him, and eager to work with everyone. He holds press conferences daily in the dugout, and answers all questions fired his way without hesitation.

"When I talk, the words just come out," Leo said.

Durocher is all ready to shoot the breeze informally and he is all ready to be quoted. It is "never off the record" with The Lip.

Durocher has gone out of his way to be cooperative with one and all and as a result, believe it or not, he is now one of the most popular men in Phoenix, both off and on the diamond.

Tony and Frank sell extra Dailies in their shop each day. The result: a stronger union shop, better working conditions and higher wages. And also an alert and active shop in the fight for peace and civil rights. Don't you want to work in a shop like that?

Young Phils On Way Up

(This is another of the on-the-spot sizeups of the big league teams by United Press.)

CLEARWATER, Fla.—They call themselves the "Fighting Phillies of '49" and if scrap and spirit mean anything then look for those old National League doormats to do a little foot-wiping of their own this year. They're the youngest club in the majors — so young in fact that it may handicap them a little. But youthful enthusiastic talent abounds in this live wire camp and some of it seems certain to advance to major league stardom.

What's more, they have made off-season deals that strengthened the club immeasurably.

IN AN OBJECTIVE size-up it looks like the Phillies could muscle into the first division and in a wide-open race might even be strong pennant contenders. But the team is building for the future and isn't banking too much on this year except to land among the first four.

Amiable Eddie Sawyer, starting his first full year as manager, sizes up the club this way:

"Every position on this club except third base is wide open for anybody who can do the job better than the other fellow. I'm satisfied that Puddinhead Jones is my man at the hot bag. He was the best third baseman in the International League when we brought him up from Toronto last season. This year he could well be the best one in the National League."

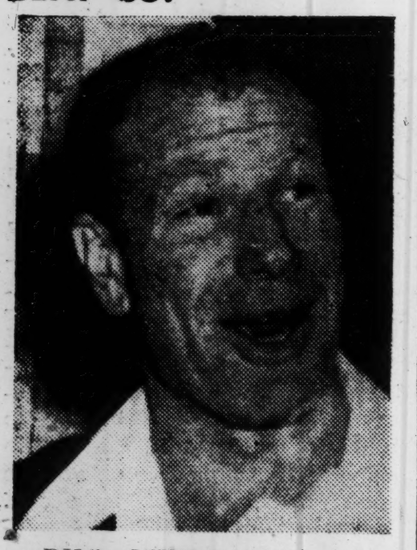
Sawyer is tremendously pleased over the deals which brought the Phillies "four fine players from the Cubs." He thinks Eddie Waitkus is the league's top first baseman and that outfielder Bill Nicholson could well regain the touch that once made him one of the most feared hitters in baseball. And both of the pitchers, Hank Borowy and Russ Meyer, figure to be regulars.

"Look at that Waitkus," he said. "You can't get him off the field. Remember he hit .474 in games he played at our park last year." Waitkus, a "hot apple" who has become the club's cheer-leader, is one of the most popular guys in camp.

"I didn't come down here to sing bass in the choir," he said. "I came to play first base on the diamond."

Even at that he might have his troubles ousting Dick Sisler from the job. Sisler, a great spring hitter, has been blasting the ball in a manner reminiscent of his father, the immortal George Sisler, and if he keeps it up Sawyer might even transfer him to the outfield, although he is no defensive whiz in the garden.

'WHO'S GONNA BEAT US?'



BILL VEECK, dynamic young prexy of the Cleveland Indians, is in high spirits over the looks of his world championship team in spring training to date. The veteran infield trio of Gordon, Boudreau and Keltner looks in as good shape as ever, Doby and Mitchell are maturing into true greatness in the outfield, the pitching is loaded and he has a fine pack of rookies pushing to fill any weaknesses that develop. Do you blame him for not weeping?

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney



Dear Lester,

Your sports reporting and comments are consistently good. Along with Bill Mardo you are making the D.W. sports page the best contribution journalism can make toward the democratization of American sports life. Good for fans and participants.

However, throughout the basketball season I find no mention of top Negro pro teams especially the Globe Trotters and the Rens. The latter are in an organized league. What is their standing? How do they rate?

The Globe Trotters this winter beat the pants of Mikan and the Minneapolis Lakers. The GTs used most of the last quarter for a demonstration purely for the audience's amusement (and their own). Mikan got 11 points, a low average for him.

How can we rate the Lakers so high? It's like having a white heavyweight champion with Joe Louis doing shadow boxing exhibitions (in 1941).

I got reports of the Globe Trotters vs. Minneapolis game by word of mouth. How about some news gathering by the DW about the Globe Trotters and how DW sports writers rate them in comparison to the super du[illegible] Lakers.

Always a faithful reader,
NED GARRETT.

P.S. Didn't the Globe Trotters beat the Lakers in '47-48 season?

WELL, THIS MADE me feel as though we'd been falling down on the job. Despite our technical disadvantage in relation to the other papers, we DO try to do a lot of "newsgathering," especially news that the other papers hide.

But now I feel better. Some telephoning around establishes the following facts:

1. The Globe Trotters have not played a single game in New York City this season. So it was impossible for us to cover them, and the wire service we get doesn't report on them.

2. The Rens, who are not as good as the Globe Trotters in the opinion of those we spoke to, played in the National League representing Dayton and later Detroit and had a record of approximately 9 won, 6 lost.

The Globe Trotters, who are unaffiliated, did beat the mighty Lakers this year and last year. I can't give the Daily Workers' estimation of them and comparison to the Lakers because we have never had a chance to see them here, but it is obvious they have to be good to beat Mikan and company. Too bad they don't get the publicity they deserve.

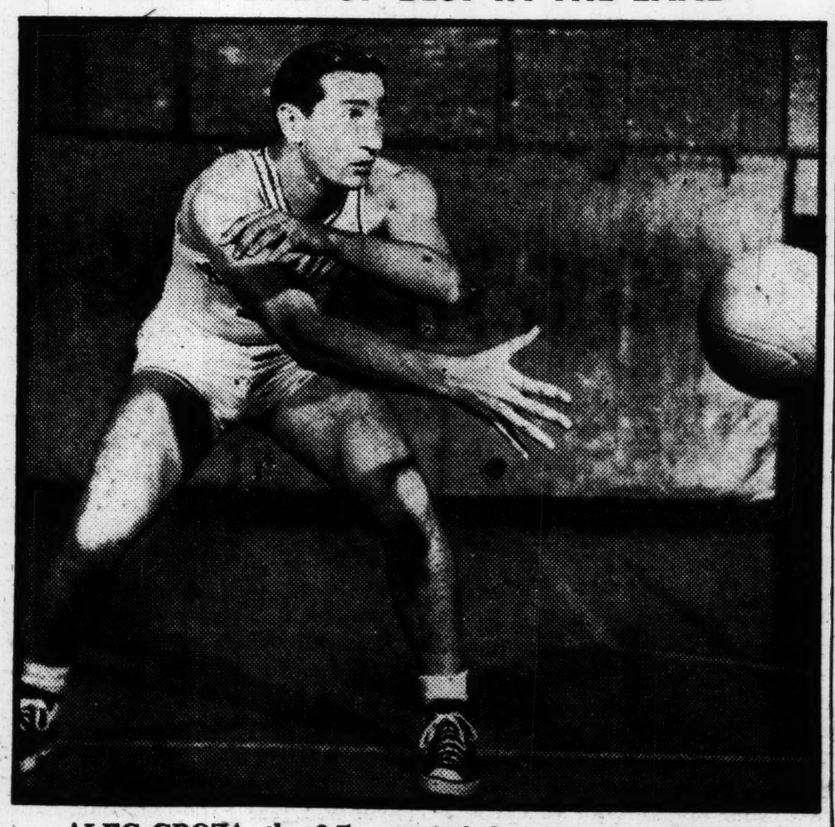
Maybe some of our outlying readers who saw them in action can fill us in a little more.

BASKETBALL IS OVER but baseball isn't really here yet. And meanwhile the rules-makers, who annually convene and rarely do anything much, have come up with a change which should meet with the hearty approval of most fans and players. What it does is save the last few minutes of a close game from degenerating into a wrestling match as the trailing team tries to get the ball and forgets basketball in so doing. As it stood, the losers were willing to risk a foul shot against them because the most the foul will score is one point and then they get automatic possession of the ball, and if the foul shooter misses they have at least an equal chance to recover the ball.

For this reason, teams in the lead in the last couple of minutes of a close game have been "taking the ball out," which is their option, and so the finishes have been getting rougher and sillier, with a whistle every three seconds and a constant procession of taking the ball back to the middle line.

The new rule changes all this by one simple device. In the last two minutes of any game, ANY foul committed, while charged to the fouler as a personal foul (five of them and you're out of the game) will be treated as a technical foul. In other words, the team fouled can take its shot and then still retain possession. This puts a heavy penalty on the deliberate type of late foul by a trailing team, and will put added emphasis on good, fast, clean freezing and skilled defense play.

HE WOUND UP BEST IN THE LAND



ALEC GROZA, the 6-7 center of the championship Kentucky basketball team, wound up his collegiate career with 25 points against the Oklahoma Aggies' tight defense, a spectacular feat, as his team won the NCAA title. The Martins Ferry (Ohio) lads, very fast for his size, kas been drafted by Indianapolis in the BAA pro league.

More Dope On 'Russian Hero'

A letter from Liverpool, England, reveals that the winning of the Grand National by 66-1 shot Russian Hero was "a great triumph for the local population." It seems that the horse's owner, William Williamson, is a working tenant farmer on the estate of the Duke of Westminster. His lordship's horse faltered in the stretch. Farmer Williamson changed the name of his nine-year-old horse to Russian Hero during the great battle of Stalingrad.

Dodgers Still Setting Precedents

The current Dodger tour through the cities of the Texas League is introducing democracy to the diamonds of several new cities, including Beaumont, Houston, Dallas, Oklahoma and Tulsa. Only Texas League city skipped was Shreveport, Louisiana, which said the state law would prohibit Jackie Robinson and Roy Campanella from playing. Brooklyn said:

Up-State New York Edition of the WORKER

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Oldtimers Fired At Alexander Smith

—See Page 15

FIRST LAYOFFS HIT STEELWORKERS

BUFFALO. — First cutbacks in steel employment hit the Buffalo area last month, when the Bond plant of the American Radiator Company laid off hundreds of workers, and put the rest on a four day week. Other smaller fabricating plants have made similar layoffs. Mass layoffs have not yet hit the three basic steel plants, Bethlehem, Republic and Wickwire Spencer, but work stoppages have occurred at both Bethlehem and Wickwire over speed-up and job abolition, and several mills of the Bethlehem plant in Lackawanna have been put on a four-day week.

The tie up between speed-up and lay-offs is becoming apparent to the workers in the mills. It was directly responsible for the stoppages at Wickwire and Bethlehem. Thousands of jobs in the huge Lackawanna plant were at stake. Rank and file workers are painfully aware of the squeeze that is being put on them. They know that the company is driving toward more and more profits from fewer and fewer workers.

They also see that the union leadership has no program to defend them against the growing threat of mass unemployment, lower living standards and worsened working conditions. Joseph Malony and the District Steel leadership are leading no campaign against speed-up and for a shorter work week, let alone fighting for a substantial wage increase NOW.

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THE STEEL SECTION of the Buffalo area Communist Party is fighting for the rank and file steel workers and progressives in steel to organize for the **30-hour week and six-hour day** with no reduction in weekly earnings. Only this fight can strengthen a campaign to resist speed-up and lay-offs, as well as the basic fight for a wage increase in steel. The Steel Section also urges an immediate demand for a substantial wage raise as labor's best protection against the deepening unemployment and further wage cuts through the speed-up. Hourly paid steel workers need at least a 30 to 40-cent-an-hour increase in all the plants. The Communist Party urges the immediate adoption of resolutions for a 30-cent-an-hour increase in departments in Bethlehem, Republic and other steel plants. The resolutions for wage increases and the 30-hour week must be backed up immediately by delegations to local steel leadership, as well as floor fights at every local meeting. In Lackawanna, especially, this fight must be taken into the community for support of these demands. The Steel Section also calls for a real fighting policy **NOW** to solve the tremendous mountain of grievances and to work up steam for the wage fight.

Lackawanna and Buffalo steel workers are beginning to see that only through their united and militant action can they turn the tide of wage cuts, speed-ups and lay-offs. Together with the Communist steel workers they are beginning to fight back against the profiteering steel companies in this area.



How GE 'Expansion' Increases Speedup

—See Page 2—

INSIDE STEEL



By Russ Depasquale

Veteran organizer of the United Steel Workers Union, Russ Depasquale was a former member of the National Wage Policy Committee and president of the Buffalo Steelworkers Local. Depasquale is now New York State Steel Organizer for the Communist Party.

THE BIG NEWS in Lackawanna the past week was the ousting of the Hughes red-baiting clique from the leadership of Local 2603 of the United Steelworkers and the appointment of a new temporary executive board with a progressive majority.

The downfall of Hughes and his supporters began when they introduced a motion at a membership meeting demanding that the Steel Union sign the anti-Communist affidavits required by the Taft-Hartley Law.



The progressives defeated this motion by a vote of 2 to 1, laying the basis for the resignation of these pals of the steel bosses from any position they held in the local union.

What motivated the clique in making this motion?

This question was correctly answered by the membership of Local 2603.

They knew Hughes was defeated for steward in seven and eight mill and was appointed against the wishes of the members of that department. They also knew that he and his clique betrayed the workers by their do-nothing policy and their refusal to fight the vicious speedup, and failure to support the men in their struggles against the company.

This reactionary clique was removed as stewards by a vote at the local membership meeting. In order to cover up their company aiding plans they went into a redbaiting campaign enlisting the aid of the reactionary **Buffalo Evening News.** They stated that if the membership did not support their union splitting, they would resign from the executive board of the local union. At the next meeting they were repudiated and their resignations were accepted.

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WORKERS IN THE PLANT have learned that you cannot effectively fight against the company's policy of speedup and cutting of crews by redbaiting. The workers also know that only a united union can stop the elimination of men from their jobs such as was done in the 12-inch New Bar Mill where a number of jobs were eliminated from the mill force and loading crews, putting the extra work on the few remaining on the job.

The masses of workers have resisted the speedup and wage cut drive. The result has been stoppages on a departmental scale, such as the recent stoppage in the Strip Mill and the No. 15 Mill around the issue of cutting of crew and speedup.

Julian Bruce and John McCann, International representatives following the class collaboration policies of Phil Murray and Joe Maloney have openly fought the workers involved in such action and have given Bethlehem a green light on speedup and tonnage rate cutting as was done in the Storage Beds. Here John McCann agreed with the company to cut crane crews to a minimum giving the remaining men a few cents more.

The leadership of the steel union has proven it has no program to defend the workers against mass unemployment and worsened living conditions by the following facts:

1. Their silence on the wage demands, in the face of record breaking production and the highest profits in the history of steel.

2. The ruling by John Gordan, president of the Republic local, that it is illegal for the membership to make specific demands for wages.

3. Refusal to involve the workers in struggle against the Steel Trust.

4. Forcing the rank and file membership to start to wage their own fight for a positive program based on the needs of the workers, and a substantial wage increase for 1949 of 25 to 30 cents per hour.

How G. E 'Expansion' Increases Speedup!

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. — The shiny grey white Turbine building which spreads over a vast part of the Mohawk river front in back of the General Electric plant here may soon stand as a symbol of the capitalist practice of a worker "working himself out of a job."

The story goes around town that Turbine workers taken in gangs from their old work shops to view the beautiful new plant were told by enthusiastic foremen just how solidly the plant foundations were laid, so lathes and milling machines could be run that much faster without danger.

Turbine workers, already worried by the machine speed-up drive of the past two years, fully expect to be driven harder in the new building. The question on their minds is how to meet the drive.

The speedup, of course, is not new. It is not limited to the Turbine Division of GE. It is going on all over the works, as it always has. It has been pushed particularly since the war, when fat government contracts were no longer the main reliance for huge profits. Top GE officials are forever talking of "increased production" as the source of all blessings for the common people. Manufacturing officials have made slightly less public speeches to supervisors, telling them how speed-up methods in various GE divisions around the country had made it possible to reduce the working force drastically.

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BUT IT IS in the Turbine Division that the speedup drive reaches its clearest form. Turbines are one of GE's most profitable products. They require a lot of machine work. And tungsten carbide, the carboloy which GE and Krupp monopolized together before the war, furnishes the tool tips making it possible to drive the machines at speeds undreamt-of a few years ago.

Carboloy tools had been in use here for years. But since the war GE has devised new methods of using it for machine speeds as high as TWELVE TIMES the previous performance.

Like all other big employers, GE takes all the gravy from the increased production. It says pieceworkers are entitled to no greater earnings than before.

The issue began to come to a head two years ago. As the new speeds were being cheerfully tried out, Turbine workers began to demand that the speed-up work load must bring at least some increased earnings to the operators. Sentiment developed for direct action on the issue. The company was sufficiently worried to hold up new piece work prices while the matter was argued. Then came Taft-Hartley. A week after the slave labor bill was on the books, GE announced it was going ahead with reduced piece-work prices, and would fire the leaders if any work stoppage developed. Under the terrific impact of the Taft-Hartley drive, the union, Local 301 UE, held its fire.

Since then the GE bosses have moved ahead with the carboloy speedup.

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THE PROBLEM is complicated by the skill and care with which GE has moved in imposing its speed-up. It has made sure that the workers maintained their piece work earnings, and in some few cases made a little more. Lay-offs here thus far have been very few, and are not the result of the speed-up HERE. The demand for Turbines is great. Lay-offs here have resulted from general capitalist over-production in the country. It is not easy to tie directly to the speed-up taking place here.

Nevertheless, the GE workers are becoming every day aware of what is happening. They know that they are being worked harder, and being worked to prepare for lay-offs, even if only in the distance. They know they have to face up to the speed-up problem in order to safeguard their jobs.

More and more the workers realize that while fighting the speed-up grievances, the only real answer, short of socialism, can be more pay and shorter hours.

Layoffs Hit 2,800 Albany RR Workers

ALBANY, N. Y. — On Saturday, March 21st, 2800 skilled craftsmen of the West Albany yards, boilermakers, machinists, blacksmiths, carmen, electricians and sheet metal workers, were all magnanimously granted an indefinite "furlough" by New York Central, without so much as a peep from their well-fed chiefs.

An excellent opportunity presented itself to the NYC bosses to whip the workers and yet escape their wrath—the work stoppage in the coal mines. This was the excuse given by NYC for the layoffs, in spite of the fact that there is ample reserve of coal above ground for the roads to handle. Obviously the intention here was to pit railroader against coal miner and thus weaken the 11-month-old fight by the non-operating railroad workers for a 40-hour, five-day week plus more pay.

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THE FIRST LAYOFFS hit these men during the December holidays and were quickly followed by a four-day layoff on Jan. 26. Then after three weeks of work they were suddenly laid off again for a three-week period. This time, however, when the men were called back to work on March 16, about five hundred men found that their jobs had disappeared completely. In the shuffle it seems that these men were eased out of the industry permanently.

But the honeymoon for the rest of the men only lasted four days because on March 21 came the big layoff due to the coal strike, ostensibly.

Situated comfortably, on the other hand, is NYC with an unprecedented profit of almost $15,000,000 for 1948. Furthermore, whether they call it lockouts, layoffs, retrenchment or just plain sweating it out of the hides of the workers.

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HOW DID THE RAILROAD union chiefs in Chicago go about fighting for their men? What was their answer to NYC on the layoffs?

If they would have rallied the men to fight, even the rank and filers would have been surprised.

If they would have remained silent, nobody would have been surprised. But no, the chiefs made an agreement with NYC to permit a "reduction in force" of 15 percent of the men in Albany, apparently to help solve the "problems" of poor NYC.

This was publicly admitted in a statement to the local press by L. O. Graham, local chairman of the boilermakers and head of the Albany Central Federation of the Shop Crafts. Although Mr. Graham is not personally responsible for this degraded doublecross, nevertheless he and the other local Albany leaders, E. T. Tormey of the machinists, A. Schenert of the blacksmiths, A. Bianchino of the carmen, W. Bolan of the electricians and H. Carr of the sheet metal workers, must all bear the responsibility collectively for their failure to show any real fight under these circumstances

"RAILROAD WORKERS LINK," Communist railroad paper, has gained wide readership and interest among the men in the yards because of its constant exposure of the belly-crawling national union chiefs and because of its constructive proposals for rank and file action.

Quite a stir was created in the local press several weeks ago when the Albany ALP distributed a leaflet at the yards calling upon the railroaders to join with others in a delegation to the Mayor.

When the delegation met with Mayor Corning the following demands were placed before him:

1. Call upon Mr. Metzman of NYC to state when the railroad workers will be called back to work.

2. Start a public works and housing project in Albany to absorb the 10,000 unemployed in Albany.

3. Call for a congressional investigation of the manner in which NYC is dealing with its workers.

4. Support the demands of the non-operating men for a 40-hour, five-day week now with work for all.

Since these and other actions have taken place, several more railroad workers have become active in the ALP. Many others have become friendly and interested.

Westinghouse Rejects T-H

BUFFALO, N. Y.—An attempt to force signing of the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits by the right-wing leadership at the Westinghouse Local 1581, UE, ended in failure. An aroused membership forced the Executive Board to table the motion, passed by the stewards council, and prevented it from being brought up at the membership meeting.

In the interval between the meeting of the Executive Board and the membership meeting, the Westinghouse Communist Party Club distributed leaflets at the shop gates, explaining the issue as "Wages or Witch-hunts?"

The right-wing forces, fearing another defeat, decided not to bring up the issue at the membership meeting.

The local went on record favoring of the program of the national leadership for a wage increase and against speed-up. The membership has already gone on record as favoring a 25-cent wage increase.

Welcome to Readers

Dear Reader:

Once upon a time all we upstaters could read was the Gannett, Hearst, Macy, big business newspapers.

This is no longer true.

Today, we have an Upstate New York Edition of THE WORKER thanks to you. Your financial support and subscriptions make possible the publication of this fighting weekly paper.

We are only beginning. Much has to be done before THE WORKER can effectively combat the war-mongering, anti-labor boss-press. But even our beginning has caused serious concern in the ranks of the boss-press. Note, for example, the redbaiting editorial moans of the Schenectady **Gazette** when we announced publication.

Is the **Gazette** alarmed that THE UPSTATE WORKER will win away some of their readers? Is it because THE WORKER will expose and fight speedup, lay-offs, unemployment and low wages, Jimcrow oppression and the Wall Street war drive?

Is the **Gazette** worried that our WORKER, in the 25-year tradition of our sister paper the DAILY WORKER, will campaign for decent wages, the shorter work week, low-cost housing for veterans, the Negro people and other hard-pressed groups?

Is it also because our WORKER will reveal that the frame-up trial of the Communist leaders, the Taft-Hartley slave labor act, the rising lynch terror against the Negro people are all part of a conspiracy to drive our country down the road to fascism and a new world war?

We believe these are the real reasons why the **Gazette** is so concerned about our new edition, despite THE WORKER'S present small circulation.

We can be sure, however, that our UPSTATE WORKER will not remain small. THE WORKER will grow because it is on the side of the workers and you will see to it that it does grow.

—EDITORS OF THE UPSTATE WORKER

The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Upstate New York edition to the nearest branch office:

921 Main St., Rm. 218,
Buffalo, N. Y.

116 Wall St., Schenectady, N. Y.

9 Riverdale Ave., Rm. 3,
Yonkers, N. Y.

Letters

Speedup, Layoffs, Problem in GE

Dear Editor:

Congratulations on your decision to publish an up-state edition of THE WORKER. This sure is good news. We need a paper to take our side up here. I work in the General Electric plant in Syracuse. Our problems are speedup and layoffs.

GE prints ads in the papers saying they are wonderful. These ads are good for a laugh in the plant, but the rest of the people are fooled. We need a paper to print the truth.

I work on an assembly line. We are supposed to get piece work if we work extra hard. GE sets the quota so high we have to work like the devil, and we only make piece work once in a while. When we make enough sets, we get laid off for a few days. This has happened to me so often that it is tough to get by. They call the layoffs temporary, but they happen too often to be temporary.

Most of us girls are so tired we just sleep, eat and work. We don't have the strength to have any fun. How the married women with kids have any energy to bring them up properly I don't know.

I read THE WORKER every week. I have often wished that there was more stuff in it about Syracuse and GE. It would be easier to get other people to read it then. I'm sure it will be a better paper now. The people will read it because they need it.

A GE WORKER.

THE WORKER Meets Tough Reception

Dear Editor:

A couple of Communists have been coming to our shop gate regularly to distribute THE WORKER. A few so-called "tough" guys who call themselves Americans are mobbing these Communists, calling the girls nasty names and trying to keep workers from getting your paper. If a worker does get hold of one, it is ripped out of his hand and he is insulted and threatened. What's American about this? I want my rights and I'll read whatever paper I please.

AN OTIS WORKER.

Railroader Says 7¢ Hike is Low

Dear Editor:

A lot of the guys here at Harmon are pleased with the settlement we non-ops got. They are glad to get an extra day to do other work or to work around the house and garden. They hope the seven-cent raise will pretty near make up for the loss of overtime and penalty days.

But I say if our chiefs had put up any fight they could have got us more than a seven-cent raise—the lowest third round raise in any industry. And they could have got us a 40-hour week to start right away before they have time to lay off hundreds more men.

RAILROADER.

Hold Civil Rights Meeting April 12

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. — The Schenectady chapter of the Civil rights Congress is holding a meeting in defense of democratic liberties at the Van Curler Hotel on Tuesday, April 12, at 8:00 p.m.

This meeting, dealing with local and nationwide attacks on civil rights will be addressed by Ada Jackson, a leader of the NAACP, who has waged an outstanding fight in Brooklyn in defense of Negro rights. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, founder of the American Civil Liberties Union, noted woman labor organizer, and now giving full time to the defense of the 12 Communist leaders, will also address the meeting. Additional noted speakers will be announced later.

Frame-up of six innocent Negroes in Trenton, N. J., local problems of Negro discrimination in the field of employment and housing, the government's attempt to illegalize the Communist Party will be discussed.

Tickets may be obtained by writing your request to the Civil Rights Congress, Box 418, Schenectady, N. Y.

OLDTIMERS GET THE CARPET AT ALEXANDER SMITH CO.

YONKERS, N. Y. — Some 200 women workers at the giant Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company are on the street after completing 20, 30 and 40 years of faithful service. There was a time when the company toasted these older workers and promised them 'lifetime jobs' but today, they are ruthlessly thrown onto an ever expanding labor market. The narrow axminster and narrow velvet weaving departments are the first to be hit; with new 12 and 15-foot looms fast replacing all of the ¾ and 4/4 looms, the company no longer needs the services of these skilled weavers.

Rumors of coming layoffs spread through these departments but those workers who received the notices two hours before quitting time every Friday were the ones who least expected to be hit because of their high security. Each worker was given a different reason for the layoff. The stated policy of the company in agreement with the union leadership was that layoffs were taking place according to absenteeism over a six-month period. Seniority has been completely disregarded and even the absenteeism excuse doesn't hold water because many of the most militant workers were singled out for notices even though attendance may have been perfect. Many were the fastest weavers in the department with high seniority.

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AS ONE RECENT CASUALTY put it, "My average was one of the highest in the department and I never stayed out. I couldn't afford to. But just because I fought for my rights, they fired me."

Even women who thought they'd save their jobs by running speeded up looms have been laid off.

A veteran of 32 years at her loom summed it up this way, "At least if I were younger, I'd have a chance to learn another trade. But what am I supposed to do now? Dye my hair and go out and look for a job? I'm a weaver and that's all I've ever done. I have a family to support. What happens after my six months of unemployment insurance runs out?"

Women have been streaming into Textile Workers Union headquarters hoping to hear of some union program for the unemployed. In answer to a question on the possibility of a union unemployed committee, the union business agent Charles Hughes replied, "Only Communist locals have unemployed committees." The policy of collaborating with the company has left the union with no program of any kind and the stock replies to honest queries from the women amount to either red-baiting or advice to go back to their housework.

Many women are being deprived of over $100 vacation pay which they feel the union could at least fight for. Nominal pensions of $25 a month are paid only to those with 35 years of service. Others get nothing, regardless of age. The women get no severance pay, not even enough to tide them over until their unemployment checks start coming in. Workers still in the shop are beginning to realize that if it could happen to the others, they might be next. They are beginning to demand action from the union leadership. The only program yet put forward is the one outlined in the Communist shop paper, **Contact**, which the workers read more eagerly than ever before.

Copper City Hit By Unemployment

ROME, N. Y.—Serious unemployment has hit this "Copper City," where not long ago one-sixth of all the world's manufactured copper was produced. Today, every plant—wire, cable and copper manufacturing—is laying off workers, putting the remaining workers on a three-four day week and increasing speedup.

There are over 4,500 jobless here today, and this figure is conservative. Of these, 3,200 are now receiving unemployment insurance benefits, an additional 800-1,000 have already exhausted their benefits, and there are some 500 unemployed workers not covered by N. Y. State Unemployment Insurance laws.

The local United States Employment Service has had no job openings since December of last year. The Oneida County Welfare Department, which handles all relief cases, has been flooded with an avalanche of relief applications.

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TWO MAJOR PLANTS, General Cable and Revere Copper & Brass, are hit by this developing economic crisis. Revere Copper & Brass is organized into Local 56, MESA (Mechanics Educational Society of America). Here over 500 workers were just laid off. The remaining workers are on a three-four-day week, with terrific speedup. The company, using a clause in the contract which permits the ignoring of length of service and seniority unless the worker has "immediate ability," has laid off large sections of the older workers.

In the face of this attack the local's union leadership is playing the company's game. They are peddling the company's line that production will pick up when the price of copper is supposed to drop 1½ cents in the middle of April.

Another plant in Rome, the Rome Cable plant, non-union, has had a three-day week for over three months.

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THE ONLY PLACE where a real fight is developing is in General Cable, which is organized by Local 331, UE-CIO. In this plant several hundred workers were recently laid off. The union formed an Unemployed Committee. At its first meeting, over 300 unemployed workers attended.

The meeting was one of demands for action. Full support was given to the UE's policy of a wage increase for those employed and a shorter work week with equal take-home pay; demands were put forth for substantially increasing unemployment insurance benefit rates and adding benefits for all dependents up to three, for increased workmen's compensation benefits, for sickness disability and for repealing the "kick-back" provisions of the Merit Rating Law. But the major demand was for jobs.

E-J Gets Ready for Wage Cuts, Speedup

By Bob Johnston

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. — Workers in Endicott Johnson Shoe Corporation's many factories are faced with speed-up, wage cuts, part time work, lay-offs and firings. Last year's record breaking profit of $8,000,000 has wetted the appetite of Charlie Johnson and the company for even bigger profits this year at the expense of the workers.

The company has embarked on a campaign of "economy" to "improve its competitive position" which means in simpler language, speed-up and wage cuts for the workers and more profits for Charlie. They use every method to get more work out of the workers. The full weight of their vast propaganda machine, including newspapers, radio, petitions, speeches "spontaneous demonstrations," banquets, circulars, etc., is thrown into the campaign for "better" work. In many cases workers, particularly older ones, have been threatened with being fired for what the company calls poor work. In several cases the threats have been carried out.

One older worker was fired after he had worked in the same shop for more than 30 years because the superintendent said his work was not satisfactory. The other workers in his department let the boss know that they were bitterly resentful of the company's action so he was hired back again. But now he is on probation and is so worried about spoiling some work that he can't even make his minimum. That is one way E-J cracks the whip over their 19,000 unorganized workers.

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THE COMPANY IS PAVING the way for wage cuts by telling the workers that they must help to improve the competitive position of the company. They are trying to peddle the idea that the workers must be prepared to accept wage cuts to keep the factories running. But the workers are asking—why should we take the cuts when Charlie made $8,000,000 profits last year?

One group of stitchers in West End Victory factory have learned how to beat the company chiseling on piece rates. They won a 15 percent increase on a big job that the company was in a great hurry for. The girls got together and decided they just wouldn't work on that particular job until the company came across.

The superintendent promised them that the management would consider giving more money if the girls would go to work on the rush job right away. But the girls stuck it out because they know from experience the company would stall around until they were almost finished, then maybe give a penny more on the last few cases. After three days the company gave in and granted a 15 percent raise!

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ANOTHER EXAMPLE of how to stick together and make the company give out with more money was set by the splitters in the Upper Leather Tannery. Leanhouse. They got an average of $3.50 more a week in their pay checks by sticking together and fighting for it. They won out after several meetings with the company in which they made it plain that they were prepared to stop work unless the company gave them more money.

It is actions such as those that are setting the pattern for beating the wage cuts, speed-up and firings in E-J.

Challenge Jimcrow

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — The World Theatre here has been sued for refusal to seat Negro patrons except in a specially reserved section. The theater is also charged with violation of the N. Y. State anti-discrimination laws in a companion action to a civil suit brought by the Monroe County Equal Rights Committee.

Earl Sprague, plaintiff in the civil action and a member of the committee, went to the theater on Aug. 26 and was refused any seat except in the Jimcrow section. Howard Levin, a Syracuse University junior, who accompanied Sprague in this test action, was permitted to sit anywhere he chose until he demanded Sprague's right to sit with him. Levin was then told to sit in the Jimcrow section or leave.

The jury was obviously stocked. Eastman Kodak, biggest open-shop in town, was represented by the foreman. Two of the members were admittedly friends of the defense attorney. After two hours deliberation, the jury announced a hopeless deadlock of 4 to 2 in favor of the theatre owner. They were dismissed and a new trial ordered.

Not permitted to testify as to history of Jimcrow practices in the theater was Rev. Primo, local Negro minister and head of the local chapter, NAACP. He announced his intention of continuing the fight, not only against Jimcrow but against redbaiting as well.

The Equal Rights Committee urges a packed court room for the re-trial, to take place probably in April.

The "white superiority" attitude of the court attendants at this trial was in line with the attitude of city officials, who have been responsible for a local reign of terror against the Negro people. Recently in the 7th ward, with a large Negro population, police broke into a Negro family's home at 2 a.m., roughed up the occupants and illegally arrested a young man.

Protests brought an apology later, when the excuse made was that constitutional guarantees from illegal arrest and searching of homes wasn't applicable to this ward! Police there are permitted "to exercise their discretion."

Rochester cops' "discretion" was demonstrated just a year ago when Roland Price, a Negro vet in uniform was shot and killed by a squad of police after an argument with a bartender over alleged short-changing.

WORKER Sports

PROMOTER AT WORK



RETIRED HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMP Joe Louis, who has hung up the gloves for good, including exhibitions, does a little work on his first promotion, the Ezzard Charles-Jersey Joe Walcott championship fight at Chicago June 22, as one of his partners, Arthur Wirtz, looks on. In his New York visit Joe showed that he knows his way around, and that what he doesn't know is he is learning fast!

No Kidding! Giants, Scribes All Love Leo

PHOENIX, Ariz. — There have been times in the case history of Leo the Lip when he has been charged with being surly, gruff, and terse to players under his command and to sports writers. But this is 1949, and such facts about Leo Durocher are groundless.

Leo is leading his men. He is driving them hard, it is true, and he's booming at them from the field. But he handles each player in a different way.

"Each player is an individual and must be treated accordingly," he said.

Leo likes the Giants and lauds their spirit shown in early preseason drills.

"They have something," the skipper chortles. "The club is changed and there is something about the fellows this year that wasn't evident last season. No Giant team I ever contacted has had such spirit. In former years any real "do or die" feeling was lacking.

"Maybe that is why I'm so optimistic about our chances. I don't predict where clubs will finish, but we're not aiming for just the first division. We are shooting for the top."

Durocher is personally talkative, friendly with all who contact him, and eager to work with everyone. He holds press conferences daily in the dugout, and answers all questions fired his way without hesitation.

"When I talk, the words just come out," Leo said.

Durocher is all ready to shoot the breeze informally and he is all ready to be quoted. It is "never off the record" with The Lip.

Durocher has gone out of his way to be cooperative with one and all and as a result, believe it or not, he is now one of the most popular men in Phoenix, both off and on the diamond.

Tony and Frank sell extra Dailies in their shop each day. The result: a stronger union shop, better working conditions and higher wages. And also an alert and active shop in the fight for peace and civil rights. Don't you want to work in a shop like that?

Young Phils On Way Up

(This is another of the on-the-spot sizeups of the big league teams by United Press.)

CLEARWATER, Fla.—They call themselves the "Fighting Phillies of '49" and if scrap and spirit mean anything then look for those old National League doormats to do a little foot-wiping of their own this year. They're the youngest club in the majors — so young in fact that it may handicap them a little. But youthful enthusiastic talent abounds in this live wire camp and some of it seems certain to advance to major league stardom.

What's more, they have made off-season deals that strengthened the club immeasurably.

IN AN OBJECTIVE size-up it looks like the Phillies could muscle into the first division and in a wide-open race might even be strong pennant contenders. But the team is building for the future and isn't banking too much on this year except to land among the first four.

Amiable Eddie Sawyer, starting his first full year as manager, sizes up the club this way:

"Every position on this club except third base is wide open for anybody who can do the job better than the other fellow. I'm satisfied that Puddinhead Jones is my man at the hot bag. He was the best third baseman in the International League when we brought him up from Toronto last season. This year he could well be the best one in the National League."

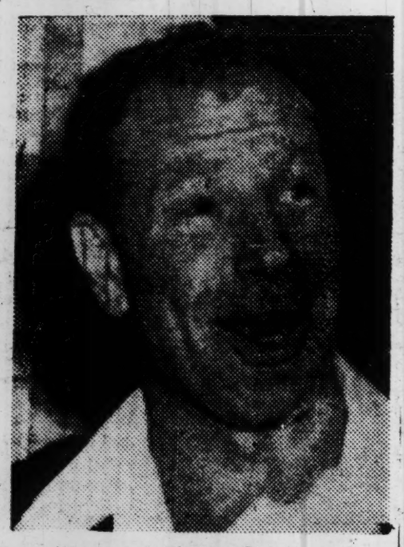
Sawyer is tremendously pleased over the deals which brought the Phillies "four fine players from the Cubs." He thinks Eddie Waitkus is the league's top first baseman and that outfielder Bill Nicholson could well regain the touch that once made him one of the most feared hitters in baseball. And both of the pitchers, Hank Borowy and Russ Meyer, figure to be regulars.

"Look at that Waitkus," he said. "You can't get him off the field. Remember he hit .474 in games he played at our park last year." Waitkus, a "hot apple" who has become the club's cheer-leader, is one of the most popular guys in camp.

"I didn't come down here to sing bass in the choir," he said. "I came to play first base on the diamond."

Even at that he might have his troubles ousting Dick Sisler from the job. Sisler, a great spring hitter, has been blasting the ball in a manner reminiscent of his father, the immortal George Sisler, and if he keeps it up Sawyer might even transfer him to the outfield, although he is no defensive whiz in the garden.

'WHO'S GONNA BEAT US?'



LEE WEECK, dynamic young prexy of the Cleveland Indians, is in high spirits over the looks of his world championship team in spring training to date. The veteran infield trio of Gordon, Boudreau and Keltner looks in as good shape as ever, Doby and Mitchell are maturing into true greatness in the outfield, the pitching is loaded and he has a fine pack of rookies pushing to fill any weaknesses that develop. Do you blame him for not weeping?

On the Score Board



By Lester Rodney

Dear Lester,

Your sports reporting and comments are consistently good. Along with Bill Mardo you are making the D.W. sports page the best contribution journalism can make toward the democratization of American sports life. Good for fans and participants.

However, throughout the basketball season I find no mention of top Negro pro teams especially the Globe Trotters and the Rens. The latter are in an organized league. What is their standing? How do they rate?

The Globe Trotters this winter beat the pants of Mikan and the Minneapolis Lakers. The GTs used most of the last quarter for a demonstration purely for the audience's amusement (and their own). Mikan got 11 points, a low average for him.

How can we rate the Lakers so high? It's like having a white heavyweight champion with Joe Louis doing shadow boxing exhibitions (in 1941).

I got reports of the Globe Trotters vs. Minneapolis game by word of mouth. How about some news gathering by the DW about the Globe Trotters and how the DW sports writers rate them in comparison to the super duper Lakers.

Always a faithful reader,
NED GARRETT.

P.S. Didn't the Globe Trotters beat the Lakers in '47-48 season?

WELL, THIS MADE me feel as though we'd been falling down on the job. Despite our technical disadvantage in relation to the other papers, we DO try to do a lot of "newsgathering," especially news that the other papers hide.

But now I feel better. Some telephoning around establishes the following facts:

1. The Globe Trotters have not played a single game in New York City this season. So it was impossible for us to cover them, and the wire service we get doesn't report on them.

2. The Rens, who are not as good as the Globe Trotters in the opinion of those we spoke to, played in the National League representing Dayton and later Detroit and had a record of approximately 9 won, 6 lost.

The Globe Trotters, who are unaffiliated, did beat the mighty Lakers this year and last year. I can't give the Daily Workers' estimation of them and comparison to the Lakers because we have never had a chance to see them here, but it is obvious they have to be good to beat Mikan and company. Too bad they don't get the publicity they deserve.

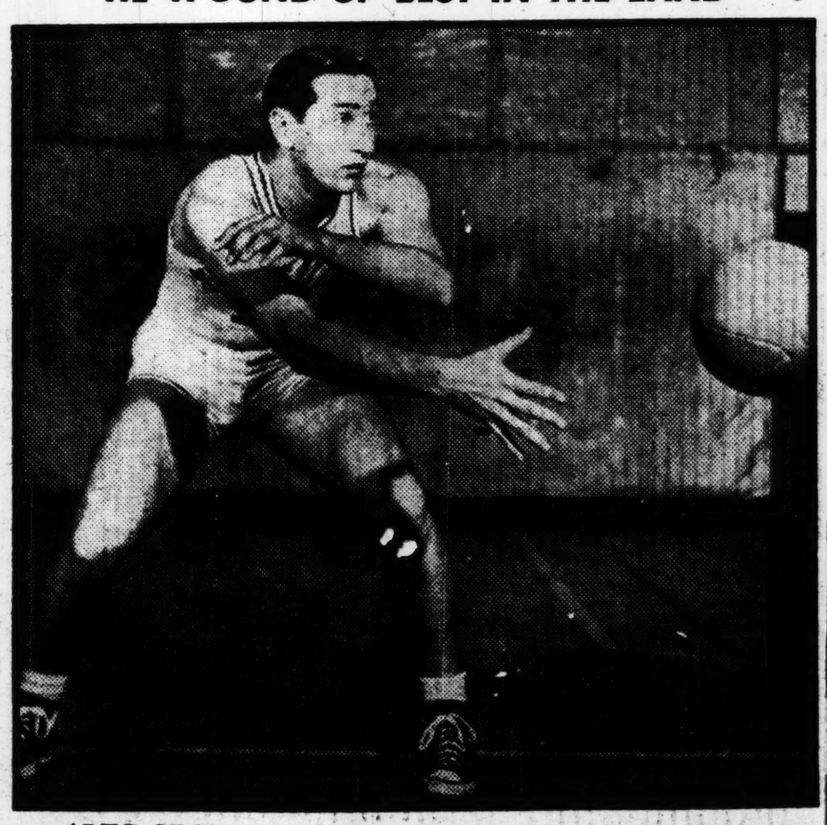
Maybe some of our outlying readers who saw them in action can fill us in a little more.

BASKETBALL IS OVER but baseball isn't really here yet. And meanwhile the rules-makers, who annually convene and rarely do anything much, have come up with a change which should meet with the hearty approval of most fans and players. What it does is save the last few minutes of a close game from degenerating into a wrestling match as the trailing team tries to get the ball and forgets basketball in so doing. As it stood, the losers were willing to risk a foul shot against them because the most the foul will score is one point and then they get automatic possession of the ball, and if the foul shooter misses they have at least an equal chance to recover the ball.

For this reason, teams in the lead in the last couple of minutes of a close game have been "taking the ball out," which is their option, and so the finishes have been getting rougher and sillier, with a whistle every three seconds and a constant procession of taking the ball back to the middle line.

The new rule changes all this by one simple device. In the last two minutes of any game, ANY foul committed, while charged to the fouler as a personal foul (five of them and you're out of the game) will be treated as a technical foul. In other words, the team fouled can take its shot and then still retain possession. This puts a heavy penalty on the deliberate type of late foul by a trailing team, and will put added emphasis on good, fast, clean freezing and skilled defense play.

HE WOUND UP BEST IN THE LAND



ALEC GROZA, the 6-7 center of the championship Kentucky basketball team, wound up his collegiate career with 25 points against the Oklahoma Aggies' tight defense, a spectacular feat, as his team won the NCAA title. The Martins Ferry (Ohio) lads, very fast for his size, has been drafted by Indianapolis in the BAA pro league.

More Dope On 'Russian Hero'

A letter from Liverpool, England, reveals that the winning of the Grand National by 66-1 shot Russian Hero was "a great triumph for the local population." It seems that the horse's owner, William Williamson, is a working tenant farmer on the estate of the Duke of Westminster. His lordship's horse faltered in the stretch. Farmer Williamson changed the name of his nine-year-old horse to Russian Hero during the great battle of Stalingrad.

Dodgers Still Setting Precedents

The current Dodger tour through the cities of the Texas League is introducing democracy to the diamonds of several new cities, including Beaumont, Houston, Dallas, Oklahoma and Tulsa. Only Texas League city skipped was Shreveport, Louisiana, which said the state law would prohibit Jackie Robinson and Roy Campanella from playing. Brooklyn said:

NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

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PEOPLE'S CRY FOR PEACE JOLTS WAR MAKERS

—See Page 3—



Truman Pledged No Rent Hike

Rob Hall digs up the President's election promises — and, sure enough, here's another one he's broken.

—See Page 6

Layoffs Hit Steelworkers

When the steel industry starts slowing up, it's bad. So Bernard Burton examines how bad and reviews some job proposals.

—See Page 5

A Farmer Appeals to Unionists

Excerpts of a speech by a leader of the Farmer's Union.

—See Page 10

Court Prompts Budenz to Fake 'Conspiracy'

—See Page 3

Gag Law Blitz Hits New Jersey

Hearings Urged On T-M Bills

TRENTON.—Demands for an open hearing on five New Jersey bills aimed at suppressing independent parties—and voters—were pouring in on Gov. Driscoll this week after blitzkrieg passage of the bills by a night session of the state legislature.

Trade union and progressive leaders were preparing an all-day-and-night vigil at the capitol Thursday when the state senate was expected to try to railroad the bills through a combined second and third reading in a repeat performance the previous night's 58 to 0 assembly vote.

Four of the bills—the Tumulty-Mehorter "witch-hunt package" sponsored jointly by the Driscoll and Hague machines—set the stage for perjury prosecution of independent candidates who dare to sign the "loyalty" oath required by the bills.

The fifth, A-173, introduced by Assemblyman Harris (R., Essex) wipes out the right to vote for any citizen deemed by Republican and Democratic politicians to "advocate anarchy, insurrection, sedition and overthrow of the government."

The Harris gag, slipped in quietly in the wake of the Tumulty-Mehorter legislation, proved too much even for the Democratic minority. A picket-line protest lobby of 200 from all over the state, against the announced Tumulty-Mehorter bills, helped compel a split assembly vote of 36 to 15 on the Harris bill.

A delegation of prominent Jerseyans was slated to see Gov. Driscoll Wednesday to demand open hearings on all the bills, which were rushed through after statements by Assembly Tumulty (D., Hudson) that Communist candidates who sign loyalty declarations will be prosecuted for perjury—and that, in his opinion, Progressives are "the same as Communists."

An analysis of the measures prepared by Prof. Max Rades, constitutional expert now at the Princeton Institute for Advanced Studies, sharply condemned the legislation as completely contrary to the Constitution and Bill of Rights j

Lawrence Mahan, Communist candidate for governor, pointed out that the Tumulty-Mehorter oath was shrewdly similar in some respects to those sections of the Communist Party's constitution stating allegiance to democcratic institutions.

"Communists not only could, but in fact do subscribe to a policy in support of democratic institutions and against force and violence," Mahan said. "The real purpose of these bills is to outlaw all progressive thought.

"Under the 'loyalty' camouflage, any candidate could be prevented from bringing his opinions to the people under threat of being jailed as a 'subversive' by an opposition politiacl party.

"These bills are really an extension of the Taft-Hartley law into politics. They would be used to break progressive political parties and candidates just as Taft-Hartley is used to break unions."



No corsages, and no compliments from Mehorter. These Jerseyans are part of the 200-strong demonstration at the state house against the Tumulty-Mehorter "witch-hunt package."

'Open Hearing? That Means No Bill!'

TRENTON.—Corsages bobbled, fur-pieces shimmered as the clubwomen and Republican wives gathered in the Assembly gallery. Speaker of the House Mehorter beamed, thanked them and the assorted headmasters and school children's delegations for "showing an interest in their government."

Downstairs, in the corridors and outside the capital, there was a different kind of delegation. They were the housewives who had to bring their kids along, the farmers, union leaders, students, shopworkers who took time off on a workday, others who have spent long weeks looking for a job.

Mehorter didn't thank thim for "showing an interest in their government."

They had come to save their government's democratic process.

They were there to speak out against four bills which threaten the liberties of every Jersey citizen—the Tumulty-Mehorter "witch-hunt package." Slipped into the assembly hopper last Thursday, the bills were quietly pushed into a second reading late that night and the way was greased for blitz passage Monday.

THE PEOPLE wanted an open hearing.

This is what Mehorter said of them: **"These people make me sick. The temerity of them, presuming to tell us what to do!"**

As long as the corriders were jammed with people waiting with serious, intent faces, the lawmakers played it safe. They worked out a delaying tactic: leisurely afternoon with the clubwomen, then recess for a Republican caucus.

It was mid-evening before they thought it safe to come out of the woodwork. Tumulty, fleshy, red-faced Hague spokesman, led off.

His half-hour harangue was sprinkled with phrases like "godless"... "red lies"... "red snakes"... "One of them told me, 'I'm going to commit violence'"... "they're Muder, Inc."... "blood-suckers"... "they don't believe in God."

Skillfully, he played for laughs: **"Do you think I could I could get this fat Russia?"**—then dismissed a protest from James McLe.(1, UE leader representating 40,000 New Jersey union membrs, with this: **"You know who he is? He's hooked up with that phony red outfit, the Electrical Union."**

AFTER he wound up his fist-pounding finale, Mehorter took over. By that time the Republicans house speaker thought it worthwhile to tip his hand, revealing the real aim of the "loyalty" oaths is to stifle free speech.

"There are those among us who say, let them speak, give them soapboxes," Mehorter shouted. "I say the time has come to stop being tolerant!"

Assemblyman Brown blurted: **"They want open hearings. . . .** They know if we have open hearings we'll have no bills!"

Brown, a Camden Republican, revealed his affinity for southern Jimcrowers when he said: "Do you think the Dixiecrats would be afraid to sign this oath? Of course not!"

Then the handful left in the gallery watched the electric board flash green as New Jersey's first law modeled on the statutes of Hitler's Third Reich was passed 58 to 0.

THEY left. The Phi Beta Kappa student from Rutgers, the Newark fur worker, the Camden radio-worker, the chicken farmer from Hightstown the Plainfield postal clerk fixed after 13 years' service, the Trenton housewife filed out.

They'll be back.

MASS UE LOBBY TO URGE $30-WEEK JOBLESS PAY

NEWARK.—A mass lobby by representatives of more than 50,000 New Jersey members of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) will converge on the state legislature in Trenton Monday with demands for expanding unemployment insurance benefits for New Jersey's unemployed.

UE members from District 4 and District I locals will meet at the Hotel Hildebrecht at 9:30 a.m. before walking to the state house to buttonhole their legislators for action to cope with the state's growing unemployment.

Major UE demands are:

- Increased payments from $9 to $15 minimum and $22 to $30 maximum, with additional weekly dependency benefits of at least $5 for the first dependent, $4 for the second, $3 for the third.
- Unemployment benefits for workers locked out or on strike.
- Repeal of worker-contribution requirements and the "merit rating" gimmick which encourages corporation to contest workers' claims for unemployemnt insurance.
- Extended coverage to provide for domestic, farm and government workers.
- Repeal of the "minimum base earning" requirement which eliminates the poorest workers from compensation benefits.
- Special legislative appropriations to supplement federal funds, and action to guarantee sufficient staff to eliminate the long wait for payments to begin.

Cirrotta Slaying Motive Begins to Break Through

LINDEN.—The missing motive in the Dartmouth College Crossfire slaying of Raymond Cirrotta—anti-progressive hysteria that that may have incited six drunken Dartmouth football players to the point of murder—momentarily this week broke through the iron curtain built up by American commercial newspapers around the fatal beating.

As in the case of the Trenton Six, mention of the previously suppressed story appeared in the commercial press only as the result of European reaction to facts first published exclusively in the New Jersey Worker.

Indication of the impending whitewash of the Dartmouth sluggers was seen in angry denials by college and New Hampshire authorities that Cirrotta's outspoken progressive sentiments had anything to do with the midnight dormitory beating that caused his death.

Bail for the six attackers was put up by college officials, who have insisted the fatal beating was "just a drunken brawl."

Undisputed, however, is the fact that the six broke into Cirrotta's room after deciding to "go up and get" the 21-year-old Linden veteran.

New England papers gave heavy play to interviews with the hockey and football squads describing the midnight sluggers as "good Joes."

Among the six held in connection with the fatal assault is George G. "Iron Man") Schreck, Dartmouth football center whose home is at 9609 Durham Ave., North Bergen, N. J.

FURTHER INDICATION of the authorities' attitude was seen in the revelation by Harry Klein, brother-in-law of the slain youth and general spokesman for the family, that he has been advised any legal action the family may take will "have no influence on investigation of the circumstances surrounding the death."

Cirrotta, voted "best liked" and "most studious" by classmates at Peekskill Military Academy, was founding chairman of the Linden chapter of Young Progressives of America.

When he returned from Army service in Japan last year—shortly before returning to Dartmouth—he told intimates: **"I want to devote my life to prevent fascism in the United States."**

Newarkers Jam Mosque for Peace Rally

NEWARK. — A hundred pickets in Catholic War Veterans overseas caps marched up and down before the Mosque Theater. Hundreds more — the "non-belligerents"—lined Broad St.

Hawkers distributed copies of **Common Sense**, Conde McGinley's hate sheet, featuring a banner "Outlaw Communism" headline and cartoons showing horned devils with vaudeville-type "Jewish" noses, labelled **"Marxist Invisible Government."**

The U. S. State Department had barred Dmitri Shostakovich and all other eastern European delegates from appearing at the peace rally at the Mosque.

Almost before the meeting began, the Newark Star-Ledger's headline was set: **"Peace Rally Falls Flat as U. S. Bars Red Stars."**

But inside the Mosque, more than 3,500 Newarkers jammed Newark's largest auditorium to register this city's will to peace.

★

THEY didn't hear Shostakovich—who, as chairman Millard Lampell put it, "was allowed to cross the Atlantic Ocean but not the Hudson River."

But they heard a galaxy of American and European scientists who brought the message of peace to plain Americans eager to spread it.

Cheers rocked the Mosque as Domingo Villamel, founder of Cuba's Lawyers' Association of St. Thomas Acquines and an internationally famous Catholic layman, lashed out at **"rascals in high places of the Roman Catholic Church."**

"I am a Christian Catholic," Villamel declared. "I am ashamed at what I saw in these New York and Newark incitations by un-Christian Catholic leaders."

An ovation greeted Dr. R. E. C. Armattoe, West African scientist who urged "the victory of civilization over barbarism, of peace over war"—and asked America why it was so jittery when the world pleads for peace.

More than $3,200 in pledges and cash was raised at the meeting.

When it was over, the pickets had all gone. All, that is, except the hawkers of Conde McGinley's fascist paper, and the Star-Ledger's headline at the newsstands.

Up'n'Down Jersey

BEEF

Giuseppe Caia of Jersey City was one of the well-heeled hate mob that picketed the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria last Saturday night. . . . The Newark Sunday News gave him a big three-column human-interest picture play on page one. . . . But somebody up at the News copy desk must have been tired—and the truth slipped in. Said the News caption: **"Giuseppe Caia pickets in protest against Russian imprisonment of two sons captured while serving in the Italian army in 1942."**

That army, readers of THIS paper will recall, was Mussolini's. It was at war—remember?—with the United States of America.

• • •

Suggest picket slogan for Mr. Caia—and the News: **"The Soviet Union Is Unfair to Fascists!"**

• • •

BACKGROUND

If you're looking for some of the thinking that went into the Tumulty-Mehorter bills to gag democracy in New Jersey, you'll find it in a speech delivered by former ambassador George H. Earle at the Woodbury Kiwanis Club the day before Tumulty and Mehorter announced their bi-partisan plan to scuttle the Bill of Rights so America can be jammed into war without opposition. Said Earle: **"Let's build up a terrific striking force of atombombs and airplanes, and let's strike first. . . . I don't preach 'turn the other cheek.' God helps them who help themselves."**

Mr. Earle was not arrested for advocating force and violence.

• • •

MEMO TO MR. TRUMAN

Dr. Catherine Eliomarkakis, an interne at Camden's West Jersey Hospital, committed suicide recently. She ended her 27-year-old life by injecting sleeping potion fluid into her veins.

The Camden Courier, true to its own tradition, said the motive for the death was "despondency over a love affair."

Not true.

Dr. Eliomarkakis, according to close intimates, took her life—because she feared deportation to Truman-Doctrine fascist Greece.

• • •

EMBARRASSING MOMENT DEPARTURE

James Carey, Phil Murray's self-styled "secretary of state" since the radio workers booted him out of office, had a slight case of red ears at the commencement banquet of Camden's Catholic Institute of Industrial Relations, where he keynoted for the ACTUers.

Carey larded his red-baiting with the usual amount of "liberal outlook" required to keep his charter as a labor leader, making with the proper denunciations of Sen. Taft.

But Carey's host, the Most Rev. Bartholomew J. Eustace, Bishop of Camden, laid it on the table without any folderol. Communism, said the bishop, is not the only "menace."

"Another way of depriving us of our liberties," Bishop Eustace declared, "is to have them taxed away from us. A wise government will not dispense so much largesse that its people will wake up some day and find that while they have perfect security, every vestige of liberty has been taken away from them."

Sen. Taft, of course, couldn't have said it better. . . . And Carey, of course, didn't say **Boo.**

• • •

As the Good Books says: **Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth.**

The Paterson Evening News customarily adds the label "Negro" in crime stories dealing with non-whites. Recently, in an account of abduction and criminal assault in Shepherd's Lane, it didn't.

It didn't—because the woman who was raped was a Negro. The two criminals who committed the assault were white.

The News didn't say that either.

COURT VOIDS KEENAN GAG

NEWARK — John B. Keenan, reaction's gift to the Newark City Commission, took a setback last week when County Judge Conlon reversed conviction of two Progressive Party leaders for violating Keenan's anti-free speech soundtrack ordinance.

Said the judge, setting aside verdicts against Mrs. Katherine Van Orden and Dr. Ulysses Campbell:

"The ordinance in question is clearly unconstitutional. It undertakes to delegate to the director of public safety (Keenan) . . . arbitrary power to determine what loudspeakers may and may not be used on city streets. . . . Applicants for licenses are subject to his caprice or whim. It is possible applicants might be subjected to worse.

"If this ordinance were held valid, then it would follow the director of public safety would have the power to decide what persons would be heard over a loudspeaker and what persons would be suppressed; what causes could be presented to the people and what causes silenced.

Keenan said he'd appeal.

Gunfire Flares Against Strikers

CAMDEN.—Gunfire and mayhem last week climaxed a three-month union-busting campaign against 200 striking Rice & Holman workers, members of UE-CIO Local 134, when a wholesale used car dealer shot at a peaceful picket line with an automatic pistol after his car had run down three of the strikers.

The Rice & Holman Co. operates a Ford agency and large used car business.

Held for the grand jury was Robert W. Fisher, 35, car dealer of Columbia, S. C., who shouted, **"I'm going to kill you b—s"** as he opened fire on the pickets. Fisher is charged with carrying deadly weapons in an automobile and assault with attempt to kill.

Driver of the assault car, Anthony Petroski of Bellesville, N. J., was held in $500 bail charged with assault and battery by automobile.

Injured when they were run down by Fisher's car were Louis Kaplan, UE-CIO district field organizer, Vincent De Luca, Rice & Holman striking worker, and Vincent Salerno, unemployed seaman and combat vet.

Salerno, carried away from the attack unconscious, was treated for shock.

Norman Jacquette, striking Rice & Holman mechanic, gave this eyewitness account of the assault:

"At about 5:15 p. m., March 26, a large, light-colored Buick paused for several minutes in the middle of Admiral Wilson Boulevard with a view to crossing the Rice & Holman car lot.

"Then the heavy car charged directly into our eight of 10 pickets peacefully marching around the pavement near the driveway. It knocked down Kaplan, De Luca and Salerno.

"After the car ran down these men it stopped on company property and a man jumped out waving an automatic pistol and shouting at the top of his voice, 'I'm going to kill you b—s.' The man with the gun fired directly at Vince Salerno."

The Rice & Holman strike began early in January after the company, during negotiations on a wage reopener, cut incentive rates and clamped down anti-union working rules in violation of the UE contract.

Rice & Holman workers have received only 10 cents an hour in wage increases in the last five years.

Wool Workers Rip Co. Lockout Threat

PASSAIC.—Fortified by three sitdowns in less than a month, workers at the big Botany Woolen Mills here stood up against a threatened company lockout last week and won union backing for their battle against speedup.

The actions—precedent-making for the rightwing-dominated Textile Workers Union (CIO)—came to a head at last Sunday's membership meeting of TWUA Local 654 where, with TWUA joint board and international representatives present, the workers voted to back up the militant Ring-Spinning Department's anti-speedup stand.

Ring-spinning workers had voted unanimously, at a department meeting the day before, to reject a company threat to lock out their entire department of 200 workers in retaliation for job stoppages against speedup.

★

THE LOCKOUT THREAT, levelled at twising, doubling and preparing department workers as well as ring-spinners, was embodied in a company letter hinting that work would be jobbed out to New England and southern mills at lower wage rates if the workers refused to accept new speedup plans.

The workers turned it down cold.

The company's letter followed a sitdown of ring-spinners who rebelled against extension of a "modified" speedup plan to all three ring-spinning mills.

The plan, installed in Mill No. 4 after automatic machines were introduced a couple of months ago, would have eliminated many helpers and forced heavier work on the operators.

Last week's stoppage was the second ring-spinning action in recent weeks. The first was a protest against the firing of a Negro girl helper who couldn't keep pace with the company's stepped-up demands. Most of the workers in the department are white.

A recent Preparing Department sitdown licked a company attempt to install a one-cent wage cut.

WANTED: $50

VETERAN, just found job after long unemployment, wants to borrow $50 to contribute to Communist Party-Worker fund drive; need money at once; will repay $10 a week. Contact NEW JERSEY WORKER, 38 Park Place, Newark; MItchell 3-1277.

Edison Workers Set Sights for July 18

By a Group of Edison Workers

The failure of the Edison workers to win a wage increase in the recent contract negotiations has many important lessons for all workers in this area who are faced with unbalanced budget troubles.

These lessons are especially important for the 2,300 members of UE Local 407, who will have another opportunity of fighting for a wage increase this summer. The newly-signed contract provides for wage reopening discussions July 18.

Many of us feel that if the weak spots that appeared in our union's fight are quickly overcome, we can register real wage gains and improved conditions in the coming July negotiations.

★

THE EDISON CO., well in advance of negotiations, had a carefully worked out propaganda plan to bring confusion and fear into the minds and hearts of the workers. Recognizing that our modest wage demands were more than justified, the company resorted to below-the-belt tactics, taking advantage of weaknesses that existed in our ranks.

They used the "big lie" technique ("the company is up against it") for all it was worth. They invaded our homes with this propaganda to try to turn our families against the wage fight. They played on the worries of the old-timers, whose insecurity at Edison's was shrewdly used against them by the company. Layoffs were timed to take place at the beginning of negotiations. They even tried to tell us how to vote at membership meetings.

The fact that a large section of our members voted to back up the union in whatever action was necessary to enforce our demands shows that in spite of the cold war waged by the corporation, the workers were not completely taken in by company talk and were ready to put up a fight.

If the counter-offensive waged by our union towards the latter part of the negotiations had been undertaken many months before, it is quite possible that the entire scheme of the corporation, and the inroads it made on a section of our membership, could have been set back on its heels.

★

OUR UNION'S lateness in springing into action did not result simply from poor timing. Many of our union leaders went into the negotiations with the illusion that the company was prepared to make some kind of wage offer that would be advanced by management in due time. They didn't see that since the war, all employers have become more arrogant with the Taft-Hartley law over our heads.

It should be clear now that the only language understood by the corporations is unity of the workers and our will to struggle militantly for our demands. There can be no reliance on the good will of the employers for wage increases in this period.

In this respect, we want to commend the New Jersey Worker for first pointing this fact out to us, and for exposing the company's "golden goose" propaganda as strictly phony.

The stubborn refusal of the Edison Corp. to budge on wages was also reflected in its attitude toward other union demands, including those parts of the contract that would have given greater union security to the Edison workers. Many workers in the plant did not realize that the arrogance of the management in the negotiations would have a bearing on their working conditions as a whole.

A real danger exists that the company officials and their stooges will interpret our failure to win a wage increase as a green light for further attacks on our security and union standards which have been built up over many years of hard work.

★

TO DEFEAT the corporation's anti-union activity, we would have had to undertake a vigorous plan of work well in advance of negotiations, explaining the issues to the workers and thereby moving them into united action.

This would include department meetings where the workers themselves would present their own wage demands and ideas for improving the contract.

Regular information bulletins and shopgate meetings, bringing us up to date news on the progress of the negotiations, would have prepared us for more militant actions towards the latter part of the wage talks.

Mass picket lines of active unionists before and after the change of shifts, noon-hour demonstrations and the like, would have gone a long way in convincing th corporation that the workers meant business.

★

IN THE months between now and July the economic hardships of the workers will increase. The squeeze between high prices and wages will not let up. Over-production has already laid the groundwork for a depression, and the "cold war" plans are beginning to pinch away at our living standards.

Truman's failure to carry out any of his pre-election promises will place added burdens on our shoulders. The grant of rent increases to the real estate sharks is only the beginning.

The need for higher wages becomes more pressing with every day that passes. The time to prepare for the wage fight is NOW.

WORKER Sports

PROMOTER AT WORK



RETIRED HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMP Joe Louis, who has hung up the gloves for good, including exhibitions, does a little work on his first promotion, the Ezzard Charles-Jersey Joe Walcott championship fight at Chicago June 22, as one of his partners, Arthur Wirtz, looks on. In his New York visit Joe showed that he knows his way around, and that what he doesn't know is he is learning fast!

No Kidding! Giants, Scribes All Love Leo

PHOENIX, Ariz. — There have been times in the case history of Leo the Lip when he has been charged with being surly, gruff, and terse to players under his command and to sports writers. But this is 1949, and such facts about Leo Durocher are groundless.

Leo is leading his men. He is driving them hard, it is true, and he's booming at them from the field. But he handles each player in a different way.

"Each player is an individual and must be treated accordingly," he said.

Leo likes the Giants and lauds their spirit shown in early preseason drills.

"They have something," the skipper chortles. "The club is changed and there is something about the fellows this year that wasn't evident last season. No Giant team I ever contacted has had such spirit. In former years any real "do or die" feeling was lacking.

"Maybe that is why I'm so optimistic about our chances. I don't predict where clubs will finish, but we're not aiming for just the first division. We are shooting for the top."

Durocher is personally talkative, friendly with all who contact him, and eager to work with everyone. He holds press conferences daily in the dugout, and answers all questions fired his way without hesitation.

"When I talk, the words just come out," Leo said.

Durocher is all ready to shoot the breeze informally and he is all ready to be quoted. It is "never off the record" with The Lip.

Durocher has gone out of his way to be cooperative with one and all and as a result, believe it or not, he is now one of the most popular men in Phoenix, both off and on the diamond.

Tony and Frank sell extra Dailies in their shop each day. The result: a stronger union shop, better working conditions and higher wages. And also an alert and active shop in the fight for peace and civil rights. Don't you want to work in a shop like that?

Young Phils On Way Up

(This is another of the on-the-spot sizeups of the big league teams by United Press.)

CLEARWATER, Fla.—They call themselves the "Fighting Phillies of '49" and if scrap and spirit mean anything then look for those old National League doormats to do a little foot-wiping of their own this year. They're the youngest club in the majors — so young in fact that it may handicap them a little. But youthful enthusiastic talent abounds in this live wire camp and some of it seems certain to advance to major league stardom.

What's more, they have made off-season deals that strengthened the club immeasurably.

IN AN OBJECTIVE size-up it looks like the Phillies could muscle into the first division and in a wide-open race might even be strong pennant contenders. But the team is building for the future and isn't banking too much on this year except to land among the first four.

Amiable Eddie Sawyer, starting his first full year as manager, sizes up the club this way:

"Every position on this club except third base is wide open for anybody who can do the job better than the other fellow. I'm satisfied that Puddinhead Jones is my man at the hot bag. He was the best third baseman in the International League when we brought him up from Toronto last season. This year he could well be the best one in the National League."

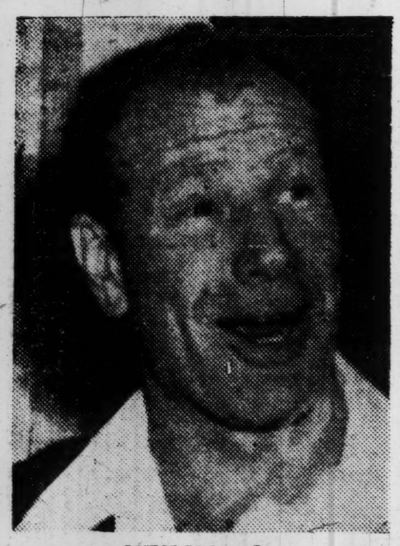
Sawyer is tremendously pleased over the deals which brought the Phillies "four fine players from the Cubs." He thinks Eddie Waitkus is the league's top first baseman and that outfielder Bill Nicholson could well regain the touch that once made him one of the most feared hitters in baseball. And both of the pitchers, Hank Borowy and Russ Meyer, figure to be regulars.

"Look at that Waitkus," he said. "You can't get him off the field. Remember he hit .474 in games he played at our park last year." Waitkus, a "hot apple" who has become the club's cheer-leader, is one of the most popular guys in camp.

"I didn't come down here to sing bass in the choir," he said. "I came to play first base on the diamond."

Even at that he might have his troubles ousting Dick Sisler from the job. Sisler, a great spring hitter, has been blasting the ball in a manner reminiscent of his father, the immortal George Sisler, and if he keeps it up Sawyer might even transfer him to the outfield, although he is no defensive whiz in the garden.

'WHO'S GONNA BEAT US?'



L. L. VEECK, dynamic young prexy of the Cleveland Indians, is in high spirits over the looks of his world championship team in spring training to date. The veteran infield trio of Gordon, Boudreau and Keltner looks in as good shape as ever, Doby and Mitchell are maturing into true greatness in the outfield, the pitching is loaded and he has a fine pack of rookies pushing to fill any weaknesses that develop. Do you blame him for not weeping?

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney



Dear Lester,

Your sports reporting and comments are consistently good. Along with Bill Mardo you are making the D.W. sports page the best contribution journalism can make toward the democratization of American sports life. Good for fans and participants.

However, throughout the basketball season I find no mention of top Negro pro teams especially the Globe Trotters and the Rens. The latter are in an organized league. What is their standing? How do they rate?

The Globe Trotters this winter beat the pants of Mikan and the Minneapolis Lakers. The GTs used most of the last quarter for a demonstration purely for the audience's amusement (and their own). Mikan got 11 points, a low average for him.

How can we rate the Lakers so high? It's like having a white heavyweight champion with Joe Louis doing shadow boxing exhibitions (in 1941).

I got reports of the Globe Trotters vs. Minneapolis game by word of mouth. How about some news gathering by the DW about the Globe Trotters and how the DW sports writers rate them in comparison to the super duper Lakers.

Always a faithful reader,
NED GARRETT.

P.S. Didn't the Globe Trotters beat the Lakers in '47-48 season?

WELL, THIS MADE me feel as though we'd been falling down on the job. Despite our technical disadvantage in relation to the other papers, we DO try to do a lot of "newsgathering," especially news that the other papers hide.

But now I feel better. Some telephoning around establishes the following facts:

1. The Globe Trotters have not played a single game in New York City this season. So it was impossible for us to cover them, and the wire service we get doesn't report on them.

2. The Rens, who are not as good as the Globe Trotters in the opinion of those we spoke to, played in the National League representing Dayton and later Detroit and had a record of approximately 9 won, 6 lost.

The Globe Trotters, who are unaffiliated, did beat the mighty Lakers this year and last year. I can't give the Daily Workers' estimation of them and comparison to the Lakers because we have never had a chance to see them here, but it is obvious they have to be good to beat Mikan and company. Too bad they don't get the publicity they deserve.

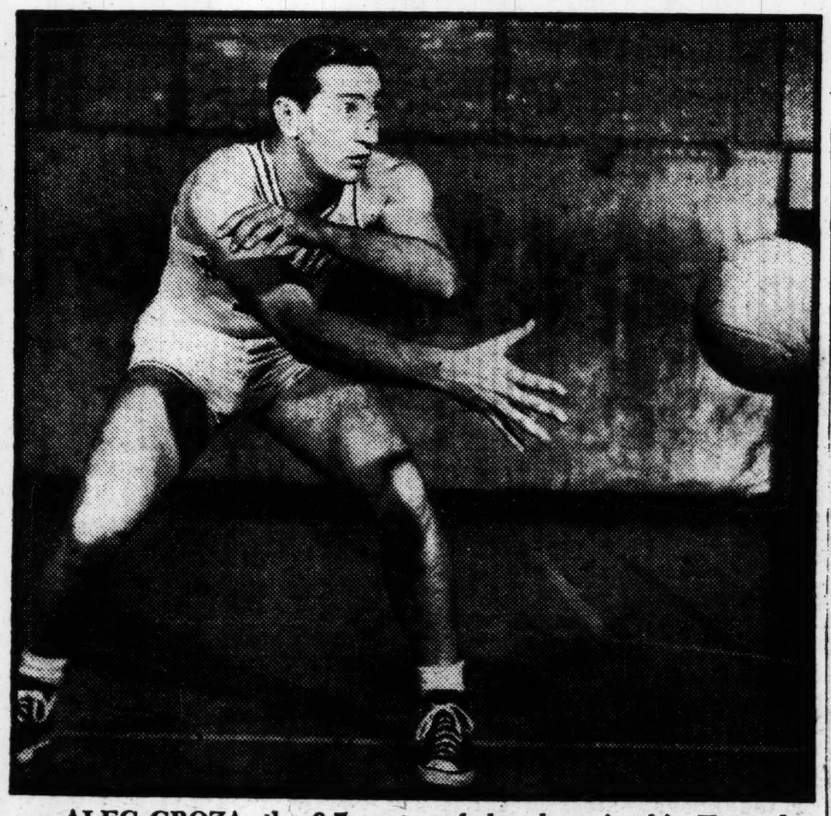
Maybe some of our outlying readers who saw them in action can fill us in a little more.

BASKETBALL IS OVER but baseball isn't really here yet. And meanwhile the rules-makers, who annually convene and rarely do anything much, have come up with a change which should meet with the hearty approval of most fans and players. What it does is save the last few minutes of a close game from degenerating into a wrestling match as the trailing team tries to get the ball and forgets basketball in so doing. As it stood, the losers were willing to risk a foul shot against them because the most the foul will score is one point and then they get automatic possession of the ball, and if the foul shooter misses they have at least an equal chance to recover the ball.

For this reason, teams in the lead in the last couple of minutes of a close game have been "taking the ball out," which is their option, and so the finishes have been getting rougher and sillier, with a whistle every three seconds and a constant procession of taking the ball back to the middle line.

The new rule changes all this by one simple device. In the last two minutes of any game, ANY foul committed, while charged to the fouler as a personal foul (five of them and you're out of the game) will be treated as a technical foul. In other words, the team fouled can take its shot and then still retain possession. This puts a heavy penalty on the deliberate type of late foul by a trailing team, and will put added emphasis on good, fast, clean freezing and skilled defense play.

HE WOUND UP BEST IN THE LAND



ALEC GROZA, the 6-7 center of the championship Kentucky basketball team, wound up his collegiate career with 25 points against the Oklahoma Aggies' tight defense, a spectacular feat, as his team won the NCAA title. The Martins Ferry (Ohio) lads, very fast for his size, has been drafted by Indianapolis in the BAA pro league.

More Dope On 'Russian Hero'

A letter from Liverpool, England, reveals that the winning of the Grand National by 66-1 shot Russian Hero was "a great triumph for the local population." It seems that the horse's owner, William Williamson, is a working tenant farmer on the estate of the Duke of Westminster. His lordship's horse faltered in the stretch. Farmer Williamson changed the name of his nine-year-old horse to Russian Hero during the great battle of Stalingrad.

Dodgers Still Setting Precedents

The current Dodger tour through the cities of the Texas League is introducing democracy to the diamonds of several new cities, including Beaumont, Houston, Dallas, Oklahoma and Tulsa. Only Texas League city skipped was Shreveport, Louisiana, which said the state law would prohibit Jackie Robinson and Roy Campanella from playing. Brooklyn said:

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INSIDE...

Negroes, Colonies and Peace
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Marcantonio Fights for Dockers' Jobs
—Page 2-A

"I'm Going Back Down South"
—In the magazine

River House 23 Ask:

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

By John Hudson Jones

Where will the 23 families facing eviction from the Harlem River Houses for "excess income" go, in housing-starved, Jimcrowed New York City?

So far the City Housing Authority has presented white tenants who are given "vacate notices" with a list of high-priced apartments and homes in usually-restricted Nassau County and Queens communities.

When shown this list, Charles Moore, one of the Harlem River project residents now fighting eviction, exclaimed: "I haven't seen such a list, and if I had, I couldn't take one of those places even if they took in Negroes!"

Incomes of over $3,000 are "excess" under the law which wasn't enforced during the war. CHA officials claim, however, that they're only giving 90-day eviction notices to tenants with incomes over $5,000.

A few of the high-priced CHA places suggested in Nassau County are United Homes, Bellrose, $13,750 to $15,250; Queens Modern Homes, Valley Stream, $10,250 to $13,500, and Pine Terrace Homes, Bethpage, $10,250.

Some of the exclusive apartments suggested by CHA are the Marine Terrace Apartments, Astoria, five rooms—$105; Oakland Gardens, Bayside Hills, 5½ rooms—$107 to $110, and Hollis Garden, Jamaica, 5½ rooms—$105 to $110.

Rent in officially approved family budgets is no more than 25 percent of income. These CHA-suggested apartments would take about one-half of the incomes of the affected Harlem families, that is, if they could get them.

Moore, a bricklayer, revealed that CHA has sought to increase his rent, and that in November he proved to a court's satisfaction that his income was not over the $3,000 yearly maximum.

He was granted the right to keep his five-room apartment instead of taking a four-room apartment for himself, his wife and two children.

The Inter-Project Tenants Council this week charged the CHA with "launching a program of mass evictions."

(Continued on Page 2A)

Keep the Door Open

AN EDITORIAL

AMERICA'S most exclusive club—the United States Senate—now has before it H.R. 199, which would limit immigration from the British West Indies to 100 yearly.

* * *

Harlem's two Congressmen, Adam C. Powell and Vito Marcantonio, exposed the bill in the House, but were able to draw support from only 37 colleagues in the final vote. Now the bill faces the unholy coalition of Dixiecrats and Republicans in the Senate.

COUNCILMAN BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, in a resolution he introduced in the City Council last week, said:

"This measure, if enacted, would result in the breaking up of thousands of West Indian homes in the United States, through the inability of West Indians now in America to secure visas for their families, relatives and friends, who must now come within the 100 quota. . . ."

The plan to slash West Indian immigration from 6,982 (1948) to 100 (1950) was rigged by the same two-party coalition which fathered the Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic (War) Pact. H.R. 199 is a cold war product. Rep. Walter Judd (R-Minn), the official introducer of the bill in the House, has declared that major portions of the West Indian ban bill was written by the State Department.

* * *

SPONSORS OF THE BILL claim that it does away with race discrimination by permitting more Asiatics to enter.

But it would seem that the State Department and the Truman administration are seeking to shore up their sagging Far Eastern influence at the expense of the West Indies—and American Negroes.

The way to abolish discrimination against the colored peoples, East and West, is to tear up the Oriental exclusion acts and keep the door to the West Indies open at the same time.

* * *

THE AMERICAN NEGRO community, and the American community in general, has gained much from the healthy infusion of West Indian life into our country. From Denmark Vesey, the leader of a slave revolt, to artists like Hazel Scott and the thousands of leaders of West Indian origin in all fields, America has gained.

Like our own southland, the West Indian islands are tied to America and to Harlem by a thousand threads of history and culture. The American Negro people and the West Indians have joint movements for democracy against imeprialism. Harlem and America must insist that the door be left open to the West Indians.

LEAVE FOR GEORGIA TO HELP FREE INGRAM FAMILY



Part of a woman's delegation which left from Penn Station last Thursday for Georgia where they will visit Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her sons now serving life terms for having defended themselves against a white farmer in 1947. Left to right: Dr. Gene Weltfish, anthropologist; Mrs. Rosa Blocker, 70-year-old chairman of the Manhattan Division of the Citizens City-wide Federation of Republican Women's Clubs, Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, Brooklyn civic leader and Miss Maude White, national administrative secretary of the National Committee to Free the Ingram Family.

COURT CHARGES $350 FOR TWO LIVES

—See Page 2-A

TRUMAN'S 'CONTROLS' AND YOUR RENT

—See Page 6

How Jimcrow Plunders Virginia

Wall Street's Byrd Machine Monopolizes Politics, Robs the People

"Every government degenerates when trusted to the rulers of the people alone. The people themselves, therefore, are the only safe depositories."—Thomas Jefferson.

By Alice Burke

RICHMOND, Va.

For two decades the notorious Byrd machine has had a stranglehold on the economic, political and social life of 2,677,773 Virginians, a third of whom are Negro. Boss of the machine is Democratic U. S. Sen. Harry Flood Byrd, the millionaire apple grower who was elected to the Senate in 1934 by only seven percent of Virginia's adult population. Previously he was Governor of Virginia.

Virginia, the "cradle of democracy," itself has no democracy. A vicious system of Jimcrow national oppression of the Negro people, polltax, voting restrictions and tricky registration qualifications have deprived more than three-fourths of Virginia's adult population of the right to vote.

Virginia is controlled by a combination of Wall Street industrialists and big landowners operating through one of the most entrenched and vicious political machines in America—the wealthy, despotic and unscrupulous Byrd machine.

A handful of men, hand-picked by Byrd, run the machine. The machine, in turn, through its control of the Democratic Party and state and federal patronage, runs every government department—state, county and city.

Here's how the set-up is controlled.

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ALL OF THE STATE employes, as well as certain county and city employes, such as Commonwealth attorneys, county and city treasurers, have no tenure. Their tenure and salary is determined every year by the State Compensation Board which was established by Byrd in 1934. The board is chaired by Byrd's right-hand man, E. R. Combs, who is also secretary of the State Senate. For both his jobs he makes $10,500 yearly—more than the Governor's salary.

Besides this, the Compensation Board, through the state, pays part of the salaries of county and city officials. Because of this government employes have to toe the mark. They dare not say a word against the Byrd machine and its lieutenants—otherwise it's a pay-cut the next year or no job. Less than one-tenth of one percent of the state employes are Negro.

Thanks to the Byrd machine, the Wall Street bankers and industrialists who own controlling interests in most of Southern industry, together with the local industrialists and plantation owners, have kept Virginia a semi-feudal colony.

★

THE NATIONAL OPPRESSION of the Negro people is the chief reason why Byrd has been able to rule Virginia and why Wall Street is able to drain huge superprofits out of all Virginians, Negro as well as white.

Jimcrow, segregation and lynch terror are the weapons of Byrd and of Wall Street against the growing unity and militancy of the people. Twelve cross burnings have taken place in Virginia during the past year—eight of them in the black belt counties near the site where Nat Turner led the famous rebellion against the slaveholders.

Wall Street and plantation owners rule the state and the people pay the price. Virginia's industrial workers, as the workers of all southern states, are robbed of $10 every week because of the Jimcrow system. The results can be seen at a glance—sub-standard housing, poor health and undernourishment are everywhere. The segregated dual school system robs both Negro and white children of an adequate education.

"Ten cent an hour Harry" is what Byrd is called by Virginia's working people because of the infamously low wages paid to agricultural workers in his apple orchards. He serves Wall Street well. There is no minimum wage law. The child labor law is completely inadequate.

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ALL THESE AGENCIES are administered by Byrd's henchmen. It was Byrd's handpicked Governor Tuck who drafted striking utility workers into the militia in 1946 and defeated the workers' demands. Tuck then jammed through one of the most vicious anti-strike laws, which prohibits organization of city, county or state employes.

At this very moment Byrd is mailing out thousands of letters to Virginia farmers, postage paid by the American taxpayers thanks to the franking privilege, in an effort to mobilize them against the 75-cent minimum wage bill and repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

All working Virginians pay the price for Byrd's Wall Street rule. The heaviest price, however, is being paid by the one-third who are Negro. Segregation and discrimination is enforced by law. Schools for Negro children are far worse than those for white children. Negroes receive the lowest wages, live in the worst slums, and suffer most from lack of medical, dental and hospital care.

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PARTICULARLY VICIOUS is the almost complete exclusion of Negroes from Virginia's major industry—textile. Most other industrial jobs are also closed to them by discrimination. In Norfolk, where the Ford assembly plant employs some 1,500, less than a dozen are Negro! In other industries they are restricted almost entirely to the least skilled and lowest paying jobs.

Negroes who do find jobs in industry are the last to be hired and the first to be laid off. In the tobacco industry in Richmond Negro workers with as much as 16 years seniority are being laid off because of speedup and new machinery.

More than anything else Byrd and his masters fear the unity of Negro and white. The movement to abolish segregation has been growing. This is being answered with increased terror and vicious "white supremacy" ravings. The machine plots to squeeze millions out of the people by the proposed sales tax in order to maintain the vicious segregated dual school system.

•

THE LOCAL PRESS and radio, dominated by the machine, calls for armed resistance should federal civil rights legislation be enacted. They know that their stranglehold, and the super-profits of Wall Street, depend on the continuation of the Jimcrow national oppression of the Negro people. They shudder at the growing unity of Negro and white to abolish segregation, because it threatens their rule.

But Byrd's control over Virginia is not a problem of Virginians alone. Byrd also controls, almost completely, the Virginia delegation in Congress which has lined up the reactionaries in Congress to defeat progressive legislation, and enact anti-labor, anti-people's measures.

Byrd is a supporter of the Truman bi-partisan war drive and joins with the administration in its red-baiting, its loyalty oaths and unconstitutional efforts to outlaw the Communist Party.

While he opposes Truman's demagogic promises and speeches on civil rights and progressive legislation, Byrd actually is a great aid to Truman as are the other southern reactionaries who give Truman an alibi for his own failure to push through legislation which the people want.

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FOR TWO DECADES, while autocratically ruling Virginia, Byrd has served his Wall Street-plantation owner masters not only in Virginia but also in the halls of Congress.

But Virginians have never given up the fight to smash the Byrd machine. Slowly but surely the unity of the people against the machine has been rising. It has gained headway swiftly in the past few years.

Two years ago, around Roosevelt's program, a loose grouping of Negro, labor and other progressive forces came within sight of victory. A switch of 25,000 votes would have defeated Byrd for reelection to the Senate.

Since then, a Negro was elected to the Board of County Supervisors in Nansemond County. A prominent Negro attorney, Oliver Hill, was elected to the Richmond City Council. A labor man, president of the Richmond Central Labor Union, AFL, was elected to the State Legislature. The Negro people and labor have become much more active politically. Dozens of Negro and labor candidates have run for election to various local offices.

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THIS YEAR'S ELECTION for Governor and the State Legislature presents a real opportunity to deal a fatal blow to the Byrd clique. In several areas there are excellent opportunities to elect Negro and labor candidates to the Legislature provided that the labor movement will join with the Negro people and progressive forces and work out a joint campaign strategy and a united progressive, militant program.



SEN. HARRY BYRD

SOUTH in STRUGGLE

What Frank Graham's Appointment Means to People of Carolinas

NOTE: This week Junius Scales, chairman of the Carolinas District of the Communist Party and veteran of World War II, has written a guest column about North Carolina, where he and generations of his family were born and reared.—SAM HALL

By Junius Scales
Chairman, Carolinas District, Communist Party

THE PEOPLE of North Carolina were generally surprised to hear March 22 that Governor W. Kerr Scott had appointed university president Frank Graham, to fill a vacancy in the U. S. Senate. "Liberal" machine Democrats, right-wing trade union leaders, and many Negro people gave the new Senator blankcheck support, convinced that he can do no wrong. The Dixiecrats and the more reactionary Democrats were enraged.

Most North Carolinians consider Dr. Graham something of a "radical." He has been president of the University of North Carolina since 1930, and has contributed toward making it the oustanding Southern university, and a center of liberalism.

However, Graham's desire is to make progress without hurting any one's feelings. He holds the belief that the struggle against fascism and white supremacy in the U. S. must be waged as a moral and religious educational campaign. This dulls his ability to come to grips with the material and economic basis for the centuries-old subjugation of the Negro people.

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GRAHAM'S progressivism had serious weaknesses before the war (witness his red-baiting in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare). These weaknesses have intensified since the war. Recently, especially since Roosevelt's death, he has engaged in more frequent red-baiting. He is tied completely to Truman's foreign policy and war program.



FRANK GRAHAM

The State Department used him to give liberal coloration to its machinations in Indonesia (much as it used Mark Ethridge, another Southern liberal for similar purposes in Greece and Bulgaria). Lately, he has become a national committee member of ADA. He is not so brave in defense of free speech as he was in the Roosevelt days. He upheld the action of lesser University officials in barring John Gates, editor of The Worker from speaking on the campus because he was under indictment. Many of the Democratic hacks who fought him bitterly in the '30s lately have had kind words for him.

However, Graham is not the customary type of Southern Senator, and many people are asking why he was appointed. Much of the answer lies in the peculiar position that North Carolina occupies in the South. The Democratic Party in North Carolina has ruled, when possible, with a velvet glove. A policy of force and violence was used against the Negro people only in Reconstruction days, and to destroy the unity achieved with small white farmers in the Populist period. Subsequently, under the guidance of men like C. B. Aycock, Josephus Daniels, O. Max Gardner, and the present Governor Scott, corporation rule has proceeded under the guise of liberalism, paternalism, and "go forward" programs in marked contrast to most other Southern states.

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DESPITE all the talk of "progress" and "solving the Negro problem," actual conditions of the Negro people are not a great deal better than in the rest of the South. Although the Negro population is about the same, much fewer Negroes vote in North Carolina than in Georgia. When the plantation system operates in the East, police brutality is a daily occurrence and there is always the threat of lynching.

Negroes are being driven from industry, unemployment is daily increasing. The proportion of funds spent on Negro education, as compared to white, is one of the lowest in the South. As might be expected conditions of white workers are bad. The average weekly unemployment compensation payment is the lowest in the country. As a part of Scott's "go forward" program, the minimum compensation has just been raised from four dollars to six dollars per week! Only a small percentage of the state's industrial workers are organized, and there is an anti-closed shop law on the books.

Under these conditions the people are becoming more demanding. The Graham appointment must be considered as recognition by the state and national administrations of the fact that we are entering a period of growing mass struggles. It is an attempt to use Graham's liberal reputation to encourage illusions about the Democratic Party and it is a concession to the common people.

Graham's record and recent statements indicate that mass movements in North Carolina can ensure a progressive vote from him on such issues as Taft-Hartley, Mundt-Nixon, minimum wage, and health insurance. The common people cnnot lean back complacently because they see in him a person far superior to corporation lawyers like McLendon and party bosses like Umstead and Waynick. There will be pressure on Graham from two directions. Reactionary pressure will come from his support of the Truman Administration and its foreign policy. The other pressure that must be created is the mass movement of the working class and the Negro people to influence Senator Graham for progress.

Negroes Stage Boycott Over Cop Brutality

GREENVILLE, N. C. — The Negro people of this eastern North Carolina black-belt town are fighting back against Jim Crow.

On February 2, George Raymond Whitfield, a young Negro veteran, was waiting for a young lady in the lobby of a movie theatre in the Negro section of town. He was rudely ordered to leave by the white theatre manager. Whitfield replied he would leave when he met the girl he was waiting for. The theatre manager called two cops and the three of them drove Whitfield to the city jail. He was told to get out of the car and was knocked cold as he stepped from the door.

He gained consciousness several hours later in jail with his head badly beaten. In spite of pleas by his family physician he was refused medical treatment. As a result one of his eyes is probably permanently damaged.

Mr. Whitfield was tried on three charges: (1) trespassing, for which he was fined $15.00, (2) resisting arrest, 60 days in jail and (3) assaulting an officer, 90 days in jail. The case was appealed and is pending.

Meanwhile people in the Negro community from various organizations and clubs, sparked by members of local 10, FTA-CIO, staged a one-week boycott of the theatre which was one hundred per cent effective. Meetings of Negro citizens were held and a letter was sent to the head of the theatre chain in Raleigh demanding that he fire his manager in Greenville. After the boycott a theatre official arrived, fired the brutal manager and replaced him with a local Negro respected in the community.

Marcantonio Puts Dock Job Bias Up to Mayor

Rep. Vito Marcantonio yesterday demanded that Joseph F. Ryan, president of the AFL Longshoremen, end the discrimination against Negro dockers, which bars them from equal chances for jobs with white longshoremen. The state chairman of the American Labor Party also called upon O'Dwyer to "intervene at once" to force Ryan to meet with a rank-and-file committee of Local 968, to which the Negro longshoremen belong.

A rank and file committee is maintaining a picket line in front of Ryan's headquarters at 14 St. and Eleventh Avenue demanding that jobs on the docks be shared by all longshore workers.

Marcantonio declared:

"The Negro workers are being hit hardest by the growth of unemployment. Negro longshoremen are literally being squeezed off the dock and out of jobs as a result of the deliberate policy of discrimination engineered by 'King' Ryan and the stevedore bosses.

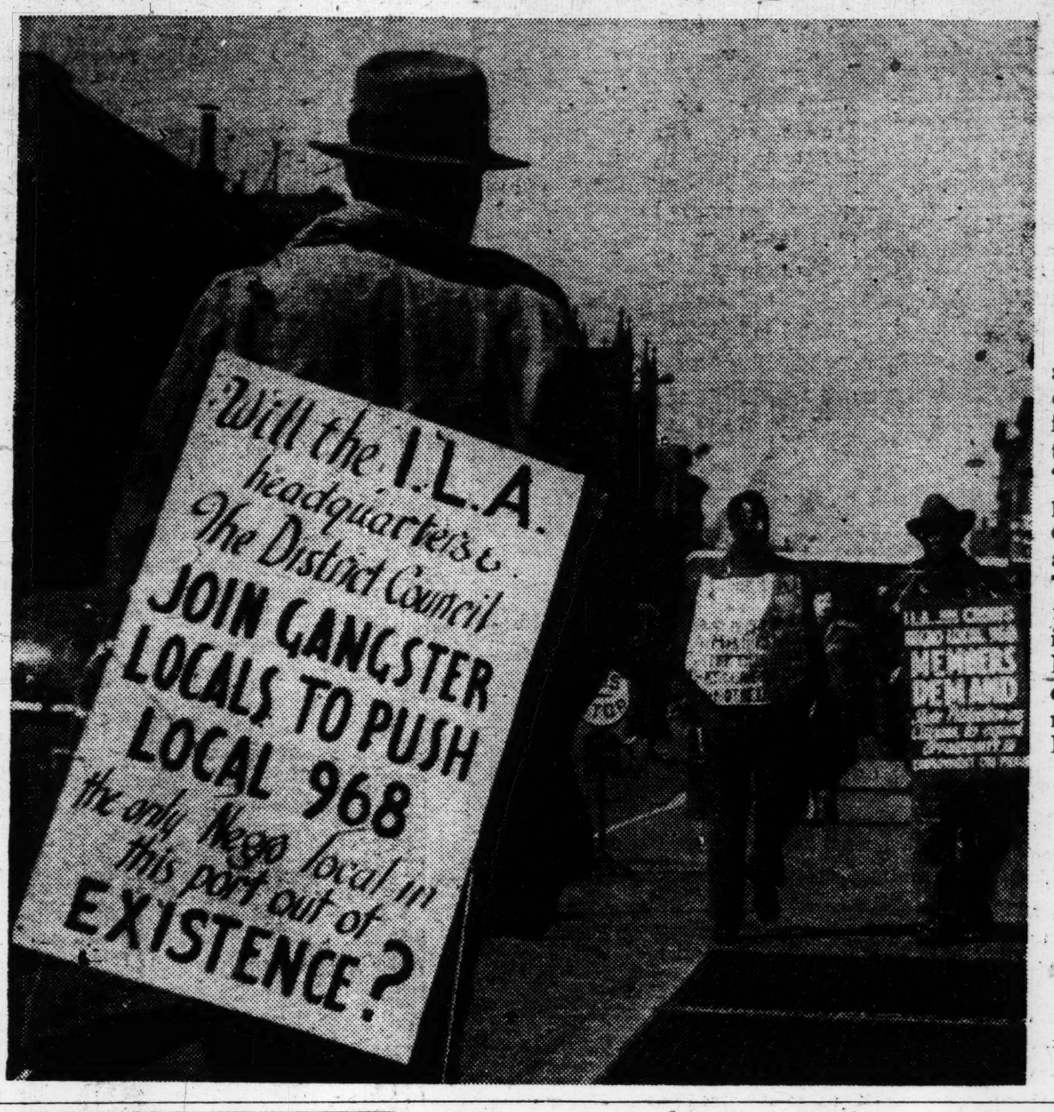
"Local 963, the main local of these Negro longshoremen, reports that its members are being starved out of their trade and have been reduced to eating bags of peanuts for their meals. This policy of Ryan's is repudiated by both white and Negro members of the International Longshoremen's Association."

The ALP chairman emphasized that "the Negro longshoremen deeply and understandably resent this discrimination. It should be noted that only the courageous and commendable action of a Negro rank-and-file leader prevented a serious flare-up on the docks recently when there was talk of physically breaking through the Ryan - stevedore boss blockade against Negro longshoremen."

Arthur Schutzer, ALP state executive secretary, announced a central ALP food depot for the Negro longshoremen has been set up at 129 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y. He further announced the following county depots are being established: New York County, 313 Eighth Avenue and 702 St. Nicholas Avenue; Bronx, 1239 Southern Boulevard, and Queens, 23-03 – 45th Road, Long Island City.

In addition, collection of cans of food will be made at every ALP club and through trade unions.

Seventy-one percent of the unemployed workers in Detroit are Negroes.



Negro longshore pickets are demanding jobs from Joe Ryan, the waterfront "king" and union president, who discriminates against them. The pickets come from Local 968 in Brooklyn. Ninety-eight percent of the local's members are Negroes.

Death-House Owner Draws Small Fine

David P. Ancowitz, landlord of a "death house" at 545 W. 111 St. in which a woman and her infant son lost their lives from gas poisoning due to housing violations, this week got off with a $350 fine, a suspended sentence, and a "warning."

The building is a 10-story structure built to accommodate 69 families. At present 1,200 persons are crowded into its dingy apartments.

Magistrate Samuel Orr, handing Ancowitz his fourth "sentence" for housing violations, termed the building "a real fire hazard."

Here are the facts as introduced by Mrs. Bernice Rogers, counsel for the city:

- **City Medical authorities reported that Mrs. Mary Purcell and her six-month-old son died Jan. 18 from "carbon monoxide poisoning created by faulty refrigeration and improper ventilation."**
- **The building has no fire escapes. Within the last two years it has had 20 fires and tenants live in constant fear that it will go up in flames.**
- **City housing inspectors ordered the gas turned off two weeks ago. Tenants are cooking with Sterno or are using electrical devices resulting in short circuits or flying sparks due to faulty wiring.**
- **Elevator service is sporadic and sometimes unavailable altogether.**
- **Tenants have been without steam heat for long periods during the winter.**
- **Electric wiring and gas pipes are loose and hazardous.**
- **Forty-four of the 69 apartments have been sub-divided to make one-room units, crowding the building beyond all reasonable limits.**

Mrs. Rogers introduced photographs to show how Ancowitz had converted foyers into kitchens, closets into bathrooms, and living rooms into kitchens with stoves backed up against wood panelling. The Rent Commission, she said, had declared repairs could be made without evicting tenants.

Arizona, Idaho, South Dakota and Nevada are the only states in which a Negro has never been lynched.

Name Garland CP Organizer



WALTER GARLAND

WALTER GARLAND, 35, a veteran of two wars, this week was named organizer of the 11th A.D. section of the Communist Party.

Plans are under way, Garland announced, for establishment of a council on unemployment in the 11th A.D., and for an attack on the housing problem in Harlem.

Garland, a native New Yorker, served in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the war against Franco in 1937-8. He was wounded twice. In World War II, he served as a technical sergeant in the infantry on Saipan, Guam and Tinian.

After the war he was a leader in the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, serving for a time as its national adjutant.

Douglass Stamp Bill

WASHINGTON.—Rep. Kenneth B. Keating of New York this week announced he will introduced a bill calling for a stamp honoring Frederick Douglass, Negro abolitionist leader.

7 Whites Found Guilty Of Brotherhood

BALTIMORE, Md. — Seven white persons this week were convicted on a charge of "conspiring to disturb the peace," for sponsoring a tennis party in a Baltimore Park in which whites and Negroes played together.

They were fined $10 to $15 and given up to 18 months in jail. Sentences were suspended to avoid a direct test of the segregation laws in Baltimore's municipal parks.

Try to Frame 2 in Carolina

Two young Negro brothers are being held in Greenville, N. C., for the alleged murder of Benjamni O'Neal, a white cab driver, despite the fact that witnesses state they could not have committed the crime, the Civil Rights Congress revealed here this week.

The youths, Leroy and Ben Daniels, of Greenville, had engaged in a fight on the night of March 5, in which another Negro had been cut. Police seized the brothers the next morning, and without laboratory tests identifed the blood on their clothes as that of O'Neal.

Police authorities set the time of the murder as 10:30 p.m. on March 5. Witnesses have declared that the Daniels brothers were home after 9 p.m. that night.

The Civil Rights Congress has issued an appeal for funds to aid in defense of the Daniels brothers, Contributions may be sent to 205 W. 14 St., Greenville, N. C.

Fair Jobs Law Isn't

The so-called fair employment regulations issued recently by the Civil Service Commission were exposed last week as just a paper mask to hide the Truman administration's sabotage of American civil rights.

Thomas Richardson, chairman of the CIO United Public Workers Anti - Discrimination Commission, pointed out that under the new rules, action against bias must come from the individual employe, who thus exposes himself to reprisals. Furthermore, the Commission has no funds with which to enforce the regulations, Richardson pointed out.

Where Do We Go?

(Continued from Page 1)

"Eligibility in these projects is based on prewar wages," declared a statement by Norman Pike, Council chairman. "No consideration is given to the fact that the cost of living has almost tripled. Tenants classified as having 'excess income' are earning a bare living. Throughout the city many of the 'ineligible' families are in reality two- and three-family units forced to live together in one cramped apartment. Their incomes are counted as one."

Paul Ross, chairman of the New York Tenant Councils, said the CHA policy "is particularly discriminatory in the case of the Harlem River Project tenants. For the Housing Authority to send them letters suggesting accommodations in neighborhoods which they obviously know do not rent to Negro people is a cheap insult unworthy of a public official."

Main office CHA spokesman, when questioned by The Worker on this, declared that each project manager was sent the lists. Mrs. Emma Bienenfeld, manager of the Harlem project, would not say whether or not lists had been supplied to the 23 tenants facing eviction.

ASK MAYOR MOVE

The Inter-Project Tenants Council has urged that Mayor O'Dwyer "recognize that a state of emergency exists and that he call upon the state legislature to declare a moratorium on all evictions, including public housing and limited dividend projects."

The Council further demands that all 90-day notices be withdrawn; that all so-called "excess income" tenants be put on a transfer list to the non-subsidized and partially-subsidized projects, and that public housing construction be stepped up to meet the needs of New York City's 265,000 doubled-up families and those living in slum areas.

Fine Ratbite Landlord $100

Nathaniel De Sanders, landlord at 138 W. 112 St., where nine-year-old Johnny Lewis was bitten twice by rats, was fined $100 this week in magistrate's court. De Sanders was charged by the Board of Health with illegally renting an apartment unfit for habitation.

The court action followed a campaign led by Councilman Benjamin J. Davis against the conditions faced by the Lewis family and others. Davis had visited the Lewis family after the first ratbite and termed their condition the "worst ever."

De Sanders now demands that the Lewises vacate immediately with their 10 children.

Harlem Gets May Day Call

Launched by 965 delegates in Manhattan Center, the United May Day Committee this week called on the people of Harlem to swell the ranks of the marchers for peace and democracy.

Lyndon Henry, international vice-president of the CIO Fur and Leather Workers Union and co-chairman of the committee, declared that May Day marchers will demand an end to job discrimination and police brutality. "We shall march to put an end to this brutal discrimination," Henry asserted. "The thousands of Negroes who will take part in this historic parade will serve notice on the warmakers and Jimcrow politicans that we are determined to fight for democracy and peace—and to win."

Joseph Jackson, Harlem director for the May Day Committee, said all steps will be taken to "allow our people the opportunity to voice their demands for jobs, housing without the danger of rats, and the peace and freedom for which our boys fought."

It'll Soon Be Easter in Cleveland

West Coast baseball experts foresee a brilliant major league future for Luke Easter, gigantic Negro first baseman of the Cleveland ndians' Pacific Coast League farm club at San Diego. Easter is hitting over .450 and more than half his hits have been long drives.

PAY FOR THE POOCH, TOO



If you want to take your pooch for a trolley ride in San Francisco from now on, better make sure he has a dime with him. Here Mrs. Beverly Peck learns of the new ruling from the conductor while her cocker spaniel looks unhappy about the whole thing.

Campaign Gains Against Metropolitan Life Jimcrow

By Arnold Sroog

With the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. stubbornly refusing to change its anti-Negro policy in the Jimcrow Stuyvesant Town housing development, tenants in those houses have called a citywide conference for April 9 to map a campaign to break the ghetto walls.

A notable list of sponsors has backed the conference, which will turn the heat on the O'Dwyer Administration, which has kept silent in the face of the campaign to end the KKK policy of barring housing to Negroes. Delegations to the Mayor have been brushed off by assistants to assistants and a petition bearing the names of more than 3,100 residents of Stuyvesant Town has been ignored.

Leading the fight is the Tenants Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town, an organization of tenants of the giant project. A poll conducted among the tenants of the development recently showed 62 percent voting for democracy and against the anti-Negro renting policy

Arrayed against the multi-million dollar board of directors of the giant insurance trust stands the group of sponsors of the April 9 parley, which will be held at the Henry Hudson Hotel. A partial list of the conference's backers includes cartoonist Bill Mauldin, a tenant in the project; Dr. Alphaeus Hunton, Council on African Affairs; James Waterman Wise, Council Against Intolerance; Rep. A. Clayton Powell.

Also: James E. Allen, chairman of the N. Y. State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Bishop D. Ward Nichols, African Methodist Episcopal Church; Agernon Black, State Committee Against Discrimination; Councilman Stanley Isaacs; Nathan N. Padgug, American Jewish Congress; Clark Foreman, Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Prof. Bernard J. Stern; Dr. Lloyd H. Dailer, Urban League, and Charles Levy, NAACP.

DOZENS of organizations are expected to send representatives to the conference and it is expected that the O'Dwyer Administration's refusal to act on the issue will play an important role in the forthcoming election campaign.

"We cannot," says the call to the conference, "as Americans who firmly believe in the Constitution of the U. S. and in the principle that 'all men are created equal' accept this sort of situation in the great city of New York, where, according to the slogan reiterated hourly on the city's own radio station, 'eight million people live together—who are all entitled to enjoy all the blessings of democracy regardless of race.' Can you?

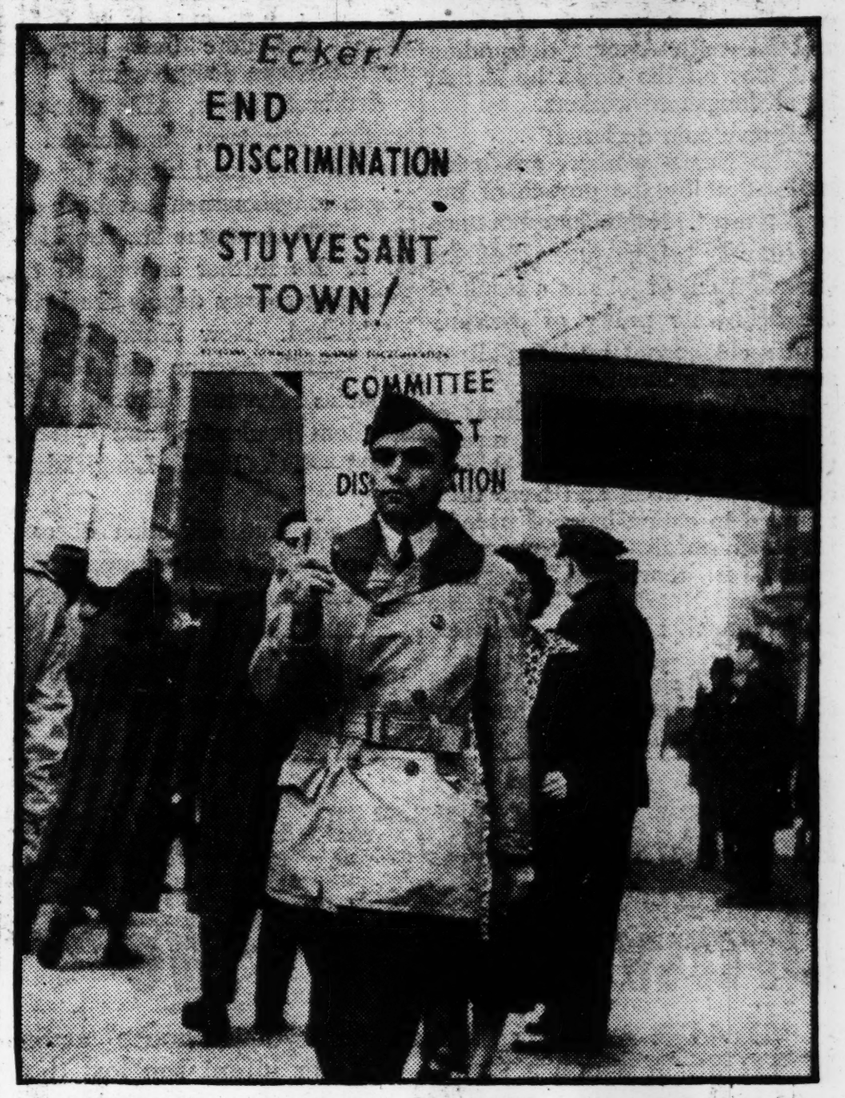
"We cannot stand by and do nothing in the face of a giant community financed in great part by all the people of the city, in which all the people do not share. We call this taxation for discrimination."

While the conference is expected to bring forward a plan of action covering the whole city, the tenants themselves are going ahead within Stuyvesant Town, tackling the insurance trust on its home grounds. A membership drive is in progress to enrol residents in the tenants' organization and a series of lectures are being held on the question of admitting Negro families.

A TINY OPPOSITION group has finally shown itself in the project, which so far has limited its activities to heckling at tenant meetings. It is believed that the group was organized among Metropolitan employes living in the project.

The specific demand raised by the tenants is that the still unrented apartments in the project, on which construction work is still continuing, be opened to Negro families. At present, Metropolitan has refused to permit Negroes to apply.

VETS PICKET AGAINST HOUSING BIAS



MEMBERS of the Veterans Committee Against Discrimination picket the home of the chairman of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Frederick H. Ecker, at 660 Park Ave., to protest discrimination against Negroes at Met's Stuyvesant Town Housing Development. The committee, which represents 3,000 veterans belonging to the American Veterans Committee and Jewish War Veterans, refused to join the picket line of the Catholic War Veterans against the Cultural Conference for World Peace. It challenged Richard McTigue, CWV New York County Commander, to "come out fighting for what the vets really need."

Bosses Act to Beat Down Wages

By Bernard Burton

New York City's reputation as a union town is being shaken by one of the greatest strike and lockout waves in its history. As this is being written, 32,000 taxi workers are preparing for strike, bringing the total to more than 50,000. Another 7,000 brewery workers have voted overwhelmingly to strike for a new contract, if necessary.

Starting with the lockouts of 9,000 Railway Express employes and 7,000 Big Six bakery workers and drivers, the walkouts have been forced by the kind of employer arrogance not witnessed since the open-shop days of the 20's. And, ironically, they began breaking out a short time after the O'Dwyer administration gave itself glowing credit for an era of peaceful labor relations.

In contrast to the 20's, however, the employer attacks have been levelled, for the most part, at old, established unions—the AFL Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, AFL Teamsters, AFL Bakery Workers, CIO Brewery Workers, AFL Longshoremen, AFL Jewelry Workers. And there are others, such as CIO United Electrical Workers, Local 475, locked out by the Segalock Zipper Co.

BEHIND the contemptuous attitude displayed by the employers, large and small, is their hope that growing unemployment and the lag in repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act will cow the workers and provide more scabs than they could obtain in a period of "labor shortage."

But that hope is rapidly fading as the workers remain solid, even though many, especially in the four-week bakery lockout, are now facing evictions and near-starvation.

In many instances, the employers are again falling back on their old divide-and-conquer method of seeking to pit Negro against white. Progressive trade unions, however, especially those affiliated with the newly established Harlem Trade Union Council, are balking such efforts, as in the Larkin strike in Harlem.

But there are other union officials whose die-hard Jimcrow practices are encouraging the employers—"King" Joe Ryan, for example, lifetime president of the AFL Longshoremen. Negro longshoremen have been forced to picket his office in a fight to stop Ryan and his henchmen from forcing them off the waterfront.

★

ONE of the most arrant displays of employer contempt was exhibited in the taxi dispute. First, the employers completely ignored an invitation for a con-

(Continued on Page 15)

4 Witchhunt Bills Down; Action Can Kill Last 2

By Michael Singer

ALBANY.—One of the worst legislatures in the history of the state wound up its affairs last Thursday and went home. It achieved virtually nothing in the interests of the people and defamed the 14 million citizens of the state with two of the most vicious blows ever struck at the fundamentals of democracy. It waited until the final minutes to jam through the Feinberg teacher-purge bill and the Scanlon measure prohibiting "subversive" groups from using public buildings.

Despite these iniquitious bills, which evoked the sharpest and most vital debates heard in either House this year, the people of the state can be proud of their strength, because four other anti-democratic measures were killed. The four bills introduced that were beaten back are:

• The Mauhs bill in the Assembly to outlaw the Communist Party.

• The Mauhs bill to witch-hunt teachers out of jobs—a bill that was even worse in some respects than the repressive Feinberg legislation.

• The Scanlan bill to bar "certain groups"—meaning the Communist Party specifically — from the ballot. The measure, though whittled down to eliminate the words "Communist Party" passed the Senate unanimously but was tabled in the Assembly Rules Committee three hours before adjournment.

• The McMullen bill to bar and fire all Communists from city and state jobs. This measure passed the Assembly 148 to 2. It was blocked in the Senate despite terrific pressure by bipartisan reactionaries to force it to a vote.

The witch-hunt drive, though powerful and partially successful, was nonetheless stymied on four of six fronts. Only two pro-fascist bills passed. This is a testimonial to the vigilance of the progressive forces of the state that cannot be overlooked when a recapitulation of the struggle is made.

Only the fact that Majority Leader Feinberg, named yesterday as the new chairman of the Public Service Commission, demanded passage of his bill on the grounds that his "personal prestige" was at stake, brought the measure to a vote.

The American Labor Party evidenced tremendous influence in its fight to keep New York City legislators on the democratic path. For the first time in over a year, it reasserted itself in the halls of the capitol.

The Feinberg bill can still be beaten. If the struggle here proved anything it showed that continued organized pressure and mass campaigns can stay Gov. Dewey's pen from signing the measure.

Fight Company Union At Family Service

In protest against an attempt to ram a company union down their throats, Family Service employes at Community Service Society distributed thousands of leaflets in front of CSS offices in 12 Manhattan and Bronx communities. The workers belong to Social Service Employes' Union Local 19, CIO United Office and Professional Workers of America.

Bosses Act to Beat Down Wages

(Continued from Page 2)

ference from the Taxi Workers Organizing Committee, which is part of District 50 of the United Mine Workers. Then, they even rebuffed the Mayor who had invited both parties to come together at City Hall.

The taxi fleet owners, employing methods of open brutality and intimidation, have been able to keep unions out, after resorting to bloodshed and goon violence, as they did in the strike of 1934. Thus far, the Mayor has done nothing further to bring about a conference, although taxis operate under license issued by a city agency.

Most of the unions involved in these battles are AFL. But although the AFL has close to one million members in New York, there has been no move to counter this developing pattern of union-busting through a united front, starting with all AFL unions and extending to the CIO and independents.

THE CENTRAL Trades and Labor Council, in which the hard-hit Teamsters are a dominant group, has met several times since the lockouts began, but aside from noting for the record that disputes exist, it has done nothing to rally its affiliates and members for a united counter-attack.

And aid of all kind is needed by the embattled strikers. Strike relief has by this time become essential for the bakery workers, but the international union of the AFL Bakery Workers has thus far set aside only $7,500 weekly in a lockout which involves 5,000 of its members. There are some 40,000 members of the union in New York who can come to the aid of their locked-out brothers in New York without feeling any financial strain.

Employers in one industry after another have been encouraged to follow the pattern of arrogance and lockouts by this failure of labor to unite all groups behind those in the picket lines. As a result, new struggles are brewing, as employers begin to feel that they have found a new formula for smashing union standards and conditions.

It has become apparent that no union, old or new, is immune from these attacks.

The answer lies on a return to the tested labor slogan: "An injury to one is an injury to all." And that means uniting all unions behind the present struggles, forging a program to win the unemployed, ending Jimcrow policies, putting a stop to red-baiting, jurisdictional fights and other splitting practices which whet the appetites of the union-busters.

Employers Incite Negroe Attacks

By John Hudson Jones

Both the strike at the Larkin Lectro Co., 160 W. 146 St., and the struggle for job rights of the Negro longshoremen in Local 968, AFL International Longshoremen's Association, against the corrupt Ryan machine on the Brooklyn waterfront, are fights that must receive the support of the whole community of Harlem, said Ferdinand Smith last week. The two developments were dealt with at the last meeting of the newly-organized Harlem Trade Union Council.

Action to broaden these fights and to map out a struggle for job rights to Negroes will be planned April 2, (Saturday) at a meeting of union leaders, shop stewards, and rank and filers, at the Harlem YWCA, 179 W. 137 St.

Smith, who is provisional secretary of the Council, pointed out that in both current struggles the bosses are trying to pit Negro and white workers against each other and to "set up a big pool of unemployed Negroes and use them to smash labor and economic conditions."

In the Larkin strike, which is in its third week, the boss has sought to use Negroes against whites and vice versa. Striking workers, who belong to Local 430, CIO United Electrical Workers, are convinced that Larkin's scheme is to break the strike and operate a lily-white shop in the heart of Harlem.

LARKIN'S ATTEMPT to incite violence between Negroes and whites was exposed last week when he personally directed the arrest of a white striker, James Hindeman, 24, on the phony complaint that he pushed a Negro scab, Leon Neill, 26, of 795 St. Nicholas Ave.

The Worker learned that Neil wasn't pushed, but that Larkin took him to Washington Heights Court, made the complaint and then harangued Judge Robert F. Mahooney, who set a high bail of $5,000, which was subsequently reduced to $1,000 in Special Sessions.

A Negro longshoreman told the Council how Ryan's man, Gus Scannivino, is arbitrarily denying work to the predominantly Negro Local 968.

In Central Shensi Chiang's Pal Loses

CENTRAL SHENSI, March 28 (NCNA). Chianghai's Kuomintang warlord Ma Chi-yuan, who led four cavalry regiments to attack the liberated areas in Central Shensi from the west at the beginning of this month, has suffered heavy losses. The Northwest People's Liberation Army killed or wounded over 1,000 Kuomintang troops of his 190th Division northwest of Yachsien, north of Sian, on March 11.

Hu Tsung-nan, Chiang Kai-shek's Northwestern commander-in-chief has conscripted civilian to build fresh fortifications around Sian, his headquarters. Captured soldiers of his 55th Divison state that their divisional commander told them: "We must fight, because we must deceive the Communists in order to gain time."

In Memoriam

In fond memory of PHILIP HERTZ passed away April 2, 1946.
Gertrude, Andrew, Carl.



Accused train robber Luman C. Ramsdell waives extradition in Washington and is ordered to West Virginia to face prosecution. Ramsdell and a pal, George L. Ashton, were arrested in Washington and charged with the holdup of an express train near Martinsburg, W. Va.

WFTU Invites ITF Into New Depts.

PARIS (ALN)—The World Federation of Trade Unions has written a letter to existing international trade secretaries, such as the Intl. Transport Federation, inviting them to participate in the new trade departments which the WFTU is sponsoring to unite workers of the same trade all over the world. The WFTU letter says that the trade departments do not aim to supplant similar organizations already in existence, and do not reject collaboration with them. The new trade departments, the letter says further, will not automatically become WFTU subsidiaries, but will decide freely on their "structure, constitution and links with the WFTU."

Steel Workers Back Miners' Safety Fight

PITTSBURGH, March 30.—The Iron City Progressive Club, with a membership of nearly 200 steelworkers employed in the Jones & Laughlin plant on the Southside, unanimously passed a resolution at its last meeting endorsing the fight of the coal miners for enforcement of safety regulations. The resolution points out that eight men have been killed in the Jones & Laughlin plant in the last three months. One of them—Sam Mamula — was cut in two by a dinkey car in December. He had worked forty years for the company.

Kuomintang Official Asks 'Pacific Pact'

NANKING, March 30.—Gen. Chang Chih-chung announced today that the government delegation of which he is head would fly to Peiping Thursday to begin talks with representatives of the Liberation Government.

Chu Chia-hua, Kuomintang minister without portfolio, today expressed open support of a Pacific Pact similar in purpose to the North Atlantic anti-Soviet war pact.

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WORKER Sports

PROMOTER AT WORK



RETIRED HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMP Joe Louis, who has hung up the gloves for good, including exhibitions, does a little work on his first promotion, the Ezzard Charles-Jersey Joe Walcott championship fight at Chicago June 22, as one of his partners, Arthur Wirtz, looks on. In his New York visit Joe showed that he knows his way around, and that what he doesn't know is he is learning fast!

No Kidding! Giants, Scribes All Love Leo

PHOENIX, Ariz. – There have been times in the case history of Leo the Lip when he has been charged with being surly, gruff, and terse to players under his command and to sports writers. But this is 1949, and such facts about Leo Durocher are groundless..

Leo is leading his men. He is driving them hard, it is true, and he's booming at them from the field. But he handles each player in a different way.

"Each player is an individual and must be treated accordingly," he said.

Leo likes the Giants and lauds their spirit shown in early preseason drills.

"They have something," the skipper chortles. "The club is changed and there is something about the fellows this year that wasn't evident last season. No Giant team I ever contacted has had such spirit. In former years any real "do or die" feeling was lacking.

"Maybe that is why I'm so optimistic about our chances. I don't predict where clubs will finish, but we're not aiming for just the first division. We are shooting for the top."

Durocher is personally talkative, friendly with all who contact him, and eager to work with everyone. He holds press conferences daily in the dugout, and answers all questions fired his way without hesitation.

"When I talk, the words just come out," Leo said.

Durocher is all ready to shoot the breeze informally and he is all ready to be quoted. It is "never off the record" with The Lip.

Durocher has gone out of his way to be cooperative with one and all and as a result, believe it or not, he is now one of the most popular men in Phoenix, both off and on the diamond.

Tony and Frank sell extra Dailies in their shop each day. The result: a stronger union shop, better working conditions and higher wages. And also an alert and active shop in the fight for peace and civil rights. Don't you want to work in a shop like that?

Young Phils On Way Up

(This is another of the on-the-spot sizeups of the big league teams by United Press.)

CLEARWATER, Fla.—They call themselves the "Fighting Phillies of '49" and if scrap and spirit mean anything then look for those old National League doormats to do a little foot-wiping of their own this year. They're the youngest club in the majors – so young in fact that it may handicap them a little. But youthful enthusiastic talent abounds in this live wire camp and some of it seems certain to advance to major league stardom.

What's more, they have made off-season deals that strengthened the club immeasurably.

IN AN OBJECTIVE size-up it looks like the Phillies could muscle into the first division and in a wide-open race might even be strong pennant contenders. But the team is building for the future and isn't banking too much on this year except to land among the first four.

Amiable Eddie Sawyer, starting his first full year as manager, sizes up the club this way:

"Every position on this club except third base is wide open for anybody who can do the job better than the other fellow. I'm satisfied that Puddinhead Jones is my man at the hot bag. He was the best third baseman in the International League when we brought him up from Toronto last season. This year he could well be the best one in the National League."

Sawyer is tremendously pleased over the deals which brought the Phillies "four fine players from the Cubs." He thinks Eddie Waitkus is the league's top first baseman and that outfielder Bill Nicholson could well regain the touch that once made him one of the most feared hitters in baseball. And both of the pitchers, Hank Borowy and Russ Meyer, figure to be regulars.

"Look at that Waitkus," he said. "You can't get him off the field. Remember he hit .474 in games he played at our park last year." Waitkus, a "hot apple" who has become the club's cheer-leader, is one of the most popular guys in camp.

"I didn't come down here to sing bass in the choir," he said. "I came to play first base on the diamond."

Even at that he might have his troubles ousting Dick Sisler from the job. Sisler, a great spring hitter, has been blasting the ball in a manner reminiscent of his father, the immortal George Sisler, and if he keeps it up Sawyer might even transfer him to the outfield, although he is no defensive whiz in the garden.

'WHO'S GONNA BEAT US?'



BILL VEECK, dynamic young prexy of the Cleveland Indians, is in high spirits over the looks of his world championship team in spring training to date. The veteran infield trio of Gordon, Boudreau and Keltner looks in as good shape as ever, Doby and Mitchell are maturing into true greatness in the outfield, the pitching is loaded and he has a fine pack of rookies pushing to fill any weaknesses that develop. Do you blame him for not weeping?

On the Score Board



By Lester Rodney

Dear Lester,

Your sports reporting and comments are consistently good. Along with Bill Mardo you are making the D.W. sports page the best contribution journalism can make toward the democratization of American sports life. Good for fans and participants.

However, throughout the basketball season I find no mention of top Negro pro teams especially the Globe Trotters and the Rens. The latter are in an organized league. What is their standing? How do they rate?

The Globe Trotters this winter beat the pants of Mikan and the Minneapolis Lakers. The GTs used most of the last quarter for a demonstration purely for the audience's amusement (and their own). Mikan got 11 points, a low average for him.

How can we rate the Lakers so high? It's like having a white heavyweight champion with Joe Louis doing shadow boxing exhibitions (in 1941).

I got reports of the Globe Trotters vs. Minneapolis game by word of mouth. How about some news gathering by the DW about the Globe Trotters and how the DW sports writers rate them in comparison to the super duper Lakers.

Always a faithful reader,
NED GARRETT.

P.S. Didn't the Globe Trotters beat the Lakers in '47-48 season?

WELL, THIS MADE me feel as though we'd been falling down on the job. Despite our technical disadvantage in relation to the other papers, we DO try to do a lot of "newsgathering," especially news that the other papers hide.

But now I feel better. Some telephoning around establishes the following facts:

1. The Globe Trotters have not played a single game in New York City this season. So it was impossible for us to cover them, and the wire service we get doesn't report on them.

2. The Rens, who are not as good as the Globe Trotters in the opinion of those we spoke to, played in the National League representing Dayton and later Detroit and had a record of approximately 9 won, 6 lost.

The Globe Trotters, who are unaffiliated, did beat the mighty Lakers this year and last year. I can't give the Daily Workers' estimation of them and comparison to the Lakers because we have never had a chance to see them here, but it is obvious they have to be good to beat Mikan and company. Too bad they don't get the publicity they deserve.

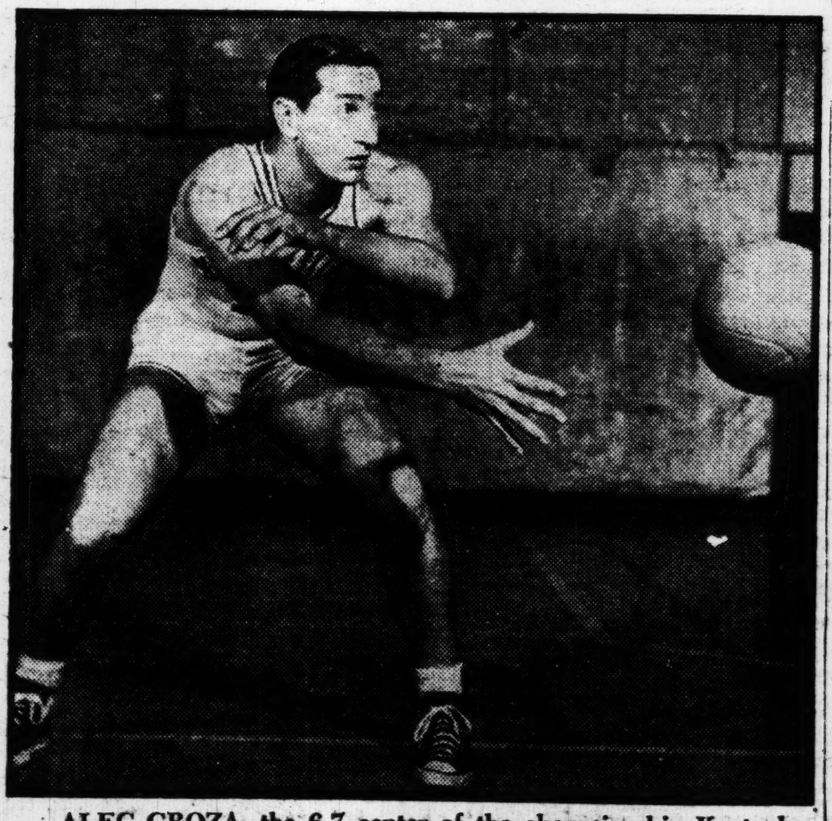
Maybe some of our outlying readers who saw them in action can fill us in a little more.

BASKETBALL IS OVER but baseball isn't really here yet. And meanwhile the rules-makers, who annually convene and rarely do anything much, have come up with a change which should meet with the hearty approval of most fans and players. What it does is save the last few minutes of a close game from degenerating into a wrestling match as the trailing team tries to get the ball and forgets basketball in so doing. As it stood, the losers were willing to risk a foul shot against them because the most the foul will score is one point and then they get automatic possession of the ball, and if the foul shooter misses they have at least an equal chance to recover the ball.

For this reason, teams in the lead in the last couple of minutes of a close game have been "taking the ball out," which is their option, and so the finishes have been getting rougher and sillier, with a whistle every three seconds and a constant procession of taking the ball back to the middle line.

The new rule changes all this by one simple device. In the last two minutes of any game, ANY foul committed, while charged to the fouler as a personal foul (five of them and you're out of the game) will be treated as a technical foul. In other words, the team fouled can take its shot and then still retain possession. This puts a heavy penalty on the deliberate type of late foul by a trailing team, and will put added emphasis on good, fast, clean freezing and skilled defense play.

HE WOUND UP BEST IN THE LAND



ALEC GROZA, the 6-7 center of the championship Kentucky basketball team, wound up his collegiate career with 25 points against the Oklahoma Aggies' tight defense, a spectacular feat, as his team won the NCAA title. The Martins Ferry (Ohio) lads, very fast for his size, has been drafted by Indianapolis in the BAA pro league.

More Dope On 'Russian Hero'

A letter from Liverpool, England, reveals that the winning of the Grand National by 66-1 shot Russian Hero was "a great triumph for the local population." It seems that the horse's owner, William Williamson, is a working tenant farmer on the estate of the Duke of Westminster. His lordship's horse faltered in the stretch. Farmer Williamson changed the name of his nine-year-old horse to Russian Hero during the great battle of Stalingrad.

Dodgers Still Setting Precedents

The current Dodger tour through the cities of the Texas League is introducing democracy to the diamonds of several new cities, including Beaumont, Houston, Dallas, Oklahoma and Tulsa. Only Texas League city skipped was Shreveport, Louisiana, which said the state law would prohibit Jackie Robinson and Roy Campanella from playing. Brooklyn said:

CULTURAL, TOPICAL AND OTHERWISE...

By Margaret Winslow

Pittsburgh's station WKJF poisoning the air waves with another red-baiting program: a series of "informative talks" delivered by the chairman of the World Committee to Stop Communism, Allegheny County Judge Blair F. Gunther. The judge wants a law passed making it illegal for Communists to hold office in any state-chartered body. Listeners in Pittsburgh are protesting to Station WKJF.

• • •

The Progressive Forum brings I. F. Sone to Philadelphia this Saturday, April 2, at the Academy of Music Foyer. Mr. Stone will speak on The Washingttn Scene.

• • •

A letter criticizes this column for overlooking youth. We are very anxious to report and comment on all activities of young people: parties, dances, sports, discussion groups, etc., to wire, phone or mail all items and announcements to this column, care The Pennsylvania Worker, Room 710, 250 S. Broad St. Deadline is Saturday for the following week's paper.

• • •

THIS WEDNESDAY, April 6, is the last of the free chamber music concerts sponsored by the Free Library of Philadelphia, and the Music Fund Society, featuring the Curtis String Quartet. The program will consist of two Beethoven quartets, Op. 18, No. 6, and OP. 135, as well as a String Quartet by the contemporary American composer, Arthur Cohn.

• • •

At the University Museum, 33 and Spruce Sts., April 3: **Polynesian Songs and Dances**, performed by Taneo. Admission free. At the Art Museum, 26th and the Parkway: **The Seventh Veil**, with James Mason and Ann Todd. Some beautiful piano playing. April 2 and 3, performances at 1 and 3 p.m., admission free.

• • •

THE DANCE satirists, Mata and Hari, make their Philadelphia debut in a recital Wednesday, April 6, at Irvine Auditorium, 34th and Spruce Sts., at 8:30. Their repertoire includes hilarious satires on classical ballet auditions, and modern dance.

Back Mine Strike

PITTSBURGH. — In a demonstration of working class solidarity, the executive board of Local 10, CIO Electrical Workers, representing 7,300 Westinghouse Air Brake workers, supported the miners' demand for unemployment compensation during their recent memorial stoppage.

This local also issued an Open Letter recently to Democratic Congressmen Buchanan and Davenport, urging them to intensify their fight for repeal of the T-H law.

One Down—KKK to Go

One of Alabama's numerous Jimcrow voting regulations was called unconstitutional last week by the U. S. Supreme Court. The law required voters to "explain" parts of the U. S. Constitution to election boards. Its elimination leaves the state's white supremacists with plenty of other Jimcrow weapons.

HARLEM EDITION OF THE WORKER

Send all material and correspondence to 321 W. 125 St., Room 8, New York 27, N. Y. Phone: MOnument 6-0083.

Editor: Abner W. Berry.

Police Manhunt Termed Attempt To Label All Negroes Criminals

PHILADELPHIA. — The manhunt which police have been conducting for the past three weeks in South Philadelphia's heavily populated Negro area, allegedly in search of a holdup murderer, was condemned by the Communist Party as an attempt to fasten guilt for the crime which had been committed upon the entire Negro population.

Nearly 1,000 uniformed police, plainclothesmen and500 police cars had been concentrated in the two mile square area and engaged, without warrants, in a house-to-house search for the gunman who murdered two men in a neighborhood State liquor store three weeks ago. In a letter to Mayor Bernard Samuel, Edward Strong, Philadelphia County chairman of the Communist Party, charged that "This dragnet creates among Philadelphia citizens the idea of group guilt—that all Negro people are at least potentially criminals."

The letter of protest demanded the withdrawal of all extra police from South Philadelphia and an end to the hundreds of illegal searches and seizures, and a real attack on the major causes of crime in the city, which the letter enumerated.

"This idea of group guilt, or guilt by association," Mr. Strong declared, "is inimical to all the democratic traditions of our country, and can find its counterpart only in such places as Nazi Germany where, under fascism, the principle of guilt by association existed.

"This idea, fostered and inflamed by the press and statements of public officials, may easily result in taking the law into their own hands by irresponsible and hoodlum elements. . . .

"Moreover your program fails to take into account those responsible for the growth of these conditions. We charge that the Republican city administration over the years has given both open and tacit support to the interests who stand to profit from conditions such as exist in South Philadelphia.

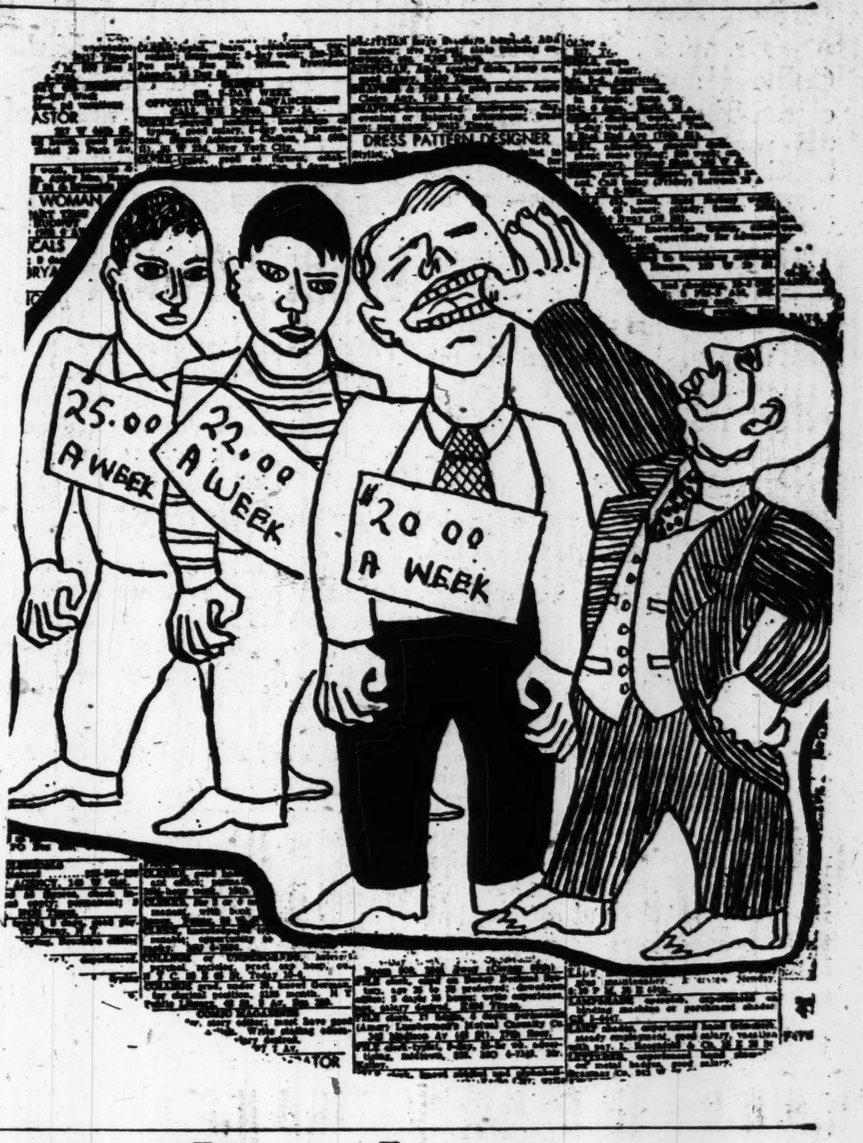
"If the cause of crime in Philadelphia is sought, look to the following sources, with which you are undoubtedly familiar:

"(1) Huge profits made by big corporations through purchasing favors from corrupt city officials. In other words, bribery, which infects every city department and bureau.

"(2) Large-scale organized rackets, such as prostitution, numbers and gambling houses which operate with the knowledge and connivance and assistance of large sections of the police department.

"(3) Profits made by huge real estate interests from property used for illegal operations in locations which unquestionably are known to the police.

"(4) Individual criminals. Students of criminology agree that persons who commit such crimes as burglary, larceny and robberies are usually repeaters and professionals, and their general whereabouts are known to the police and they are easy to apprehend.



Can you laugh at the news? Read Ted Tinsley every week in The Worker magazine.

A complete short story appears each week in The Worker magazine.

Pa. Worker Stories Win Home Repairs

PHILADELPHIA.—A tenant in the Shipyard Homes housing project has been promised badly-needed repairs to his home following a complaint filed by the Pennsylvania Worker.

A repair man was sent from the project after a discussion between Walter E. Allessandroni, executive director of the Philadelphia Housing Authority, which operates the project, and Harold Spencer, Worker reporter.

Allessandroni had said he would do what he could if specific complaints were brought to his attention. Spencer then submitted a list of specific tenants' complaints in the 3200 block Hicks St.: leaky roofs, cracked floors, falling ceilings, bad street drainage.

The Shipyard Homes, in South Philadelphia, owned by the United States Government and managed by a state agency, are falling to pieces because neither state, federal nor city authorities have been willing to spend money on repairs.

Back Miners' Fight

PITTSBURGH — The Iron City Progressive Club, with a membership of nearly 200 steelworkers from the Jones & Laughlin plant on the Southside, unanimously endorsed the fight of the coal miners for enforcement of safety regulations.

Eight men have been killed in the Jones & Laughlin plant in the last three months. One of them, Sam Mamula, was cut in two by a dinkey car in December. He had worked forty years for the company. The fatal acident happened just before he was due for retirement on a pension.

7,000 in 51 Churches Demand 'Free Jenkins Now'

PHILADELPHIA. — Approximately 7,000 people in 57 churches of Philadelphia and vicinity responded to "Free Jenkins Sunday" over the weekend of March 27. Throughout the city, the members of these congregations gave their nickels and dimes and signed and circulated petitions to Judge Frank Smith asking for the release of Bayard Jenkins.

Jenkins is a 19-year-old Negro iceman's helper who faces death in the electric chair for a murder to which Herbert Gulembo, a white grave digger, voluntarily confessed last December. Jenkins convicted on the sole basis of a forced confession which he repuiated in court last Nov. 23, is now awaiting sentence in Holesmburg prison.

The Pennsylvania Worker launched the campaign to free Jenkins directly after his trial.

★

THE FREE JENKINS SUNDAY was sponsored by 51 clergymen, and initiated by the Free Jenkins Committee, chairman Rev. P. B. Bynum, Okealo Baptist Church.

In addition to the churches who devoted part of their services to Jenkins' freedom, three meetings were held last Sunday by the Free Jenkins Committee.

A "Youth to Free Jenkins" rally took place at the New Bethel Baptist Church, 1210 N. 10th Street. Young Negro and white people from the churches, youth clubs, and campuses discussed youth and civil rights. A permanent "Youth to Free Jenkins Committee" was set up with Mrs. Shevrington, as chairman.

Another special gathering took place at Tyree AME Church, 38th and Hamilton Streets, under the auspices of Rev. J. M. Dawkins. Robert Cook Folwell, III, of the Civil Rights Congress, and William H. Crawford, executive secretary of the Free Jenkins Committee spoke.

The nurses unit of this church went directly from the meeting under the leadership of Mrs. Mazie Brown, to circulate Free Jenkins petitions in the neighborhood.

At another special Jenkins' meeting, Sundey evening, Dr. Frank Su of Temple University, addressed the Neighborhood Forum, 2034 South St. Wilbert McCabe acted as moderator.

CP Meet Scheduled Despite Threats

PITTSBURGH.—Reactionary leaders of some local veterans' organizations were spearheading a campaign last week to stop the big mass meeting planned by the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania for this Saturday evening, April 2, at the Northside Carnegie Music Hall.

Henry Winston, one of the 12 indicted Communist leaders now on trial in New York, and a war veteran, is the main speaker.

In addition to Winston, speakers include Andrew Onda, steel columnist for the Pennsylvania Worker and Communist Leader, and Patrick Emmet Cush, a veteran of the 1892 Homestead Steel strike.

John E. F. Byrnes, County Commander of the Disabled American Veterans had demanded that the director of the hall cancel the permit for the meeting. Byrnes threatened to enlist the support of every veteran's organization in the district in his drive.

Mayor David Lawrence declared he would make no effort to prevent the meeting.

20% Tax Rise

CAPETOWN, South Africa.—Finance Minister Nicolas C. Havenga this week announced a 20 percent increase in income taxes to enable South Africa to "live within her means."

Capital Bias Bill

WASHINGTON. — Rep. Arthur G. Klein of New York City this week introduced a bill to wipe out any segregation based on race, color, creed, national derivation or ancestry in the District of Columbia.

DR. DU BOIS SAYS:

Blacks of World Ask Freedom and Peace, Spurn Cold War Lies

By John Brock

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, addressing the final session of the Cultural and Seientific Conference for World Peace, declared that "those peoples who today demand mastery of the world" would be crucially tested by the colored majority whose freedom "depends first on world peace."

The 81-year-old social scientist and historian, speaking from the stage in Madison Square Garden, was vigorously applauded by the capacity crowd. "The dark world," he told the audience, "is on the move! It wants and will have freedom, autonomy and equality."

Black men the world over, he said, will not be diverted from this fight by "splitting of political hairs."

"I do not pretend to be an expert on Russia, but seeing what the press can do to a conference like this is misinterpretation and distortion, I wonder if what is called aggression in the Balkans may not be liberation of landless serfs and giving their ignorant masses in 25 years such education as American Negro slaves have not received in 75; and of sending their former masters not to the legislature but scurrying over the earth like rats distributing lies."

The press, he continued, "has lied about Russia as it has lied about American Negroes for three hundred years. I for one will condemn neither Russia nor Communism on such testimony."

Dr. Du Bois said that the peace conference was called not to defend "Communism nor Socialism nor the American way of life. It was called to promote peace." War, he declared, is not the method by which differences of opinion can be settled. The conference, he continued, "simply insists that force is not reason and beliefs cannot be changed by suppression."

SPEAKING of the anti-Communist pickets who marched in front of the Garden, Dr. DuBois recalled:

"This great America, this vast and rich land around you, is built on the slavery, toil and degradation of Africans; here until well into the second half of the nineteenth century they were sold like cattle and New York did not stop to picket Abolitionists—they tarred, feathered and killed them."

He said the Negro had helped himself along with the aid which progressive white Americans had given him. On the international scene he traced the failures of the League of Nations and the role of American and British representatives in the United Nations in keeping the colonial world enslaved. "In the Marshall Plan," he charged, "the nations helped are the colonial imperialists and no colored people unless, like Chiang Kai-shek, they are puppets of world exploiting investors."

The black peoples know, he said, that the Atlantic Pact protects European imperialists; "why Italy has been promised Ethiopia's territory" and "why the President of the United States goes fishing when the charter of Negro American rights is laughed to death. . . ."

PEACE, HE CONCLUDED, "is the gateway to real civilization, where a man does not have to have a white skin in order to be a man. Where poverty is not a means to wealth, where ignorance is not used to prove race superiority."

(See special article on Peace Conference elsewhere in this paper)

Armattoe Raps West's Fakery

Africans and peoples of African descent were urged this week to reject Western hypocrisy and seek new ethical and cultural patterns by Dr. Raphael E. G. Armattoe, West African scientist and a delegate to the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace.

Speaking at a press conference organized by the Council on African Affairs, 23 W. 26 St., Dr. Armattoe spoke scornfully of the "religious platitudes" uttered by racists in the West and said he was trying through his work to lay the basis for unity of the African peoples.

The 36-year-old scholar was born in British West Africa and educated in French West Africa, France, Switzerland and England. He is at work now on a book based on a study of West African peoples.

Dr. Armattoe said that he was a scientist and knew nothing of politics, but he made the following comment in the course of answering one question relating to political movements:

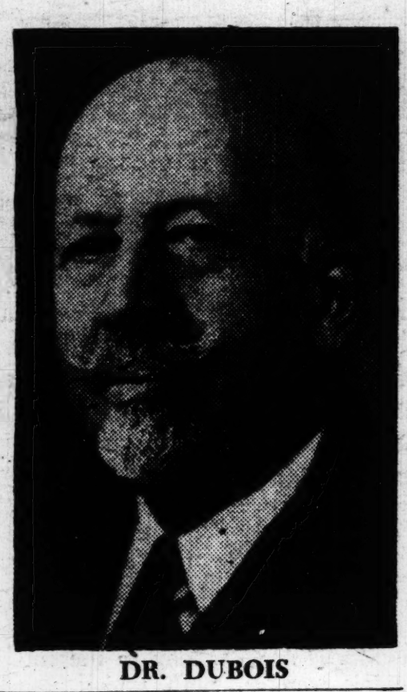
"I resent seeing African peoples sneering at Russia, for 30 years ago they (the Russians) were just where the African peoples are today."

The quiet-spoken, dark-skinned scholar maintained that the development by the Russian peoples from a poverty-stricken mass in 1917 to the power they represent today offered hope for other peoples similarly situated. No matter how much one may disagree with Communism as such, he continued, "Africans must admire such people."

Dr. Armattoe decried the prevailing ignorance of African history, especially on the part of peoples of African descent. His forthcoming study, he said, would aid Negroes the world over to sink their roots into the culture of Africa.

Both the French and the British, he charged, "pay lip service to self determination."

Dr. Armattoe will visit a few American cities before he returns to his laboratory in North Ireland, April 16.



DR. DUBOIS

Trenton Paper Charged With Lynch Tactics

William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, in a letter to the **Trenton Evening Times** this week charged that paper with using the case of the Trenton "Six" in a campaign of racial hatred and intolerance.

Patterson referred to the paper's lead editorial of March 8 entitled "Round-up of Thugs," in which the only specific case mentioned in a series of "criminal operations by young hoodlums," is the murder of William Horner, Trenton storekeeper, for which the six young Negroes have been convicted on framed confessions.

"This can only have the effect," Patterson charged, "of linking in the minds of your readers the muggings, armed burglaries, and robberies with Negro citizens. Nor is there anything in your past relations with Negroes to indicate that this is not your intention."

PATTERSON CITED the Times' failure to fight against Jimcrow in New Jersey, Negro slums, rat-ridden houses, segregated national guard units and schools, which "prove New Jersey to be a Jimcrow state."

"Trenton may be as crime-ridden as you say," he went on, "but the major crime in Trenton is the crime of government against six innocent men framed by the prosecutor, court and police. This crime of government against an innocent people is an incitement to racial hatred and intolerance. So too is your editorial."

GOV. ALFRED E. DRISCOLL of New Jersey, whose executive offices are not far from the death house in which the Trenton "Six" await appeal of framed convictions, this week received the Thomas Jefferson Award for the Advancement of Democracy from the Council Against Intolerance in America.

Speaking at a ceremony in the swank Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Driscoll red-baited his way through questioning on the rigged trial of the six Negro youths convicted on "confessions" obtained by violence and drugs. He salted his comments on the frame-up with cracks about the Russian judiciary system.

Driscoll said he could make no comment on the case of the Six "until the judiciary has completed its work."

Speed in raising funds for the Trenton "Six," was urged this week by Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of one of the doomed men.

Speaking at a meeting of the Harlem Committee to Free the Trenton Six, Mrs. Mitchell urged that emergency funds be rushed by April 4, date of the appeal.

Eyes on Africa

By "VIGILANS"

AFTER WITNESSING the revolting red - baiting attacks made last week-end on the eminent scientists, writers, artists assembled at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel from all over the world to work out a program to stop the cold war before it is too late, it should be clear to all Americans, as it is to me, an African, that the enemies of the Soviet Union are the enemies of the working people in America, in Africa, and in Europe and Asia.

The tremendous but completely fruitless effort made by public officials, the press, and assorted fascist-minded groups to disrupt and destroy the conference for peace held by the National Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions is simply a reflection of the great fear in imperialist ruling circles that even a Marshall Plan backed up with an Atlantic Pact may not be enough to stop the march of the world's millions toward freedom and peace.

I WAS particularly struck by the indignities to which one of the distinguished foreign guests to the conference, a black man and fellow-African, Dr. Raphael E. G. Armattoe, was subjected. On his arrival from Ireland, where he is director of the Lomeshie Research Center for Anthropology and Race Biology, this eminent anthropologist, born in the Gold Coast, West Africa, 36 years ago, was treated "like a criminal" by American immigration authorities, who finger-printed and quizzed him for two hours.

This was an insult not only to Dr. Armattoe, but to all black people, in America as well as in Africa. But I have yet to hear a peep of protest from Walter White and other Negro "leaders" here. I was shocked to see some of these "leaders" lending their names to and even participating in the "rival" meeting of intellectual prostitutes organized by a pitiful little group of professional Soviet-haters.

THESE NEGRO QUISLINGS—marching with Churchill, Malan, Oswald Mosley and Smuts in their common anti-Sovietism and red-baiting — are only slightly camouflaged allies of the imperialists and fascists. The hour is growing late. How long, I ask, will you follow such "leadership"?

Youth Builders Back New Ingram Group

The Negro Youth Builders Institute, Inc., a contributor to Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram's family, this week called on its patrons to "give their full support" to the newly-established National Committee to Free the Ingram Family.

Headed by Mary Church Terrell with offices in the Hotel Theresa, the Ingram committee plans a national women's crusade to save the Georgia Negro widow now serving with two of her children a life sentence for the self-defense slaying of a white farmer.

The Youth Builders statement said in part:

"We are proud of the fact that our organization contributed to keeping the Ingram family case alive. However, since the greatest unity and clarity is needed in order to free the Ingram family, we hereby serve notice that all of our future efforts will be in support of this committee.

RECOMMENDED

FIESTA DE LIBERACION, nine hours of fun and entertainment with Esy Morales, Polito Galindez, Johnny Segui and the best talent of the Spanish stage, at St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St., Sunday, April 3, from 4 p.m. to 1 a.m. Vito Marcantonio and Ben Davis will be present.

EVERY MONDAY AT 10 p.m., Arthur Gaeth broadcasts over WJZ (ABC) for the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. Gaeth, who presents a news commentary from labor's point of view, has highlighted his programs with full-length discussions of issues facing the Negro. He keeps his nationwide audience informed on developments in the case of the six Trenton Negroes now fighting against framed convictions and death sentences.

Guild Honors Levi

Levi Jackson, Yale's great Negro football star, and the teammates who elected him their captain, were named this week for the New York Newspaper Guild's 1949 "Page One" award in sports. They will get the award at the annual "Page One" Ball at the Hotel Commodore, May 20.

Blame It on Poppa

Broadway's latest theatrical success is "Detective Story," in which our police force is portrayed as a lovable bunch of overgrown Boy Scouts. The chief character, to be sure, occasionally beats up a prisoner, but it isn't the cop's fault. It's the cop's father's fault. Playwright Sidney Kingsley explains that the cop hated his father and prisoners remind him of the old man. The next time a club-swinging cop flails his way down your block, you'll know he's brooding about his father, suggests Kingsley.

Negro in Badger Frat

MADISON, Wis. — Weathers Sykes, a senior chemistry student, this week became the first Negro to enter a fraternity at the University of Wisconsin. Sykes was pledged to Phi Sigma Delta, a national organization with 22 chapters.

...Not So Funny

FOLKS WHO COMPLAIN about leaky roofs, bad plumbing, rampant rats and ferocious cockroaches should heed the words of Prof. Eduard C. Lindeman. The professor says camping is a great educator. Let's make Harlem the best-educated community in the and! Just pretend the rats are chipmunks and the roaches are butterflies and we'll camp our way to glory.

• • •

MOSCOW ANNOUNCES the invention of a brick-making machine which turns out more bricks an hour than any American machine. While Russian workers lay bricks, the U. S. State Dept. lays eggs and watches bombs.

• • •

SEN. VANDENBERG says the Atlantic Pact is the most important step in American foreign policy since the Monroe Doctrine." He probably would like us to believe that his Jimcrow filibuster was the most important step in American domestic policy since the Emancipation Proclamation.

• • •

THE ADS HERALD a marvelous juice which tenderizes the toughest meat. In order to have nice, tender meat on the table all you need is a bottle of this juice—

• • •

LIBERIA has arrived! To show the Liberians how much America thinks of them, Truman promoted Minister Edward R. Dudley to the rank of Ambassador. This signal honor entitles any Liberian to ride in the Jimcrow section of any Southern streetcar—provided he has the fare.

Special Subscription Offer to Readers of the Harlem Edition of The Worker:

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

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The Southern Worker

Vol. XIV, No. 14 | April 3, 1949 | IN 2 SECTIONS, SECTION 1 | 24 Pages Price 10 Cents

Coming Next Week

Is Your Food Poisoned by DDT?

PEOPLE'S CRY FOR PEACE JOLTS WAR MAKERS

—See Page 3—



Truman Pledged No Rent Hike

Rob Hall digs up the President's election promises — and, sure enough, here's another one he's broken.

—See Page 8

Layoffs Hit Steelworkers

When the steel industry starts slowing up, it's bad. So Bernard Burton examines how bad and reviews some job proposals.

—See Page 5

A Farmer Appeals to Unionists

Excerpts of a speech by a leader of the Farmer's Union.

—See Page 9

Court Prompts Budenz to Fake 'Conspiracy'

—See Page 3

How Jimcrow Plunders Virginia

Wall Street's Byrd Machine Monopolizes Politics, Robs the People

"Every government degenerates when trusted to the rulers of the people alone. The people themselves, therefore, are the only safe depositories."—Thomas Jefferson.

By Alice Burke

RICHMOND, Va.

For two decades the notorious Byrd machine has had a stranglehold on the economic, political and social life of 2,677,773 Virginians, a third of whom are Negro. Boss of the machine is Democratic U. S. Sen. Harry Flood Byrd, the millionaire apple grower who was elected to the Senate in 1934 by only seven percent of Virginia's adult population. Previously he was Governor of Virginia.

Virginia, the "cradle of democracy," itself has no democracy. A vicious system of Jimcrow national oppression of the Negro people, polltax, voting restrictions and tricky registration qualifications have deprived more than three-fourths of Virginia's adult population of the right to vote.

Virginia is controlled by a combination of Wall Street industrialists and big landowners operating through one of the most entrenched and vicious political machines in America—the wealthy, despotic and unscrupulous Byrd machine.

A handful of men, hand-picked by Byrd, run the machine. The machine, in turn, through its control of the Democratic Party and state and federal patronage, runs every government department—state, county and city.

Here's how the set-up is controlled.

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ALL OF THE STATE employes, as well as certain county and city employes, such as Commonwealth attorneys, county and city treasurers, have no tenure. Their tenure and salary is determined every year by the State Compensation Board which was established by Byrd in 1934. The board is chaired by Byrd's right-hand man, E. R. Combs, who is also secretary of the State Senate. For both his jobs he makes $10,500 yearly—more than the Governor's salary.

Besides this, the Compensation Board, through the state, pays part of the salaries of county and city officials. Because of this government employes have to toe the mark. They dare not say a word against the Byrd machine and its lieutenants—otherwise it's a pay-cut the next year or no job. **Less than one-tenth of one percent of the state employes are Negro.**

Thanks to the Byrd machine, the Wall Street bankers and industrialists who own controlling interests in most of southern industry, together with the local industrialists and plantation owners, have kept Virginia a semi-feudal colony.

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THE NATIONAL OPPRESSION of the Negro people is the chief reason why Byrd has been able to rule Virginia and why Wall Street is able to drain huge super-profits out of all Virginians, Negro as well as white.

Jimcrow, segregation and lynch terror are the weapons of Byrd and of Wall Street against the growing unity and militancy of the people. Twelve cross burnings have taken place in Virginia during the past year—eight of them in the black belt counties near the site where Nat Turner led the famous rebellion against the slaveholders.

Wall Street and plantation owners rule the state and the people pay the price. Virginia's industrial workers, as the workers of all southern states, are robbed of $10 every week because of the Jimcrow system. The results can be seen at a glance—sub-standard housing, poor health and undernourishment are everywhere. The segregated dual school system robs both Negro and white children of an adequate education.

"Ten cent an hour Harry" is what Byrd is called by Virginia's working people because of the infamously low wages paid to agricultural workers in his apple orchards. He serves Wall Street well. There is no minimum wage law. The child labor law is completely inadequate.

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ALL THESE AGENCIES are administered by Byrd's henchmen. It was Byrd's handpicked Governor Tuck who drafted striking utility workers into the militia in 1946 and defeated the workers' demands. Tuck then jammed through one of the most vicious anti-strike laws, which prohibits organization of city, county or state employes.

At this very moment Byrd is mailing out thousands of letters to Virginia farmers, postage paid by the American taxpayers thanks to the franking privilege, in an effort to mobilize them against the 75-cent minimum wage bill and repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

All working Virginians pay the price for Byrd's Wall Street rule. The heaviest price, however, is being paid by the one-third who are Negro. Segregation and discrimination is enforced by law. Schools for Negro children are far worse than those for white children. Negroes receive the lowest wages, live in the worst slums, and suffer most from lack of medical, dental and hospital care.

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PARTICULARLY VICIOUS is the almost complete exclusion of Negroes from Virginia's major industry—textile. Most other industrial jobs are also closed to them by discrimination. In Norfolk, where the Ford assembly plant employs some 1,500, less than a dozen are Negro! In other industries they are restricted almost entirely to the least skilled and lowest paying jobs.

Negroes who do find jobs in industry are the last to be hired and the first to be laid off. In the tobacco industry in Richmond Negro workers with as much as 16 years seniority are being laid off because of speedup and new machinery.

More than anything else Byrd and his masters fear the unity of Negro and white. The movement to abolish segregation has been growing. This is being answered with increased terror and vicious "white supremacy" ravings. The machine plots to squeeze millions out of the people by the proposed sales tax in order to maintain the vicious segregated dual school system.

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THE LOCAL PRESS and radio, dominated by the machine, **calls for armed resistance** should federal civil rights legislation be enacted. They know that their stranglehold, and the super-profits of Wall Street, depend on the continuation of the Jimcrow national oppression of the Negro people. They shudder at the growing unity of Negro and white to abolish segregation, because it threatens their rule.

But Byrd's control over Virginia is not a problem of Virginians alone. Byrd also controls, almost completely, the Virginia delegation in Congress which has lined up the reactionaries in Congress to defeat progressive legislation, and enact anti-labor, anti-people's measures.

Byrd is a supporter of the Truman bi-partisan war drive and joins with the administration in its red-baiting, its loyalty oaths and unconstitutional efforts to outlaw the Communist Party.

While he opposes Truman's demagogic promises and speeches on civil rights and progressive legislation, Byrd actually is a great aid to Truman as are the other southern reactionaries who give Truman an alibi for his own failure to push through legislation which the people want.

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FOR TWO DECADES, while autocratically ruling Virginia, Byrd has served his Wall Street-plantation owner masters not only in Virginia but also in the halls of Congress.

But Virginians have never given up the fight to smash the Byrd machine. Slowly but surely the unity of the people against the machine has been rising. It has gained headway swiftly in the past few years.

Two years ago, around Roosevelt's program, a loose grouping of Negro, labor and other progressive forces came within sight of victory. A switch of 25,000 votes would have defeated Byrd for reelection to the Senate.

Since then, a Negro was elected to the Board of County Supervisors in Nansemond County. A prominent Negro attorney, Oliver Hill, was elected to the Richmond City Council. A labor man, president of the Richmond Central Labor Union, AFL, was elected to the State Legislature. The Negro people and labor have become much more active politically. Dozens of Negro and labor candidates have run for election to various local offices.

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THIS YEAR'S ELECTION for Governor and the State Legislature presents a real opportunity to deal a fatal blow to the Byrd clique. In several areas there are excellent opportunities to elect Negro and labor candidates to the Legislature provided that the labor movement will join with the Negro people and progressive forces and work out a joint campaign strategy and a united progressive, militant program.



SEN. HARRY BYRD

SOUTH in STRUGGLE

What Frank Graham's Appointment Means to People of Carolinas

NOTE: This week Junius Scales, chairman of the Carolinas District of the Communist Party and veteran of World War II, has written a guest column about North Carolina, where he and generations of his family were born and reared.—SAM HALL

By Junius Scales
Chairman, Carolinas District, Communist Party

THE PEOPLE of North Carolina were generally surprised to hear March 22 that Governor W. Kerr Scott had appointed university president Frank Graham, to fill a vacancy in the U. S. Senate. "Liberal" machine Democrats, right-wing trade union leaders, and many Negro people gave the new Senator blankcheck support, convinced that he can do no wrong. The Dixiecrats and the more reactionary Democrats were enraged.

Most North Carolinians consider Dr. Graham something of a "radical." He has been president of the University of North Carolina since 1930, and has contributed toward making it the oustanding Southern university, and a center of liberalism.

However, Graham's desire is to make progress without hurting any one's feelings. He holds the belief that the struggle against fascism and white supremacy in the U. S. must be waged as a moral and religious educational campaign. This dulls his ability to come to grips with the material and economic basis for the centuries-old subjugation of the Negro people.

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GRAHAM'S progressivism had serious weaknesses before the war (witness his red-baiting in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare). These weaknesses have intensified since the war. Recently, especially since Roosevelt's death, he has engaged in more frequent red-baiting. He is tied completely to Truman's foreign policy and war program.



FRANK GRAHAM

The State Department used him to give liberal coloration to its machinations in Indonesia (much as it used Mark Ethridge, another Southern liberal for similar purposes in Greece and Bulgaria). Lately, he has become a national committee member of ADA. He is not so brave in defense of free speech as he was in the Roosevelt days. He upheld the action of lesser University officials in barring John Gates, editor of The Worker from speaking on the campus because he was under indictment. Many of the Democratic hacks who fought him bitterly in the '30s lately have had kind words for him.

However, Graham is not the customary type of Southern Senator, and many people are asking why he was appointed. Much of the answer lies in the peculiar position that North Carolina occupies in the South. The Democratic Party in North Carolina has ruled, when possible, with a velvet glove. A policy of force and violence was used against the Negro people only in Reconstruction days, and to destroy the unity achieved with small white farmers in the Populist period. Subsequently, under the guidance of men like C. B. Aycock, Josephus Daniels, O. Max Gardner, and the present Governor Scott, corporation rule has proceeded under the guise of liberalism, paternalism, and "go forward" programs in marked contrast to most other Southern states.

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DESPITE all the talk of "progress" and "solving the Negro problem," actual conditions of the Negro people are not a great deal better than in the rest of the South. Although the Negro population is about the same, much fewer Negroes vote in North Carolina than in Georgia. When the plantation system operates in the East, police brutality is a daily occurrence and there is always the threat of lynching.

Negroes are being driven from industry, unemployment is daily increasing. The proportion of funds spent on Negro education, as compared to white, is one of the lowest in the South. As might be expected conditions of white workers are bad. The average weekly unemployment compensation payment is the lowest in the country. As a part of Scott's "go forward" program, the minimum compensation has just been raised from four dollars to six dollars per week! Only a small percentage of the state's industrial workers are organized, and there is an anti-closed shop law on the books.

Under these conditions the people are becoming more demanding. The Graham appointment must be considered as recognition by the state and national administrations of the fact that we are entering a period of growing mass struggles. It is an attempt to use Graham's liberal reputation to encourage illusions about the Democratic Party and it is a concession to the common people.

Graham's record and recent statements indicate that mass movements in North Carolina can ensure a progressive vote from him on such issues as Taft-Hartley, Mundt-Nixon, minimum wage, and health insurance. The common people cannot lean back complacently because they see in him a person far superior to corporation lawyers like McLendon and party bosses like Umstead and Waynick. There will be pressure on Graham from two directions. Reactionary pressure will come from his support of the Truman Administration and its foreign policy. The other pressure that must be created is the mass movement of the working class and the Negro people to influence Senator Graham for progress.

Negroes Stage Boycott Over Cop Brutality

GREENVILLE, N. C. — The Negro people of this eastern North Carolina black-belt town are fighting back against Jim Crow.

On February 2, George Raymond Whitfield, a young Negro veteran, was waiting for a young lady in the lobby of a movie theatre in the Negro section of town. He was rudely ordered to leave by the white theatre manager. Whitfield replied he would leave when he met the girl he was waiting for. The theatre manager called two cops and the three of them drove Whitfield to the city jail. He was told to get out of the car and was knocked cold as he stepped from the door.

He gained consciousness several hours later in jail with his head badly beaten. In spite of pleas by his family physician he was refused medical treatment. As a result one of his eyes is probably permanently damaged.

Mr. Whitfield was tried on three charges: (1) trespassing, for which he was fined $15.00, (2) resisting arrest, 60 days in jail and (3) assaulting an officer, 90 days in jail. The case was appealed and is pending.

Meanwhile people in the Negro community from various organizations and clubs, sparked by members of local 10, FTA-CIO, staged a one-week boycott of the theatre which was one hundred per cent effective. Meetings of Negro citizens were held and a letter was sent to the head of the theatre chain in Raleigh demanding that he fire his manager in Greenville. After the boycott a theatre official arrived, fired the brutal manager and replaced him with a local Negro respected in the community.

Redbaiting Hits Lynn UE Local; Wage Fight Near

By Leo Soft

LYNN, Mass.—There's a fourth-round wage battle coming up between UE-CIO and General Electric. But redbaiters in Local 201, biggest local in the union, are dragging out a red herring which threatens to divide GE workers just when they should be standing shoulder-to-shoulder to slug it out with the company.

Chief "anti-Communist" in the local has been Business Agent Frederick Kelly. Kelly, chummy with Lynn ACTU'ers, has published statements in the anti-labor Boston newspapers in which he demands that national UE leaders sign the yellow-dog Taft-Hartley affidavits. UE leaders have fought Taft-Hartley hard, and have refused to comply with the crippling affidavits.

Kelly and the redbaiters really stirred things up at the last local meeting. With the meeting due to discuss serious layoffs at the West Lynn plant and grievances of workers at the Everett shop, Kelly got things off to a nice start by offering a resolution condemning the "Communist persecutors" of Cardinal Mindzinty.

Kelly got away with the slanderous charge that Mindszenty had been persecuted for his religious beliefs, and the resolution passed. It wasn't explained what this had to do with the economic problems facing Lynn's workers; but the resolution set a nice redbaiting tone for the problems discussed the rest of the evening.

NEXT CAME discussion on the West Lynn layoffs which have thrown hundreds of UE workers out of jobs. It was reported that a few of the men fired at Lynn had been re-hired at the River Works here; as for the others, "nothing much can be done." It seemed that the local leadership wasn't so interested in fighting lay-offs as it was in protesting "persecution" of a traitorous, black-marketing Cardinal.

Then came a report of the committee which had investigated conditions of 2,500 Everett workers who are affiliated with the Lynn GE local. The leadership has treated these workers like orphaned children.

The committee reported four recommendations of the Everett workers. The first three were critical of the work of the 201 Local leadership.

They were suggestions that 1) there be serious educational work done in the Everett shop; 2) that Everett workers get their own union officers and a special Assistant Business Agent; 3) that a new grievance apparatus be set up to handle Everett workers' complaints.

BUT THE leadership turned criticism away from themselves by picking up Suggestions No. 4. Everett workers, with an admitted lack of union education, had fallen for red-baiting and suggested that national UE leaders "use all means available in a publicity campaign" to show the public that they are not Communists.

The report was accepted, with more fuel added to the red-baiting piled up on the Mindszenty resolution. Kelly jumped into the newspapers at once with the claim that the meeting had urged UE leaders to comply with the Taft-Hartley affidavits.

Progressives in the Local are fighting hard against red-baiting. They point out that red-baiting now splits workers when they have to unite in the fight for wage increases and against lay-offs. It plays right into the hands of GE bosses. They're "anti-Communist," too. But "anti-Communist" means anti-labor.

Strike Vote Licks Woven Hose Boss

BOSTON.—Workers at the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company had to show the boss they meant it before they could win anything out of him. The company refused to negotiate with Local 25, CIO Rubber Workers, until union members voted overwhelmingly for a strike.

With over 600 voting, only 15 voted "no strike." Faced with the threat of a solid strike, company officials negotiated and one week later offered $50 lump sum payments to employers. The company also offered to extend the contract from March 15 to September, when the Big Four rubber firms negotiate.

Murray Aide Hits Reuther



WALTER REUTHER

WORCESTER.—Walter Reuther and his much publicized "escalator contract" got a rugged going-over at last week's session of the Holy Cross College Institute of Industrial Relations. Speaking out against Reuther's General Motors contract, which recently brought a three-cent an hour wage cut to GM employes, was David McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the CIO's United Steelworkers.

Said McDonald: "I am, with all the vigor, disdain, condemnation and disgust I am able to muster, opposed to the terms of the contract recently negotiated between the CIO and the General Motors Corporation."

Under the contract, as McDonald pointed out, workers' pay varies with the Cost of Living Index figured out in Washington. If you make enough to buy one loaf of bread today, you can never buy any more later. Your wages are hitched for good to your present conditions.

The job of trade unions is to improve workers' conditions, not hitch them up forever to present low standards. McDonald declared that the first job for his Steelworkers Union was to win "a substantial wage increase."

Most interesting features of the criticism of Reuther was that it came from the secretary-treasurer of CIO president Philip Murray's own union.

UE Workers Beat Lynn GE Speedup

LYNN, Mass.—General Electric workers here told the management they wouldn't take a rate-slash. And they said it in a language the bosses could understand. They said it with an all day work stoppage. It happened in Building 40 of the River Works, where GE street lights are turned out. Speedup had been piling up. To fight it down, workers on the key spinning job decided to quit for a day.

A second stoppage had been planned for the next day on the buffing job. But it didn't come off. It didn't have to; bosses gave up on the attempted rate-slash after the first day.

GE workers were heartened at seeing what a little determination and fight can do to make the bosses back down. That's the kind of on-the-job action which can beat speedup.

And speedup is a big problem here. With unsold postwar production glutting the warehouse because of GE's high prices, the plant is laying off hundreds and demanding more speedup from those on the job.

Workers report that company efforts to sweat out more production are hitting a peak on the war contract jobs, too. Early illusions about soft jobs on "cost-plus" war contracts are disappearing. Supervisors and foremen are pushing hard for speedup on the jet engine job, which includes some 9,000 of the plant's workers.

Management has called department meetings at which they threaten loss of war contracts—and jobs—if workers don't put out more and more for dear old GE.

Maintenance workers and other men not directly on production are being forced to take on double loads, with many being laid off. Work on peacetime consumer goods is slowing down, in line with the general tapering off of all consumer products.

UE has emphasized the need for a 30-hour week with 40 hours pay to save jobs in the industry. A fourth-round wage increase will go a long way to boost up workers' purchasing power and get some of those piled-up goods out of teh company warehouse.

UE has also been strong in support of H. 905 and other bills which would help jobless workers. But workers at Lynn are feeling the effects of capital's approaching crisis.

Georgian Wins

HAVERHILL, Mass. — Angelo Georgian, campaigning on a program pledging to organize the unorganized, to oppose all forms of re-grading, and to work for unity within the union, was elected Regional Director of the United Shoe Workers, CIO.

Georgian beat Paul Salvagio by a count of 3,000 to 2,000.

Holyoke UE Organizes Unemployed

HOLYOKE, Mass.—UE-CIO Local 259, at the Worthington Pump Co., led by Business Agent Leon Massa, has taken the lead in Western Massachusetts by setting up an Unemployed Committee of its own members. Over 100 attended the first meeting of unemployed members called by the local, which has been hit hard by layoffs.

The jobless workers voted to form a permanent Unemployed Committee, with rank-and-filer Roland Gerard at its head. The committee will meet regularly with the Business Agent to take up grievances of jobless UE members.

The Local 259 Committee has arranged to send delegates to the State House hearings on bills which would improve unemployment compensation. A delegation is also being sent to the Employment Security Office to demand action on red-tape complaints.

The committee is calling another meeting of unemployed workers, to which the local State Representatives hav been invited. Thep oliticians will have a chance to hear workers' beefs first-hand.

Suggestion For Fisk . . .

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A little coupon printed in the **Fisk Worker**, Communist Party shop paper for the Fisk Rubber plant here, had company bosses walking around with red faces this week.

The Fish plant is sprinkled with little "suggestion boxes," into which workers are supposed to drop ideas for saving time with new production methods and invitations. The company makes thousands from these suggestions; workers who think them up get a pat on the back and an $18.75 bond.

The **Fisk Worker** printed this suggestion, urging workers to cut it out and drop it in the box. "To the management: We suggest that you give the Fisk workers a 25-cent-an-hour raise and a $100 a month pension."

Bosses fished hundreds of the coupons out of the boxes during the week.

JOBLESS ROLLS CLIMB 65 PERCENT IN MASS.

BOSTON.—Big Capital's Big Bust is picking up steam in New England. Official government figures, juggled to hide the worst, still look grim to unemployed New Englanders whose job chances are getting tighter every day.

In the week ending March 16, **136,807** Massachusetts workers filed claims for unemployment compensation. For the same week of 1948, the figure was **84,583.** That's a jump of 65 percent. More than 16,000 of the payments were new claims filed during the week.

A better picture of Massachusetts' unemployment will be available after April 1. The date is the beginning of the new payment year. Jobless workers who have already collected 23 checks since last April will not be able to file new claims until then.

CONNECTICUT, with 62,537 claims, has increased over 150 percent in the past year. Textile, brass, and metal-working layoffs have added most to the unemployed rolls.

Maine, with 26,418 claims, has shot up 54 percent in a year, with metal products and textiles piling up most layoffs. New Hampshire estimates 21,500 unemployed, an increase of 84 percent.

Rhode Island's 31,700 jobless represents an increase of 56 percent, while Vermont's 8,578 is a jump of 77 percent.

For all New England, those officially recorded total 287,000, compared to 163,000 one year ago. The overall increase for the area is 75 percent.

Westinghouse Asks 'Extra Effort'

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Workers at the Westinghouse plant here are catching on to the company's latest attempt to zip up production and cut costs.

Fanciest addition to Westinghouse's bag of speedup tricks is the "effort rating" system. Workers on new operations are told that they will be paid extra for "effort."

In other words, if you break your back on the new operation the company adds one percent to your pay-check. But when permanent rates are figured for the operation, they're based on the production you got out while sweating for an "effort rate."

Then you have to sweat like mad all the time to make a halfway decent percentage.

LETTERS FROM SHOP WORKERS:

Editor, New England Worker:

I work in Filene's Department Store, Boston. We belong to Local 711, AFL Retail Clerks. There are 3,600 of us. We have been negotiating with the company since Dec. 6, but nothing is coming out of it.

We had a union meeting at Tremont Temple at which 1,000 showed up. We turned down the company offer and demanded a $25 a month raise for every Filene worker. We're going to stick by that demand. Filene's has made enough money not to even feel that raise, but to us it means the difference between going hungry and not.

FILENE WORKER
Boston

A Keystone Striker Writes:

Editor, New England Worker:

It is now eight weeks since the day we walked out of the Keystone Mfg. Co. plant in Dorchester, Mass. More than 700 of us went out on strike when the bosses decided that they'd either force us to take the same wages and sweatshop conditions of last year or else start busting up our union.

We refused to let the company force us into working under the old conditions, and when they began laying off our members and union leaders out of seniority, and cutting piece work rates, we hit the bricks.

This is our first big strike at Keystone. Last year the bosses came through after a one week strike. This year it looks like a fight to the finish. Either we get decent wages and a good union to settle our beefs, or its back to the old sweatshop days.

Local 262 of UE-CIO is doing a good job in the strike. We have a collection committee with about 50 strikers who go out to other factories and collect money right at the shop gates.

Other UE locals, and the national union, are sending in money. We have a Strike Aid committee that uses this money to help out strikers who need help the most. We get food donations from other organizations, including the International Workers Order and Communist Party groups.

There still aren't any signs that the company is ready to give in any to the workers. Our spirits are still high as our strike continues.

KEYSTONE WORKER,
Boston.

WORKER Sports

PROMOTER AT WORK



RETIRED HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMP Joe Louis, who has hung up the gloves for good, including exhibitions, does a little work on his first promotion, the Ezzard Charles-Jersey Joe Walcott championship fight at Chicago June 22, as one of his partners, Arthur Wirtz, looks on. In his New York visit Joe showed that he knows his way around, and that what he doesn't know is he is learning fast!

No Kidding! Giants, Scribes All Love Leo

PHOENIX, Ariz. — There have been times in the case history of Leo the Lip when he has been charged with being surly, gruff, and terse to players under his command and to sports writers. But this is 1949, and such facts about Leo Durocher are groundless.

Leo is leading his men. He is driving them hard, it is true, and he's booming at them from the field. But he handles each player in a different way.

"Each player is an individual and must be treated accordingly," he said.

Leo likes the Giants and lauds their spirit shown in early preseason drills.

"They have something," the skipper chortles. "The club is changed and there is something about the fellows this year that wasn't evident last season. No Giant team I ever contacted has had such spirit. In former years any real "do or die" feeling was lacking.

"Maybe that is why I'm so optimistic about our chances. I don't predict where clubs will finish, but we're not aiming for just the first division. We are shooting for the top."

Durocher is personally talkative, friendly with all who contact him, and eager to work with everyone. He holds press conferences daily in the dugout, and answers all questions fired his way without hesitation.

"When I talk, the words just come out," Leo said.

Durocher is all ready to shoot the breeze informally and he is all ready to be quoted. It is "never off the record" with The Lip.

Durocher has gone out of his way to be cooperative with one and all and as a result, believe it or not, he is now one of the most popular men in Phoenix, both off and on the diamond.

Tony and Frank sell extra Dailies in their shop each day. The result: a stronger union shop, better working conditions and higher wages. And also an alert and active shop in the fight for peace and civil rights. Don't you want to work in a shop like that?

Young Phils On Way Up

(This is another of the on-the-spot sizeups of the big league teams by United Press.)

CLEARWATER, Fla.—They call themselves the "Fighting Phillies of '49" and if scrap and spirit mean anything then look for those old National League doormats to do a little foot-wiping of their own this year. They're the youngest club in the majors — so young in fact that it may handicap them a little. But youthful enthusiastic talent abounds in this live wire camp and some of it seems certain to advance to major league stardom.

What's more, they have made off-season deals that strengthened the club immeasurably.

IN AN OBJECTIVE size-up it looks like the Phillies could muscle into the first division and in a wide-open race might even be strong pennant contenders. But the team is building for the future and isn't banking too much on this year except to land among the first four.

Amiable Eddie Sawyer, starting his first full year as manager, sizes up the club this way:

"Every position on this club except third base is wide open for anybody who can do the job better than the other fellow. I'm satisfied that Puddinhead Jones is my man at the hot bag. He was the best third baseman in the International League when we brought him up from Toronto last season. This year he could well be the best one in the National League."

Sawyer is tremendously pleased over the deals which brought the Phillies "four fine players from the Cubs." He thinks Eddie Waitkus is the league's top first baseman and that outfielder Bill Nicholson could well regain the touch that once made him one of the most feared hitters in baseball. And both of the pitchers, Hank Borowy and Russ Meyer, figure to be regulars.

"Look at that Waitkus," he said. "You can't get him off the field. Remember he hit .474 in games he played at our park last year." Waitkus, a "hot apple" who has become the club's cheer-leader, is one of the most popular guys in camp.

"I didn't come down here to sing bass in the choir," he said. "I came to play first base on the diamond."

Even at that he might have his troubles ousting Dick Sisler from the job. Sisler, a great spring hitter, has been blasting the ball in a manner reminiscent of his father, the immortal George Sisler, and if he keeps it up Sawyer might even transfer him to the outfield, although he is no defensive whiz in the garden.

'WHO'S GONNA BEAT US?'



BILL VEECK, dynamic young prexy of the Cleveland Indians, is in high spirits over the looks of his world championship team in spring training to date. The veteran infield trio of Gordon, Boudreau and Keltner looks in as good shape as ever, Doby and Mitchell are maturing into true greatness in the outfield, the pitching is loaded and he has a fine pack of rookies pushing to fill any weaknesses that develop. Do you blame him for not weeping?

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney



Dear Lester,

Your sports reporting and comments are consistently good. Along with Bill Mardo you are making the D.W. sports page the best contribution journalism can make toward the democratization of American sports life. Good for fans and participants.

However, throughout the basketball season I find no mention of top Negro pro teams especially the Globe Trotters and the Rens. The latter are in an organized league. What is their standing? How do they rate?

The Globe Trotters this winter beat the pants of Mikan and the Minneapolis Lakers. The GTs used most of the last quarter for a demonstration purely for the audience's amusement (and their own). Mikan got 11 points, a low average for him.

How can we rate the Lakers so high? It's like having a white heavyweight champion with Joe Louis doing shadow boxing exhibitions (in 1941).

I got reports of the Globe Trotters vs. Minneapolis game by word of mouth. How about some news gathering by the DW about the Globe Trotters and how the DW sports writers rate them in comparison to the super duper Lakers.

Always a faithful reader,
NED GARRETT.

P.S. Didn't the Globe Trotters beat the Lakers in '47-48 season?

WELL, THIS MADE me feel as though we'd been falling down on the job. Despite our technical disadvantage in relation to the other papers, we DO try to do a lot of "newsgathering," especially news that the other papers hide.

But now I feel better. Some telephoning around establishes the following facts:

1. The Globe Trotters have not played a single game in New York City this season. So it was impossible for us to cover them, and the wire service we get doesn't report on them.

2. The Rens, who are not as good as the Globe Trotters in the opinion of those we spoke to, played in the National League representing Dayton and later Detroit and had a record of approximately 9 won, 6 lost.

The Globe Trotters, who are unaffiliated, did beat the mighty Lakers this year and last year. I can't give the Daily Workers' estimation of them and comparison to the Lakers because we have never had a chance to see them here, but it is obvious they have to be good to beat Mikan and company. Too bad they don't get the publicity they deserve.

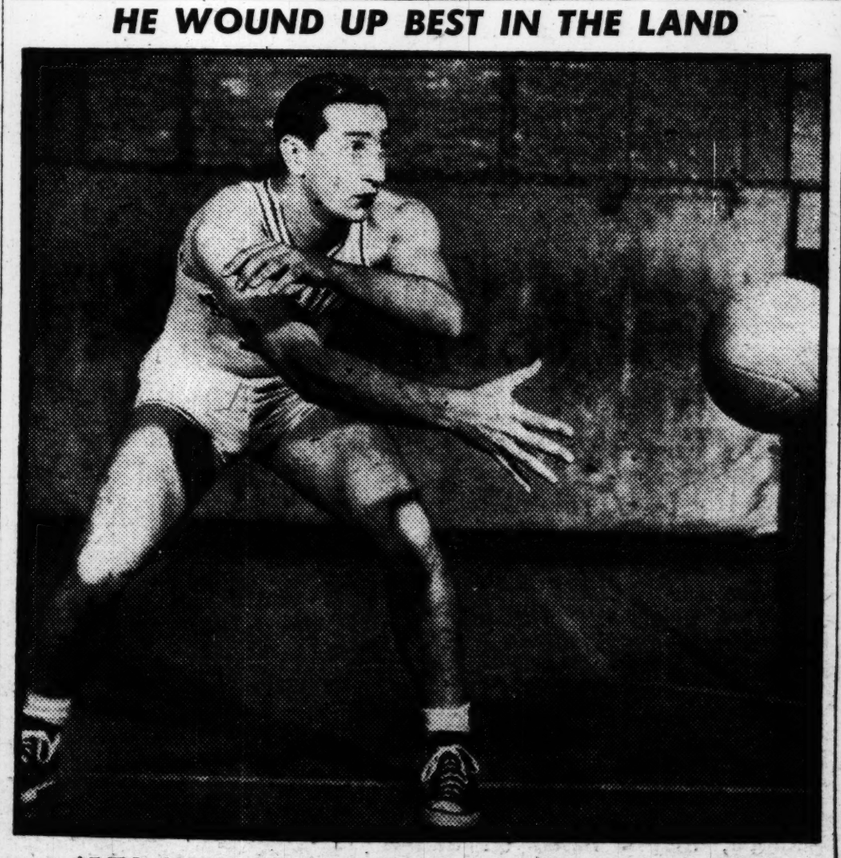
Maybe some of our outlying readers who saw them in action can fill us in a little more.

BASKETBALL IS OVER but baseball isn't really here yet. And meanwhile the rules-makers, who annually convene and rarely do anything much, have come up with a change which should meet with the hearty approval of most fans and players. What it does is save the last few minutes of a close game from degenerating into a wrestling match as the trailing team tries to get the ball and forgets basketball in so doing. As it stood, the losers were willing to risk a foul shot against them because the most the foul will score is one point and then they get automatic possession of the ball, and if the foul shooter misses they have at least an equal chance to recover the ball.

For this reason, teams in the lead in the last couple of minutes of a close game have been "taking the ball out," which is their option, and so the finishes have been getting rougher and sillier, with a whistle every three seconds and a constant procession of taking the ball back to the middle line.

The new rule changes all this by one simple device. In the last two minutes of any game, ANY foul committed, while charged to the fouler as a personal foul (five of them and you're out of the game) will be treated as a technical foul. In other words, the team fouled can take its shot and then still retain possession. This puts a heavy penalty on the deliberate type of late foul by a trailing team, and will put added emphasis on good, fast, clean freezing and skilled defense play.

HE WOUND UP BEST IN THE LAND



ALEC GROZA, the 6-7 center of the championship Kentucky basketball team, wound up his collegiate career with 25 points against the Oklahoma Aggies' tight defense, a spectacular feat, as his team won the NCAA title. The Martins Ferry (Ohio) lads, very fast for his size, has been drafted by Indianapolis in the BAA pro league.

More Dope On 'Russian Hero'

A letter from Liverpool, England, reveals that the winning of the Grand National by 66-1 shot Russian Hero was "a great triumph for the local population." It seems that the horse's owner, William Williamson, is a working tenant farmer on the estate of the Duke of Westminster. His lordship's horse faltered in the stretch. Farmer Williamson changed the name of his nine-year-old horse to Russian Hero during the great battle of Stalingrad.

Dodgers Still Setting Precedents

The current Dodger tour through the cities of the Texas League is introducing democracy to the diamonds of several new cities, including Beaumont, Houston, Dallas, Oklahoma and Tulsa. Only Texas League city skipped was Shreveport, Louisiana, which said the state law would prohibit Jackie Robinson and Roy Campanella from playing. Brooklyn said:

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

Coming Next Week

Is Your Food Poisoned by DDT?

Vol. XIV, No. 14 — April 3, 1949 — IN 2 SECTIONS, SECTION 1 — 28 Pages — Price 10 cents

PEOPLE'S CRY FOR PEACE JOLTS WAR MAKERS

—See Page 3—



Truman Pledged No Rent Hike

Rob Hall digs up the President's election promises — and, sure enough, here's another one he's broken.

—See Page 8

Layoffs Hit Steelworkers

When the steel industry starts slowing up, it's bad. So Bernard Burton examines how bad and reviews some job proposals.

—See Page 5

A Farmer Appeals to Unionists

Excerpts of a speech by a leader of the Farmer's Union.

—See Page 9

Court Prompts Budenz to Fake 'Conspiracy'

—See Page 3

Met Peace Rally Grows

Expect 5,000 at Meeting Monday

PHILADELPHIA. — While newspapers here are frenziedly whooping up a warlike atmosphere, thousands of Philadelphians are quietly preparing for the largest peace demonstration yet held in this city. They are showing the sabre rattlers they want no part of war and are readying themselves to welcome the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace at the Met tomorrow night, Monday, April 4.

It is sponsored by the Philadelphia Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

★

THE CONFERENCE was originally scheduled to be held at Town Hall. But the management bowed to an organized campaign against the peace rally and canceled use of its auditorium.

It was transferred to The Met which seats 5,000, twice the number accommodated by Town Hall.

Philadelphians, unimpressed by the press hysteria, were flooding the ASP with requests for tickets. It was reported that more than 3,000 were sold a week before the meeting. The big advance sale signified that ordinary people, who have most to lose by war, are determined to make the rally a popular demonstration for peace.

Rally Gets Support

PHILADELPHIA. — The local press, which made front-page headlines out of some attacks on the World Peace Conference by officials of some veterans' organizations, completely suppressed support for the local peace rally by the American Veterans Committee and a number of distinguished church and civic personal ties.

★

REV. GEORGE A. TROWBRIDGE, rector St. Paul's Church and chairman of the Fellowship Commission, declared in a statement issued by the Philadelphia Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions:

"**. . . If the public is allowed to hear only what government officials choose that it shall hear, and if government officials choose that we shall hear only such things as support their own views, then it is evident that America is no longer the 'land of the free' and that day when true Americans fail to object vociferously to such practices, it will cease also to be the 'home of the brave'.**"

★

RABBI D. A. JESSURAN CARDOZO, Congregation Mikveh Israel:

"All those who do not wish their children and loved ones killed or cruelly mutilated should cooperate and support this attempt to prevent unnecessary suffering and destruction of precious lives."

★

MILDRED OLMSTEAD, Women's International League:

"The greatest contribution we can make to world civilization is the demonstration that minorities have a right to exist, to meet, and to speak whether or not they agree or disagree with their government. If the ideas are good we should welcome them, if they are bad, talking will give us a chance to find out."

A number of other civic and church leaders issued similar declarations of support.

Communist Letter on South Phila. Terror —See Page 13

Ask 30% Increase

CLEARFIELD, Pa.—The CIO United Stone & Allied Products Workers, representing employees of the Harbison-Walker Refractories, General Refractories, and Hiram Swank & Sons, at a two-day conference here announced the union would demand a 30 percent increase in wages, a pension plan and more insurance.

Some 2,000 workers are involved at plants in Clearfield, Pittsburgh, Johnstown, and Chester, Pa., beside several thousand in establishments in New Jersey and Ohio.



DMITRI SHOSTAKOVICH

'THIS PUNK!'

"When I heard the word 'culture' I reach for my gun." Julius Streicher, top Nazi, said that.

"This punk." — said Dennis Swank, Philadelphia American Legion adjutant, referring to Dimitri Shostakovich, world-renowned Soviet composer.

The above quotations show the differences between Streicher and Swank. For one thing, Streicher is dead. Another difference: Swank has not been allowed to reach the gun-pulling stage yet.

Pittsburgh to Hear Winston

PITTSBURGH. — Henry Winston, national Organization Secretary of the Communist Party, Negro war veteran and defendant in the current New York trial of Communist leaders, is the main speaker at a rally here, Saturday evening, April 2, in the North Side Carnegie Music Hall, Federal and East Ohio Street, at 8 p.m.

Other speakers include Andrew Onda, member of the Western Pennsylvania Communist District Committee, and steel columnist of the Pennsylvania Worker, and Emmet Patrick Cush, leading participant in the 1892 Homestead steel strike.

Laura Duncan and Al Moss, the distinguished singers, are coming direct from New York with a program of progressive songs.

Light Sentence Given Slayer Of Negro Child

PHILADELPHIA—An auxiliary policeman who shot and killed a 15-year-old Negro schoolboy last September got off with a light sentence of two years in the county prison last week. The jury returned a verdict of involuntary manslaughter in the trial of night watchman, Samuel White for the slaying of young Jethro Carter.

The jury deliberated only 15 minutes before reaching its verdict which was so unexpected that even Judge George Parry, in passing sentence, told White that "The jury acted rather mercifully with you."

Earlier, Judge Parry had declared that, "Anyone who would recklessly and rashly pull out a revolver and voluntarily shoot a boy between the eyes only 12 feet away from him should be found guilty."

Carter was slain in the course of a police chase after four boys who were said to have stolen some cookies from a grocery store. Carter was not one of the group

The Fight for PEACE Needs YOU!

Free the 12 Communist Leaders on Trial



Eugene Dennis · John Williamson · Gilbert Green · John Gates · Benjamin J. Davis · Jack Stachel · Robert Thompson · Henry Winston · Gus Hall · Irving Potash · Carl Winter

Defeat the CROWE Bill for a Pennsylvania Police-state

Defeat it ➡

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

SENATE BILL

No. 693 Session of 1949

INTRODUCED BY MR. CROWE, MARCH 21, 1949

⬅ *Defeat it*

Stop the Fascist Offensive Now!

RUSH YOUR DOLLARS TO:

Eastern Pennsylvania Defense Committee

250 S. BROAD STREET, ROOM 710, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA. **BEN WEISS, *Treasurer***

Ranks Swell in People's Fight To Defeat Fascist Crowe Bill

PHILADELPHIA.—Labor, civic, Negro and church groups swung into action last week to organize the broadest movement ever seen in this state, against passage of Pennsylvania's police state measure—the Crowe Bill (S-693). The Progressive Party of Pennsylvania called a state-wide lobby to Harrisburg for Monday, April 11, to demand the defeat of the Crowe Bill and the passage of badly needed social legislation.

A broadly representative group met last Saturday at the Stephen Girard Hotel to organize the "Committee to Defeat the Crowe Bill." This initiating group included Quakers, the CIO United Electrical Workers, CIO United Office and Professional Workers, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Civil Rights Congress, the Communist Party, students from the University of Pennsylvania, the Progressive Party, and a number of prominent clergymen, including the Revs. Wendell Philpot, William K. Russell, and Quentin Jackson.

Robert Cook Folwell III was chosen secretary of the newly formed committee. The group immediately called 100 organizations to a conference the following week to enlist thousands in the campaign against the bill. This conference was still in session as The Worker went to press.

Zal Garfield, executive director of the Pennsylvania Progressive Party, stated that the Crowe Bill would "persecute any group or individual who dares to stand up for civil liberties, economic security, and peace."

He added that the bill, patterned after the Mundt-Nixon bill, would create a witch-hunt committee which could label any organization it wished as "subversive."

"The Crowe Bill is no substitute for legislative action on jobs, housing and civil rights," Mr. Garfield declared. "I have just visited the industrial and mining sections of Pennsylvania. There is strong dissatisfaction with the State Legislature because it is not acting forthrightly in their interests. Unemployment is advancing rapidly, discrimination is increasing, and the bills now sailing through offer no real solution.

"The Lobby will also, therefore, press for positive action by the State Legislature on increased benefits for unemployment compensation, a strong FEPC, and an adequate housing program."

Here's How Crowe Bill Would Hit YOU

HARRISBURG.—The Crowe Bill (S. 693), would authorize the State Commissioner of Police, the Attorney General, or their deputies or any other member of the commission to have any person jailed for "contempt" who declined to appear before them with books, membership records, etc., and answer police questions.

The Crowe Bill creates an "Un-American Investigation Commission" of 13 members: The State Commissioner of Police, the Attorney General, or deputies they appoint, five Senate members, and six House members. The commission will receive $100,000 for personnel, including "attorneys, investigators, and specialists."

Any single commission member can hold hearings, and subpoena persons or records and institute "contempt of court" proceedings. (Such contempt proceedings have brought jail sentences in Colorado, and California, as well as Washington, D. C.).

Section 1 of the Crowe Bill makes it a state policy to "combat all subversive elements within the state, who or which, advocate the overthrow of the American form of government by force, or by fomenting agitation and insurrection, and to make all such activities unlawful."

The bill specifies for "investigation" as "subversives" persons, "particularly in public offices and positions in labor organizations, educational institutions, and public and private organizations and groups."

The Crowe Bill would launch a police inquisition to smash not only the Communist Party, but any union or individual that doesn't meet police requirements on any issue ranging from peace to picketing or striking or demanding jobs or equal rights for Negroes, Jews, or any minority group.

The bill authorizes the Commission to achieve by "investigation" what a number of other states are trying to do by legislation: in effect, outlawing any independent activity the Commission dislikes—whether the activity be initiated by Communists, anti-Communists, Quakers, conservatives, AFL or CIO unions.



What to Do About Crowe Bill

The Crowe Bill (S. 693), was introduced into the Senate in Harrisburg, March 21, by Montgomery Crowe of Stroudsberg, Monroe County, and referred to the State Government Committee for consideration.

Resolutions and delegations are demanding that the Crowe Bill be killed in committee and not reported out without a public hearing. They are being addressed to Governor James Duff, and State Government Committee Chairman Paul L. Wagner.

All 15 Committee Senators are also being visited and written. All State Senators are being asked to make public their opposition to the Crowe Bill.

Write to Senators To Defeat Bill

Here are the Senators on the State Government Committee now considering the Crowe Bill:

Paul L. Wagner (R-chairman), 634 E. Broad St., Tamaqua.

Albert R. Pechan (R-vice-chairman), 903 Fifth Ave. (office—425 Ninth St.), Ford City, Armstrong County.

HARRISBURG:

Louis H. Farrell (R), 9427 Bustleton Ave., Phila. 15.

O. J. Tallman (R), 2710 Allen St. (office 530 Hamilton St.), Allentown, Pa.

John M. Walker (R), 605 Hulton Rd., Oakmont (office—416 Frick Building, Pittsburgh 19).

George N. Wade (R), 312 N. 26th St., Camp Hill, Cumberland County (office 503 N. Front St., Harrisburg).

Lloyd H. Wood (R), RD, Collegeville (office—5 East Airy St., Norristown).

Bertram G. Frazier (R), 4005 Pine St. (office—704 Morris Building), Philadelphia.

John R. Meade (R), 114 N. Woodstock St. (office—1710 Morris Building), Philadelphia.

Israel Stiefel (D), 1908 N. Franklin St. (office—2512 Philadelphia Savings Fund Society Building), Philadelphia.

Maxwell S. Rosenfeld (D), 1535 N. 33rd St. (office—Market St. National Bank Building), Philadelphia.

Burton E. Tarr (D), Hopwood.

Patrick J. Toole (D), 70 North Pennsylvania Ave., Wilkes-Barre.

Thomas E. Barrett (D), 310 East 11th St., Homestead (office—Court House, Fifth Ave. and Grant St.), Pittsburgh.

Harvey M. Taylor (ex-officio), 2226 N. Second St. (office—USF&G Building), Harrisburg.

400 Grievances at GE

Dear Editor:

I read in the paper where Charley (I Love Taft-Hartley) Wilson, General Electric's "liberal" president, wants all shop stewards to sign affidavits saying they're not Communists.

Judging by the huge number of grievances piling up in GE's Southwest Philly plant, where I work, Charley would probably like the stewards to sign another affidavit saying: **"I support rate-cutting, speedup and layoffs."**

There are still more than 400 unsettled grievances at GE. Our union, UE Local 119, took action a few weeks ago by voting to stop work in various departments unless the grievances are settled.

The job now is to put that resolution into effect. The guys in the shop are sore and telling most of the stewards to get on the ball.

G. E. WORKER.

Taxi Men Win Strike

PITTSBURGH. — A 73-day strike has been won by 40 taxi drivers, AFL Teamsters local 128, against the Airlines Transportation Company. A new 15-month contract provides $55 top weekly pay after six months work. Previously drivers had to work 28 months to get $50 top. Starting rate was raised to $52 from $43, and a five-day week replaces the former six-day week.

CP Fights to Hold April 8 Peace Rally

PHILADELPHIA. — The Communist Party is going ahead with plans for its April 8 peace rally, and is fighting the attempt by the Broadwood Hotel to cancel it. Phil Bart, Eastern Pennsylvania Communist chairman, last week declared: "Legal action is being considered against the Broadwood Hotel, and attorneys Saul Waldbaum and Harry Levitan have been retained to represent us.

"Willard Richman, president of the Broadwood Hotel, stated to us that his only reason for breaking the contract is that organizations such as the Catholic War Veterans and Ukranian-American veterans, threatened his hotel with picket lines, boycotts, and violence."

★

"WE CALL ON ALL peace-loving Philadelphians of all political persuasions to join the groups who are already protesting to the Broadwood Hotel against their attempt to violate the rights of free speech and assemblage.

"We are not cancelling the meeting for which we have a formal, signed contract, and for which a deposit was accepted. In fighting to retain the hall, we are calling on the people of Philadelphia not to allow a few reactionary groups to abridge the fundamental rights on which this country was founded in this very city.

"The denial of the Hall to the Communist Party fits into a pattern of denying or attempting to deny halls for peace meetings here, or in other cities.

"Only last week the sponsors of the World Peace Conference were forced to postpone their local peace meeting and obtain another hall when the Broadwood Hotel cancelled a banquet in honor of Dmitri Shostakovich and other world-renowned cultural leaders, and Town Hall cancelled its contract for this peace meeting.

"In Pittsburgh, there is an attempt to deny a contracted hall for a peace rally April 2 at which Henry Winston, one of the 12 Communist leaders on trial in New York, is scheduled to speak under the auspices of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania.

"The rights of all individuals are under attack."

450 Steelworkers Are Fired

MIDLAND, Pa.—Four hundred and fifty CIO steelworkers lost their jobs recently when the Crucible Steel Company shut down a third electric, and two open hearth furnaces, for "lack of orders."

How Jimcrow Plunders Virginia

Wall Street's Byrd Machine Monopolizes Politics, Robs the People

"Every government degenerates when trusted to the rulers of the people alone. The people themselves, therefore, are the only safe depositories."—Thomas Jefferson.

By Alice Burke

RICHMOND, Va.

For two decades the notorious Byrd machine has had a stranglehold on the economic, political and social life of 2,677,773 Virginians, a third of whom are Negro. Boss of the machine is Democratic U. S. Sen. Harry Flood Byrd, the millionaire apple grower who was elected to the Senate in 1934 by only seven percent of Virginia's adult population. Previously he was Governor of Virginia.

Virginia, the "cradle of democracy," itself has no democracy. A vicious system of Jimcrow national oppression of the Negro people, polltax, voting restrictions and tricky registration qualifications have deprived more than three-fourths of Virginia's adult population of the right to vote.

Virginia is controlled by a combination of Wall Street industrialists and big landowners operating through one of the most entrenched and vicious political machines in America—the wealthy, despotic and unscrupulous Byrd machine.

A handful of men, hand-picked by Byrd, run the machine. The machine, in turn, through its control of the Democratic Party and state and federal patronage, runs every government department—state, county and city.

Here's how the set-up is controlled.

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ALL OF THE STATE employes, as well as certain county and city employes, such as Commonwealth attorneys, county and city treasurers, have no tenure. Their tenure and salary is determined every year by the State Compensation Board which was established by Byrd in 1934. The board is chaired by Byrd's right-hand man, E. R. Combs, who is also secretary of the State Senate. For both his jobs he makes $10,500 yearly—more than the Governor's salary.

Besides this, the Compensation Board, through the state, pays part of the salaries of county and city officials. Because of this government employes have to toe the mark. They dare not say a word against the Byrd machine and its lieutenants—otherwise it's a pay-cut the next year or no job. **Less than one-tenth of one percent of the state employes are Negro.**

Thanks to the Byrd machine, the Wall Street bankers and industrialists who own controlling interests in most of southern industry, together with the local industrialists and plantation owners, have kept Virginia a semi-feudal colony.

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THE NATIONAL OPPRESSION of the Negro people is the chief reason why Byrd has been able to rule Virginia and why Wall Street is able to drain huge superprofits out of all Virginians, Negro as well as white.

Jimcrow, segregation and lynch terror are the weapons of Byrd and of Wall Street against the growing unity and militancy of the people. Twelve cross burnings have taken place in Virginia during the past year—eight of them in the black belt counties near the site where Nat Turner led the famous rebellion against the slaveholders.

Wall Street and plantation owners rule the state and the people pay the price. Virginia's industrial workers, as the workers of all southern states, are robbed of $10 every week because of the Jimcrow system. The results can be seen at a glance—sub-standard housing, poor health and undernourishment are everywhere. The segregated dual school system robs both Negro and white children of an adequate education.

"Ten cent an hour Harry" is what Byrd is called by Virginia's working people because of the infamously low wages paid to agricultural workers in his apple orchards. He serves Wall Street well. There is no minimum wage law. The child labor law is completely inadequate.

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ALL THESE AGENCIES are administered by Byrd's henchmen. It was Byrd's handpicked Governor Tuck who drafted striking utility workers into the militia in 1946 and defeated the workers' demands. Tuck then jammed through one of the most vicious anti-strike laws, which prohibits organization of city, county or state employes.

At this very moment Byrd is mailing out thousands of letters to Virginia farmers, postage paid by the American taxpayers thanks to the franking privilege, in an effort to mobilize them against the 75-cent minimum wage bill and repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

All working Virginians pay the price for Byrd's Wall Street rule. The heaviest price, however, is being paid by the one-third who are Negro. Segregation and discrimination is enforced by law. Schools for Negro children are far worse than those for white children. Negroes receive the lowest wages, live in the worst slums, and suffer most from lack of medical, dental and hospital care.

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PARTICULARLY VICIOUS is the almost complete exclusion of Negroes from Virginia's major industry—textile. Most other industrial jobs are also closed to them by discrimination. In Norfolk, where the Ford assembly plant employs some 1,500, less than a dozen are Negro! In other industries they are restricted almost entirely to the least skilled and lowest paying jobs.

Negroes who do find jobs in industry are the last to be hired and the first to be laid off. In the tobacco industry in Richmond Negro workers with as much as 16 years seniority are being laid off because of speedup and new machinery.

More than anything else Byrd and his masters fear the unity of Negro and white. The movement to abolish segregation has been growing. This is being answered with increased terror and vicious "white supremacy" ravings. The machine plots to squeeze millions out of the people by the proposed sales tax in order to maintain the vicious segregated dual school system.

•

THE LOCAL PRESS and radio, dominated by the machine, **calls for armed resistance** should federal civil rights legislation be enacted. They know that their stranglehold, and the super-profits of Wall Street, depend on the continuation of the Jimcrow national oppression of the Negro people. They shudder at the growing unity of Negro and white to abolish segregation, because it threatens their rule.

But Byrd's control over Virginia is not a problem of Virginians alone. Byrd also controls, almost completely, the Virginia delegation in Congress which has lined up the reactionaries in Congress to defeat progressive legislation, and enact anti-labor, anti-people's measures.

Byrd is a supporter of the Truman bi-partisan war drive and joins with the administration in its red-baiting, its loyalty oaths and unconstitutional efforts to outlaw the Communist Party.

While he opposes Truman's demagogic promises and speeches on civil rights and progressive legislation, Byrd actually is a great aid to Truman as are the other southern reactionaries who give Truman an alibi for his own failure to push through legislation which the people want.

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FOR TWO DECADES, while autocratically ruling Virginia, Byrd has served his Wall Street-plantation owner masters not only in Virginia but also in the halls of Congress.

But Virginians have never given up the fight to smash the Byrd machine. Slowly but surely the unity of the people against the machine has been rising. It has gained headway swiftly in the past few years.

Two years ago, around Roosevelt's program, a loose grouping of Negro, labor and other progressive forces came within sight of victory. A switch of 25,000 votes would have defeated Byrd for reelection to the Senate.

Since then, a Negro was elected to the Board of County Supervisors in Nansemond County. A prominent Negro attorney, Oliver Hill, was elected to the Richmond City Council. A labor man, president of the Richmond Central Labor Union, AFL, was elected to the State Legislature. The Negro people and labor have become much more active politically. Dozens of Negro and labor candidates have run for election to various local offices.

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THIS YEAR'S ELECTION for Governor and the State Legislature presents a real opportunity to deal a fatal blow to the Byrd clique. In several areas there are excellent opportunities to elect Negro and labor candidates to the Legislature provided that the labor movement will join with the Negro people and progressive forces and work out a joint campaign strategy and a united progressive, militant program.



SEN. HARRY BYRD

SOUTH in STRUGGLE

What Frank Graham's Appointment Means to People of Carolinas

NOTE: This week Junius Scales, chairman of the Carolinas District of the Communist Party and veteran of World War II, has written a guest column about North Carolina, where he and generations of his family were born and reared.—SAM HALL

By Junius Scales

Chairman, Carolinas District, Communist Party

THE PEOPLE of North Carolina were generally surprised to hear March 22 that Governor W. Kerr Scott had appointed university president Frank Graham, to fill a vacancy in the U. S. Senate. "Liberal" machine Democrats, right-wing trade union leaders, and many Negro people gave the new Senator blankcheck support, convinced that he can do no wrong. The Dixiecrats and the more reactionary Democrats were enraged.

Most North Carolinians consider Dr. Graham something of a "radical." He has been president of the University of North Carolina since 1930, and has contributed toward making it the oustanding Southern university, and a center of liberalism.

However, Graham's desire is to make progress without hurting any one's feelings. He holds the belief that the struggle against fascism and white supremacy in the U. S. must be waged as a moral and religious educational campaign. This dulls his ability to come to grips with the material and economic basis for the centuries-old subjugation of the Negro people.

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GRAHAM'S progressivism had serious weaknesses before the war (witness his red-baiting in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare). These weaknesses have intensified since the war. Recently, especially since Roosevelt's death, he has engaged in more frequent red-baiting. He is tied completely to Truman's foreign policy and war program.



FRANK GRAHAM

The State Department used him to give liberal coloration to its machinations in Indonesia (much as it used Mark Ethridge, another Southern liberal for similar purposes in Greece and Bulgaria). Lately, he has become a national committee member of ADA. He is not so brave in defense of free speech as he was in the Roosevelt days. He upheld the action of lesser University officials in barring John Gates, editor of The Worker from speaking on the campus because he was under indictment. Many of the Democratic hacks who fought him bitterly in the '30s lately have had kind words for him.

However, Graham is not the customary type of Southern Senator, and many people are asking why he was appointed. Much of the answer lies in the peculiar position that North Carolina occupies in the South. The Democratic Party in North Carolina has ruled, when possible, with a velvet glove. A policy of force and violence was used against the Negro people only in Reconstruction days, and to destroy the unity achieved with small white farmers in the Populist period. Subsequently, under the guidance of men like C. B. Aycock, Josephus Daniels, O. Max Gardner, and the present Governor Scott, corporation rule has proceeded under the guise of liberalism, paternalism, and "go forward" programs in marked contrast to most other Southern states.

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DESPITE all the talk of "progress" and "solving the Negro problem," actual conditions of the Negro people are not a great deal better than in the rest of the South. Although the Negro population is about the same, much fewer Negroes vote in North Carolina than in Georgia. When the plantation system operates in the East, police brutality is a daily occurrence and there is always the threat of lynching.

Negroes are being driven from industry, unemployment is daily increasing. The proportion of funds spent on Negro education, as compared to white, is one of the lowest in the South. As might be expected conditions of white workers are bad. The average weekly unemployment compensation payment is the lowest in the country. As a part of Scott's "go forward" program, the minimum compensation has just been raised from four dollars to six dollars per week! Only a small percentage of the state's industrial workers are organized, and there is an anti-closed shop law on the books.

Under these conditions the people are becoming more demanding. The Graham appointment must be considered as recognition by the state and national administrations of the fact that we are entering a period of growing mass struggles. It is an attempt to use Graham's liberal reputation to encourage illusions about the Democratic Party and it is a concession to the common people.

Graham's record and recent statements indicate that mass movements in North Carolina can ensure a progressive vote from him on such issues as Taft-Hartley, Mundt-Nixon, minimum wage, and health insurance. The common people cnnot lean back complacently because they see in him a person far superior to corporation lawyers like McLendon and party bosses like Umstead and Waynick. There will be pressure on Graham from two directions. Reactionary pressure will come from his support of the Truman Administration and its foreign policy. The other pressure that must be created is the mass movement of the working class and the Negro people to influence Senator Graham for progress.

Negroes Stage Boycott Over Cop Brutality

GREENVILLE, N. C. — The Negro people of this eastern North Carolina black-belt town are fighting back against Jim Crow.

On February 2, George Raymond Whitfield, a young Negro veteran, was waiting for a young lady in the lobby of a movie theatre in the Negro section of town. He was rudely ordered to leave by the white theatre manager. Whitfield replied he would leave when he met the girl he was waiting for. The theatre manager called two cops and the three of them drove Whitfield to the city jail. He was told to get out of the car and was knocked cold as he stepped from the door.

He gained consciousness several hours later in jail with his head badly beaten. In spite of pleas by his family physician he was refused medical treatment. As a result one of his eyes is probably permanently damaged.

Mr. Whitfield was tried on three charges: (1) trespassing, for which he was fined $15.00, (2) resisting arrest, 60 days in jail and (3) assaulting an officer, 90 days in jail. The case was appealed and is pending.

Meanwhile people in the Negro community from various organizations and clubs, sparked by members of local 10, FTA-CIO, staged a one-week boycott of the theatre which was one hundred per cent effective. Meetings of Negro citizens were held and a letter was sent to the head of the theatre chain in Raleigh demanding that he fire his manager in Greenville. After the boycott a theatre official arrived, fired the brutal manager and replaced him with a local Negro respected in the community.

CULTURAL, TOPICAL AND OTHERWISE...

By Margaret Winslow

Pittsburgh's station WKJF poisoning the air waves with another red-baiting program: a series of "informative talks" delivered by the chairman of the World Committee to Stop Communism, Allegheny County Judge Blair F. Gunther. The judge wants a law passed making it illegal for Communists to hold office in any state-chartered body. Listeners in Pittsburgh are protesting to Station WKJF.

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The Progressive Forum brings I. F. Sone to Philadelphia this Saturday, April 2, at the Academy of Music Foyer. Mr. Stone will speak on **The Washingttn Scene.**

• • •

A letter criticizes this column for overlooking youth. We are very anxious to report and comment on all activities of young people: parties, dances, sports, discussion groups, etc., to wire, phone or mail all items and announcements to this column, care The Pennsylvania Worker, Room 710, 250 S. Broad St. Deadline is Saturday for the following week's paper.

• • •

THIS WEDNESDAY, April 6, is the last of the free chamber music concerts sponsored by the Free Library of Philadelphia, and the Music Fund Society, featuring the Curtis String Quartet. The program will consist of two Beethoven quartets, Op. 18, No. 6, and OP. 135, as well as a String Quartet by the contemporary American composer, Arthur Cohn.

• • •

At the University Museum, 33 and Spruce Sts., April 3: **Polynesian Songs and Dances,** performed by Taneo. Admission free. At the Art Museum, 26th and the Parkway: **The Seventh Veil,** with James Mason and Ann Todd. Some beautiful piano playing. April 2 and 3, performances at 1 and 3 p.m., admission free.

• • •

THE DANCE satirists, Mata and Hari, make their Philadelphia debut in a recital Wednesday, April 6, at Irvine Auditorium, 34th and Spruce Sts., at 8:30. Their repertoire includes hilarious satires on classical ballet auditions, and modern dance.

Back Mine Strike

PITTSBURGH. — In a demonstration of working class solidarity, the executive board of Local 10, CIO Electrical Workers, representing 7,300 Westinghouse Air Brake workers, supported the miners' demand for unemployment compensation during their recent memorial stoppage.

This local also issued an Open Letter recently to Democratic Congressmen Buchanan and Davenport, urging them to intensify their fight for repeal of the T-H law.

Just Arrived

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Police Manhunt Termed Attempt To Label All Negroes Criminals

PHILADELPHIA. — The manhunt which police have been conducting for the past three weeks in South Philadelphia's heavily populated Negro area, allegedly in search of a holdup murderer, was condemned by the Communist Party as an attempt to fasten guilt for the crime which had been committed upon the entire Negro population.

Nearly 1,000 uniformed police, plainclothesmen and 500 police cars had been concentrated in the two mile square area and engaged, without warrants, in a house-to-house search for the gunman who murdered two men in a neighborhood State liquor store three weeks ago. In a letter to Mayor Bernard Samuel, Edward Strong, Philadelphia County chairman of the Communist Party, charged that "This dragnet creates among Philadelphia citizens the idea of group guilt—that all Negro people are at least potentially criminals."

The letter of protest demanded the withdrawal of all extra police from South Philadelphia and an end to the hundreds of illegal searches and seizures, and a real attack on the major causes of crime in the city, which the letter enumerated.

"This idea of group guilt, or guilt by association," Mr. Strong declared, "is inimical to all the democratic traditions of our country, and can find its counterpart only in such places as Nazi Germany where, under fascism, the principle of guilt by association existed.

"This idea, fostered and inflamed by the press and statements of public officials, may easily result in taking the law into their own hands by irresponsible and hoodlum elements. . . .

"Moreover your program fails to take into account those responsible for the growth of these conditions. We charge that the Republican city administration over the years has given both open and tacit support to the interests who stand to profit from conditions such as exist in South Philadelphia.

"If the cause of crime in Philadelphia is sought, look to the following sources, with which you are undoubtedly familiar:

"(1) **Huge profits made by big corporations through purchasing favors from corrupt city officials. In other words, bribery, which infects every city department and bureau.**

"(2) Large-scale organized rackets, such as prostitution, numbers and gambling houses which operate with the knowledge and connivance and assistance of large sections of the police department.

"(3) **Profits made by huge real estate interests from property used for illegal operations in locations which unquestionably are known to the police.**

"(4) Individual criminals. Students of criminology agree that persons who commit such crimes as burglary, larceny and robberies are usually repeaters and professionals, and their general whereabouts are known to the police and they are easy to apprehend.

"However, a large percentage of the people who engage in organized crime persistently and who are unquestionably known to the police go unmolested. In contrast, in recent months, there have been a number of cases where Negroes were brutally attacked by police, and even convicted of major crimes of which they were not guilty.

"The present manhunt violates not only the democratic traditions of the American people. The methods currently being used violate the basic laws—by entering and searching homes without warrants and seizing and arresting persons without warrant or cause. . . .

"Not only is the announced program valueless in solving the problem of crime in the city, but it is an obstacle to uncovering criminals, since it diverts public attention from the long-standing corruption now being uncovered in city departments."

The letter concluded with demands for the withdrawal of police, the apprehension of known racketeers and the freedom of Byard Jenkins—young Negro victim of police injustice.

CP Meet Scheduled Despite Threats

PITTSBURGH.—Reactionary leaders of some local veterans' organizations were spearheading a campaign last week to stop the big mass meeting planned by the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania for this Saturday evening, April 2, at the Northside Carnegie Music Hall.

Henry Winston, one of the 12 indicted Communist leaders now on trial in New York, and a war veteran, is the main speaker.

In addition to Winston, speakers include Andrew Onda, steel columnist for the Pennsylvania Worker and Communist Leader, and Patrick Emmet Cush, a veteran of the 1892 Homestead Steel strike.

John E. F. Byrnes, County Commander of the Disabled American Veterans had demanded that the director of the hall cancel the permit for the meeting. Byrnes threatened to enlist the support of every veteran's organization in the district in his drive.

Mayor David Lawrence declared he would make no effort to prevent the meeting.

Pa. Worker Stories Win Home Repairs

PHILADELPHIA.—A tenant in the Shipyard Homes housing project has been promised badly-needed repairs to his home following a complaint filed by the Pennsylvania Worker.

A repair man was sent from the project after a discussion between Walter E. Allessandroni, executive director of the Philadelphia Housing Authority, which operates the project, and Harold Spencer, Worker reporter.

Allessandroni had said he would do what he could if specific complaints were brought to his attention. Spencer then submitted a list of specific tenants' complaints in the 3200 block Hicks St.: leaky roofs, cracked floors, falling ceilings, bad street drainage.

The Shipyard Homes, in South Philadelphia, owned by the United States Government and managed by a state agency, are falling to pieces because neither state, federal nor city authorities have been willing to spend money on repairs.

Back Miners' Fight

PITTSBURGH — The Iron City Progressive Club, with a membership of nearly 200 steelworkers from the Jones & Laughlin plant on the Southside, unanimously endorsed the fight of the coal miners for enforcement of safety regulations.

Eight men have been killed in the Jones & Laughlin plant in the last three months. One of them, Sam Mamula, was cut in two by a dinkey car in December. He had worked forty years for the company. The fatal acident happened just before he was due for retirement on a pension.

7,000 in 51 Churches Demand 'Free Jenkins Now'

PHILADELPHIA. — Approximately 7,000 people in 57 churches of Philadelphia and vicinity responded to "Free Jenkins Sunday" over the weekend of March 27. Throughout the city, the members of these congregations gave their nickels and dimes and signed and circulated petitions to Judge Frank Smith asking for the release of Bayard Jenkins.

Jenkins is a 19-year-old Negro iceman's helper who faces death in the electric chair for a murder to which Herbert Gulembo, a white grave digger, voluntarily confessed last December. Jenkins convicted on the sole basis of a forced confession which he repuiated in court last Nov. 23, is now awaiting sentence in Holesmburg prison.

The Pennsylvania Worker launched the campaign to free Jenkins directly after his trial.

★

THE FREE JENKINS SUNDAY was sponsored by 51 clergymen, and initiated by the Free Jenkins Committee, chairman Rev. P. B. Bynum, Okealo Baptist Church.

In addition to the churches who devoted part of their services to Jenkins' freedom, three meetings were held last Sunday by the Free Jenkins Committee.

A "Youth to Free Jenkins" rally took place at the New Bethel Baptist Church, 1210 N. 10th Street. Young Negro and white people from the churches, youth clubs, and campuses discussed youth and civil rights. A permanent "Youth to Free Jenkins Committee" was set up with Mrs. Shevrington, as chairman.

Another special gathering took place at Tyree AME Church, 38th and Hamilton Streets, under the auspices of Rev. J. M. Dawkins. Robert Cook Folwell, III, of the Civil Rights Congress, and William H. Crawford, executive secretary of the Free Jenkins Committee spoke.

The nurses unit of this church went directly from the meeting under the leadership of Mrs. Mazie Brown, to circulate Free Jenkins petitions in the neighborhood.

At another special Jenkins' meeting, Sundey evening, Dr. Frank Su of Temple University, addressed the Neighborhood Forum, 2034 South St. Wilbert McCabe acted as moderator.

ZERO HOUR

MASS MEETING

IN DEFENSE OF

AMERICA'S CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES

Hear

HENRY WINSTON

National Administration Sec'y Communist Party, U.S.A.; one of the 11 defendants now on trial for advocating the principles of Socialism; World War II veteran; leader of the Negro people

EMMETT PATRICK CUSH

Leading Participant in the 1898 Homestead Steel Strike

ANDREW ONDA

Member Western Penna. District Committee Communist Party

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Tickets at Room 417, 426 Grant St. and 2205 Wylie Ave.

Negro Upgrading Won by UE Local

By James H. Dolsen

PITTSBURGH—Local 623, CIO Electrical Workers, has won upgrading for three Negro members at the Calorizing Co. foundry plant here as a result of a fight by the shop grievance committee for enforcement of its contract forbidding discrimination.

The company employs about a hundred men, of whom approximately half are Negroes. Recently a notification was posted on the bulletin board of three vacancies for second-class molders. Five Negroes, and two younger white workers applied for the jobs.

The two white workers were selected by the company with the explanation that "Two will be enough for us at present."

The shop grievance committee immediately protested, pointin out, first, that two men would be forced to do the work of three; and secondly, that each of the five Negro applicants had more seniority and according to the contract, had a prior right to the job.

The company contended that the Negro workers did not have the "requirements" to make good molders." The v mmittee stuck to the facts th past experience of the Negroes as molders' helpers who had assisted in making molds, qualified them to take over the jobs.

The company finally, though very reluctantly, gave in and three of the Negroes got the promotion.

The shop committee is particularly proud of this victory.

Westinghouse Stewards Demand Repeal of T-H

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa. — The Westinghouse shop stewards council of Local 601, composed of 500 delegates, representing 16,000 workers has telegraphed Congressmen from Western Pennsylvania, Senators Francis Myers (D.) and Edward Martin (R.), demanding immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.

In a letter to the Pittsburgh Courier, Chief Steward Thomas J. Fitzpatrick laid the responsibility for delay in the repeal directly on the Democratic Party, declaring that the union members feel this repeal was "the main issue and promise" of that Party.

Class Angles

By Catherine Frost

Even With Mirrors Reader Can't Tell PTC from PUC

PHILADELPHIA

DEAR CLASS ANGLES: I have a complaint. You advised readers a few weeks ago to attend the Public Utility Commission (PUC) hearings on the Philadelphia Transportation Company (PTC) proposal to raise fares from 10 to 13 cents. I followed your advice and attended.

Furthermore, I brought along mirrors as you advised, in order to tell the PTC from the PUC. But it didn't do any good.

Jay Eiseman, the examiner for the PUC, can't be told apart from the attorneys for the PTC, even with mirrors!

The Progressive Party, in a wire to the PUC chairman, asked that Eiseman be disqualified on the grounds of a "direct or indirect financial interest in PTC" through his law partner, L. Jerome Stern, who is retained as legal counsel for the PTC.

The PUC chairman replied that it wasn't so. Whereupon the Progressive Party replied as follows:

"You state that it is your understanding that Mr. Jay Eiseman, PUC examiner, is not a partner with Barba and Storm but does occupy law offices with them jointly and shares office expenses.

"Your statement in no way mitigates the importance of disqualifying Eiseman from sitting as examiner on the PTC fare rise.

"I call to your attention Opinion No. 17 of Nov. 23, 1948, of the Committee on Professional Guidance of the Phialdelphia Bar Association:

" 'The representatives of actual adverse interests by lawyers sharing the same suite of offices is likely to cause suspicion of collusion or unethical conduct. The Committee therefore is of the opinion that such practice should be avoided.' "

Nevertheless, and despite a renewed demand by the Progressive Party for Eiseman's removal, the PUC kept him on as their examiner.

What to you advise now?

CONSTANT READER

Dear Constant Reader: Our advice is still for people to get together and send the bankers (who control PTC, PUC, City et al) back where they came from—if anybody can find it. Otherwise, just drop them off anywhere on the way.

CLASS ANGLES

Letters from the Shops

Strike Threat Gets Wage Action at J. & L.

PITTSBURGH

Dear Editor:

Forty-five steel workers in the open hearths of the Jones and Laughlin mill have electrified workers in this big plant.

Early in March these rank and filers organized to secure an immediate wage increase. They began holding a series of meetings around wages.

On March 3, a letter was sent to the company demanding negotiations on the installation of an incentive plan to raise the open-hearth wages. At a meeting, the men voted for an "indefinite holiday" if necessary to enforce this demand. March 15 was set to begin the stoppage.

The forty-five key men represented all shifts. A walk-out would have shut down all the open-hearths.

Before the deadline set, the company yielded and agreed to the installation of an incentive bonus to raise wages.

Details of the bonus arrangement are currently being turned out.

The president of Local 1272, Evan Jones, pointed out to the company that unrest in the department was making it difficult to "control" the men.

Workers were impressed that the men were fighting for a wage increase now, without waiting for the contract to expire in July. This militancy is in sharp contrast with the "wait and see" policy of top union officials who apparently have no plans formulated to fight for a wage increase.

The 45 are convinced that it is up to them to set the wage pattern. Unfortunately, they haven't included demands yet for the laborers in the department, so that unity of all the open hearth workers still has to be established.

Jones & Laughlin Worker.

UE Plant Pulls Sitdown

PITTSBURGH.—A sit-down strike at the Westinghouse Company's Sharon plant led to a plantwide stoppage March 24, according to a spokesman for Local 617, CIO United Electrical Workers. The protest developed against the discharge of a union steward in a dispute over wage rates.

On the same day, in the big East Pittsburgh Westinghouse plant, a strike of 21 hookers idled cranesmen in B-aisle of the transportation and generator department.

Also on the same day, Westinghouse announced a production cutback of 12 to 30 percent on a number of appliances. The cutbacks are to start April 1.

ILG WORKERS PROD UNION MANAGER ON WEASEL WAGE POLICY

Dear Editor:

Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers local meetings of the AFL Ladies Garmen Workers are few and far between. Local 50 called a meeting the first week in March.

The turnout was good, reflecting the interest and anxiety of the people in the trade to find out what the union is doing to halt the downward trend in wages, and generally deteriorating conditions in the trade.

The manager's report always seems to be designed to talk the meeting to death. Since the people come right from work, by the time he is through with the report the people are worn out, in trances without hearing their problems discussed.

This time the gist of the report was that there isn't much work in the city, and all efforts must be bent on keeping work from going out to small towns and to New York.

He also said that New York was making all sorts of concessions to keep work in the city.

In spite of the lengthy report, most workers remained. The questions from the floor were pertinent: "Why call wage reductions 'readjustments?' " "Why not use the strength of the union as shown by its members to maintain the conditions?" "Why not a unified policy to control the trade, instead of setting up competition between various cities in the country?" "Why is the work going out to small towns even with concessions?"

The answers of the manager were angry and did not hit at the questions raised, but rather at those who raised them. He accused the members of trying to create chaos in the industry.

The problems of the trade will be solved only when the membership exert enough pressure on the leadership to change the present course of the union from one of making concessions to one of fighting back to maintain conditions. GARMENT WORKER.

Kids See Longshore Pop 'Every Afternoon'--No Work

By Norman Anderson

PHILADELPHIA.—**"Our pop works on ships and we see him a lot. He's home almost every afternoon."**

It was put to us that way by the son and daughter of a Negro longshoreman we knew. They were happy. Their father has been home early almost every day for the past six months.

The boy is nine and the girl seven. They never ask why their Pop isn't away from home a good part of the day like most working people.

If they did ask they'd find out that Pop is one of the thousands of Philadelphia longshoremen who were hit by their own depression more than a year ago and have been working one or two days a week ever since.

"I haven't worked three straight days for the past six months," he told us.

EACH MORNING at 7:30 he "shapes up" at Delaware and Swanson Sts., hoping to be picked by the gang bosses for a job. He is rarely chosen.

"This week," he said, "I worked six hours."

He's 49 years old and a stevedore since **"I was a kid."**

HIS STORY is repeated a thousand times throughout Southeast Philadelphia. It isn't strange to see pre-school children and husky, powerfully built dockers on the streets there at the same time.

Most longshoremen can't collect unemployment compensation. Seven consecutive idle days are required for that.

Thousands of miners, faced with the same situation, are fighting for production schedules which would permit them to get seven straight days off. A similar demand is being raised by rank and file dockers.

HOW DO THEY make out then?

He shrugs his shoulders: **"We just take a beating."**

He isn't resigned to his fate, as that statement might indicate. He's searching for a way out and he expresses it like this:

"If the men here would only organize. They talk among themselves and grumble a lot. But they still haven't learned to organize."

That seems fantastic considering that the dockers are members of the International Longshoremen's Association, AFL.

ORGANIZE HERE means building a powerful rank and file movement within the ILA around simple, elementary demands which the union leaders ignore. The central demand is for a democratic, rotary hiring hall.

There would be no favoritism in hiring then. No man would work a complete week because he's a favorite of the boss, while his buddy gets no work at all.

Each man would be chosen fairly and squarely. Jimcrow would be eliminated. No man would be denied the easier job of unloading general cargo because his skin is black, nor would he deliberately be given "bull work" such as unloading iron ore or sulphur, because his skin is black.

When you walk through the waterfront area and see dockers, white and black, sitting on steps and benches just wiling away their time on a sunny weekday afternoon, you know that the old, one-word slogan, "ORGANIZE" isn't outdated.

BUILDING TRADES WORKERS FIGHT LOW PAY, UNEMPLOYMENT

PHILADELPHIA.

Dear Editor:

It looks like a tough fight this spring for us AFL building trades workers. The contract expires April 30. We all want more money, but the bosses say no.

All the trades are unanimous in asking for higher rates, but there has been no progress at all in negotiations.

There is also a growing feeling among the men that we need other benefits in the new agreement, like paid vacations, paid holidays, and a welfare fund. There is nothing like this in the building trades, although many other unions have won these benefits.

Unemployment is growing steadily for carpenters, paper hangers, painters, and all the trades. The day - room in the union halls are full of men looking for work.

It's even worse for the unorganized workers. They were getting the union scale and even more a few years ago. Now they are way below us—four or five dollars a day under union scale. And they can't find work, either.

Unless the builders come across with an increase and other benefits, it looks like a stoppage when the contract expires.

Building Trades Worker.

The Worker

Editor, Philip Bart. Room 710, 250 S. Broad St.,
Managing Editor, Walter Lowenfels Phila. Pe 5-1674.

OHIO Edition of the WORKER

Vol. XIV, No. 14 — April 3, 1949 — IN 2 SECTIONS, SECTION 1 — 28 Pages — Price 10 cents

Ohio Assembly To Get People's Rally Program

—See Page 1-A

ANTI-REUTHER TREND GROWS IN OHIO UAW



Opposition Swelling Against Collaboration By Regional Officers

By Elmer O. Fehlhaber

CLEVELAND, O.—Angered over the failure of president Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers, CIO, to fight against speed-up and for wage increases, the rank and file in Ohio auto shops are casting ballots against candidates who support the weak-kneed policy of the international leadership.

Much of the indignation is taking the form of opposition to the three Ohio regional directors of the union, Paul E. Miley, Richard Reisinger and Charles Ballard as well as Richard Gosser, international vice-president from Toledo.

Miley's position is particularly weak. For example, he suffered together with Reuther sharp set-backs in the elections at three Cleveland locals, Fisher Body, the GM Deisel shop, and the influential Amalgamated Local 217. In the latter local, A. E. Stevenson, former secretary of the CIO Council, was elected a delegate to the central body despite a concentrated effort to bring about his defeat.

Reisinger's position is so weak that he may be dumped by the right wingers in favor of Pat O'Malley of White Motor, advocate of the ACTU line. O'Malley may receive Reuther's blessing with the result that a three-way split will develop with a new coalition putting forward a candidate of its own.

In Toledo the developments were more complex. A rank and file opposition to Gosser is developing an anti-Reuther program as well.

Reuther, embarrassed by Gosser's unsavory record of friendship with the bosses as well as a rule by dictatorship, was prepared several months ago to dump the international vice president.

But Reuther has noted the growth of disgust with his own leadership and, as a result, has decided to rely again on Gosser.

This was demonstrated when Reuther at Gosser's suggestion called officers of Local 14 before the international executive board. After presenting a thoroughly documented exposure of Gosser, the Local 14 leaders, who had been friendly toward Reuther, were amazed when the UAW president rejected the report with a sharp admonition that the Local 14 group was on trial and not his vice president.

One of the weaknesses of the Toledo auto group has been the lack of a clear cut program on major shop issues. In Cleveland, where this has been done the progressives have made substantial headway. At Fisher Body one of the main points of interest was the criticism of the GM escalator contract put over by Reuther.

People's Rally to Combat Ohio Legislative Treachery

COLUMBUS, O.—The Ohio General Assembly with its shameful record of violated campaign pledges and gross disregard of the interests of the citizenry of the state will be confronted this week-end with a people's legislative conference demanding constructive action.

Meeting Sunday and Monday at Central High School, the state legislative gathering is expected to voice sharp criticism of both the General Assembly and Governor Frank J. Lausche.

In the foreground will be the record of legislative betrayal of promises to enact legislation guaranteeing fair employment practices.

First weakened by the administration, the FEPC bill has been so stabbed with amendments that it has become meaningless in the prevention of discrimination. In addition, it now provides a penalty for political belief.

"It is as toothless as a dead crow," Hugh De Lacy, state director of the Progressive Party and one of the conference sponsors, said.

The Renner amendment, adopted by the House, was described by De Lacy as "an open invitation to deep-dyed anti-labor corporations to refuse to hire or to blacklist and fire progressive-minded workers of all races, creeds and colors.

"The administration-sponsored amendment," he continued, "makes the commission an idle debating society, unable to look into complaints and powerless to act."

No financing has been provided for the powerless commission.



CLEVELAND AFL CARRIES SCAB BANNER

CLEVELAND, O.—The A.F. of L. in this city has returned to a strikebreaking policy here in a shocking fashion at the Fawick Airflex Co. where unionists belonging to Local 735, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers are battling against two police departments, an anti-labor judge and a management backed by the Chamber of Commerce.

The particular A.F. of L. union involved, the United Auto Workers, first tried to use the NLRB to win bargaining rights from UE which could not participate in the election. The result was a defeat for the A.F. of L. by a vote of 75 to 50.

But when the company immediately attempted to open for production, the A.F. of L. lent its name to the strikebreaking effort.

Head of the company is R. S. Huxtable, formerly a top man with General Motors, who was named "the outstanding man of the year" by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce in 1948.

The strike obviously is not solely over a contract.

As one picket put it: "They're out to smash unionism. We got along with the company for several years. Suddenly Huxtable got tough. He must have had plenty of assurances of support."

Arrests have been frequent following what UE officials charged was company provoked violence.

One of the first to be taken into custody was Morris Stamm, chief shop steward. Others included Louis Diamond, John Potash, Albert M. Kleps, John Steidl, Charles Walters and George H. Davies.

While the plant is in Brooklyn, both Cleveland and Brooklyn police were engaged in assisting the company. Picketing has been severely limited by Common Pleas Judge Arthur H. Day.

One of the Cleveland officials taking action against the strikers was Assistant Police Prosecutor John T. Belinski. Belinski recently was one of the leaders of a group of politicians in the Tremont area on Cleveland's West Side who fought the establishment of a children's home because both Negro and white children would be placed there.

The Cleveland newspapers, following their standard procedure, have thrown their full support to the corporation with lurid stories about violence blamed on the strikers.

Marie Reed, business representative of Local 735, charged that Fawick is "responsible for all the violence which has occurred on the picket line."

"The company has disregarded the democratic expressed wishes of its employees as evidenced by the recent NLRB election and has ruthlessly continued on its program to lock out unionism at Fawick Airflex."

STEEL BARONS APPLAUD MURRAY'S DICTATORSHIP

McDONALD, O.—Step by step, while the owners of the steel mills watch with gleeful approval, Philip Murray, president of the United Steel Workers and the national CIO, is destroying the democracy of one local union after another in the Mahoning Valley.

Whenever the leadership of a local union acts in the interests of the workers instead of playing the bosses' game, this becomes a signal for Murray and his international board to remove the officers and dictate the naming of administrators.

Latest to be removed by Murray is Thomas Moore, president of Local 1307 at the McDonald Works of Carnegie-Illinois, Steel. This was done in the face of two practically unanimous votes by the workers sustaining Moore and rejecting Murray's decision.

Moore had won the backing and admiration not only of the McDonald workers but that of rank and filers throughout the entire valley because of his stubborn fight which forced the corporation to end a five-year stall on job classification.

Twice, led by the stockers, the McDonald workers walked out. Their direct action brought results never achieved by the international union.

Murray, through his district director, James Griffin, immediately went into action. Through the use of a stooge, Edward Weygandt, charges were placed against Moore but these were rejected by the local union.

Then the charges were placed before the international who assigned two friends of the corporations, Paul Rusen of Steubenville and Al Whitehouse of Cincinnati, to conduct a hearing.

On the basis of this "investigation" moore was ordered to resign. The letter was read to the membership of Local 1307—one of the biggest meetings in the history of the local—and the workers rejected the order.

But Murray's order, the board said, is effective regardless of the desires of the membership.

Another Murray order directed that Dominic Reschilla become the president and Weygandt, the friend of Carnegie-Illinois, the chief shop steward.

This is the second big mill in the valley where such action has been taken. The Republic local in Youngstown is under an administrator because the leaders wanted to serve the members.

The situation is becoming so explosive, particularly in view of the corporations' demand for speed-up and refusal to settle grievances, that the rank and file is reaching the point of open revolt not only against the mill owners but the union leadership.

The men scornfully speak of the USA-CIO as "the company union" and repeatedly refuse to use the grievance machinery. Slowdowns and stoppages in departments are becoming commonplace with the union representatives rushing in with the frantic air of straw bosses.

Worker's Steel Estimate Accurate

CANTON O.—On March 13 Dave Garfield, correspondent for the Ohio edition of The Worker here, predicted that unemployment was about to hit the Canton steel mills.

On March 22 the Republic Steel Corp. announced the shutting down of five furnaces. One open hearth furnace in Massillon was taken out of production, three electric furnaces and one open hearth in Canton.

Three hundred workers have been laid off as an immediate result and others are expected to follow.

Even with North Atlantc pact war orders the market for alloy steel is expected to continue its decline.

Try Watering URW Aims

AKRON, O.—That the rubber workers of this city will have to fight for the carrying out of the decision of the wage policy committee by top leaders became evident here with two developments.

L. S. Buckmaster, international president, speaking before 500 Goodrich committeemen, said "we'd rather settle with a pencil than a picket line."

This was a clear indication that Buckmaster is making no preparations for a struggle to achieve the No. 1 goal of the conference—a 25-cent an hour wage increase.

In an issue of **The Flash**, publication of Local 7, president Ike Watson, a Buckmaster supporter, falsified the conclusions of the wage conference by placing wages and pensions as issues of equal importance. The conference made it plain that the wage increase was the primary consideration.

The article was entitled "Pensions" and dwelt at length on the retirement of older workers with the insinuation that this alone would provide jobs for the younger workers.

Pensions in the rubber industry will not affect any appreciable number of workers.

PEOPLE'S CONCERT

27th Anniversary Morning Freiheit

SUNDAY, APRIL 3 — 8 P. M.

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Featuring

HARRY GENDEL — Famous Actor and Humorist

EDWARD SESARIEN — Violin Virtuoso

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Ohio Edition The WORKER

Address all editorial material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Ohio Edition of The Worker to Room 203, 1426 W. 3rd St., Cleveland 13, Ohio.

Telephone: MAin 9454.

Editor: Elmer O. Fehlhaber.

REPUBLIC WORKER MAY BE FURNACE VICTIM

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—One afternoon, early in February, George Washington said goodbye to his wife and set out for work at the blast furnace of the Republic Steel Corp. She never saw him again.

That evening there was an accident in the No. 5 blast furnace stock house and Washington "disappeared."

Although the story was widely circulated in the Youngstown mills, it was not until two weeks afterward that it was made public through the columns of the **Vindicator.** But this report simply inferred that Washington "took off."

Asked by many mill workers to investigate, a correspondent for the Ohio Edition of The Worker learned the following:

The men in the department do not believe that Washington "took off."

It is the conviction of many experienced workers that Washington was gassed and fell into a skip bucket and was dumped into the blast furnace.

On the day before Washington's "disappearance" there was a gas explosion in the stock house which knocked out the windows.

On the evening when Washington "disappeared" at least one other worker was gassed and had to be taken to the hospital by the foreman, but when the foreman returned for Washington he could not be found.

Washington's street clothes, wallet and other personal belongings were found in his locker and were returned to Mrs. Washington by Republic officials.

Mrs. Washington has been given to understand that the company assumes no obligation until sufficient years have elapsed for Washington to be declared legally dead.

Apparently no safety precautions were taken in the stock house after a gas explosion disclosed a gas seepage.

No safety railings are provided around the skip hole.

There is, of course, no compensation of any kind for Mrs. Washington. The company has brushed off the matter by circulating the story that "many workers go AWOL or just take off."

City authorities have failed to take any steps to uncover the evidence relating to the disappearance.

And neither Russell Thomas, administrator for the Republic union, nor District Director James Griffin, have set the union into action in demanding a thorough investigation.

A Conspiracy Of Silence

If one of the stockholders or top executives of the Republic Steel Corp. had been missing from his home without a trace since February there would be a wild clamor by the press and the city administration.

The suspicion of murder would be raised. Undoubtedly, sizable rewards would be offered.

But when a worker at the Republic mill "disappears" under circumstances pointing to the possibility that he was cremated in a blast furnace a conspiracy of silence appears.

The authorities see no need of either investigating or placing any responsibility at the doorstep of the corporation.

The worker, George Washington, is accused of "taking off."

But does a man run away from his job leaving his clothing, his wallet and personal belongings behind?

Is murder by industry condoned by the mayor and the police department of Youngstown?

Is Mrs. Washington to go without compensation because her husband "disappeared" without a trace following a gas explosion?

Are the top officials of the United Steel Workers, CIO, going to join the corporation in preserving a discreet silence?

There will be more "disappearances" unless the rank and file workers demand a full investigation and solution of the case of George Washington.



DMITRI SHOSTAKOVICH, noted Russian composer, will appear here at Music Hall Public Auditorium, April 14, under the auspices of the Cleveland Chapter of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

His appearance is expected to attract a large audience in view of the actions by the State Department to prohibit internationally famed cultural leaders from visiting the United States.

Full details of the Cleveland program are expected to be announced shortly. It will be the first appearance in Ohio of the famed composer from the Soviet Union.

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AUSPICES

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CHILDREN NEED PLAY AREA

Cincinnati, O.

Editor, Ohio Edition:

With summer approaching, mothers in the Avondale area are again wondering when the city will provide a decent playground for their children.

We have about 22,000 people in Avondale, a predominately Jewish community with a large Negro population.

Present facilities for children just don't exist except for one small sandbox and nine swings. There is a new school being built, but as yet there are no plans for a large playground to go with it.

What we need is a real organized effort to obtain proper facilities for Avondale children.

The PTA of Columbian school is doing a good job fighting for hot lunches for children. They have forced the Board of Education to meet with their committee.

MOTHER OF TWO.

MORE ON LYSENKO

New York.

Editor, Ohio Edition:

We have just read the letter by "Instructor" in the Ohio Edition about the discussions on Lysenko. We are a group of students and teachers in biology who have been going into the subject for a while and believe that the science of genetics is going to have to revise its whole approach along Lysenkoist lines. And we feel that it is the duty of those who haven't been frightened off by the red scare to assist consciously in this revolution.

There are apparently scientists who support the Lysenko view in many parts of the country. Spitzer in Oregon, your group in Ohio, and the New York group are symptoms of this, as is the fact that Bernie Friedman, who lectured about Lysenko at Cornell and LIU met surprisingly little serious opposition.

We consider our first task to be forcing a serious discussion of the issue. For that purpose we have been doing some work digging up material on the effects of grafting from horticulutral publicaitons, tracing articles like those of Daniel and Lesage in France, a compilation of Burbank's material, a recheck of some of the early Lamarckian experiments, and some of the modern work in microbial genetics.

For example, at the 1902 conference of the N. Y. Horticultural Society, Bateson came down to sell Mendelism to many who hadn't heard of it. There was some rather sharp clevage between the theoreticians and practical horticulturists, the latter insisting either that the Mendelian law "is a small law" which should not divert them from other work, or else expressing a much more reasonable view of heredity, as did Burbank.

We are also beginning to go into the organization and direction of genetics research in America and other problems related to the new genetics. We would greatly appreciate hearing more about your discussions and possibly coordinating some of our work.

NEW FOUNDATIONS SEMINAR,
575 Sixth Avenue.

WARNS OF ANOTHER FARE INCREASE

Cleveland, O.

Editor, Ohio Edition:

I see where the people who run the Cleveland Transit System are claiming that they're going to be operating at a loss again. This means they're getting ready to jack up the fare.

Isn't it about time that the trade unions did something about this? Some of us used to ride to work in second hand cars, but these have gone to the junk heap and we haven't the money to buy another car.

The big factories should pay the deficit—if there is such a thing, which I doubt.

NEW BUS RIDER.

WANTS BACKGROUND OF FOSTER

Lorain, O.

Editor, Ohio Edition:

I have picked up a few copies of your paper and think it is a good paper to read. But I feel it could be made better if you could expose more of the things that take place in the shops here in Lorain.

You should tell the people who Bill Foster is, and that he was an officer in the AFL and the leader of the 1919 steel strike that was opposed by top AFL officials including Phil Murray.

Show how the steel companies tried to kill him. Some of the workers do not know how he organized 180,000 packing house workers into an industrial union and brought the wrath of the AFL down on him for exposing their arguments against industrial unionism.

Your paper should tell how Gus Hall organized steel and led the strike in little steel and was prosecuted by the steel companies than like he is prosecuted now.

I know lots of workers do not know the history of the Communist Party. They don't know that the first CIO meeting in Lorain was called by the Communists.

STEEL WORKER.

How Jimcrow Plunders Virginia

Wall Street's Byrd Machine Monopolizes Politics, Robs the People

"Every government degenerates when trusted to the rulers of the people alone. The people themselves, therefore, are the only safe depositories."—Thomas Jefferson.

By Alice Burke

RICHMOND, Va.

For two decades the notorious Byrd machine has had a stranglehold on the economic, political and social life of 2,677,773 Virginians, a third of whom are Negro. Boss of the machine is Democratic U. S. Sen. Harry Flood Byrd, the millionaire apple grower who was elected to the Senate in 1934 by only seven percent of Virginia's adult population. Previously he was Governor of Virginia.

Virginia, the "cradle of democracy," itself has no democracy. A vicious system of Jimcrow national oppression of the Negro people, polltax, voting restrictions and tricky registration qualifications have deprived more than three-fourths of Virginia's adult population of the right to vote.

Virginia is controlled by a combination of Wall Street industrialists and big landowners operating through one of the most entrenched and vicious political machines in America—the wealthy, despotic and unscrupulous Byrd machine.

A handful of men, hand-picked by Byrd, run the machine. The machine, in turn, through its control of the Democratic Party and state and federal patronage, runs every government department—state, county and city.

Here's how the set-up is controlled.

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ALL OF THE STATE employes, as well as certain county and city employes, such as Commonwealth attorneys, county and city treasurers, have no tenure. Their tenure and salary is determined every year by the State Compensation Board which was established by Byrd in 1934. The board is chaired by Byrd's right-hand man, E. R. Combs, who is also secretary of the State Senate. For both his jobs he makes $10,500 yearly—more than the Governor's salary.

Besides this, the Compensation Board, through the state, pays part of the salaries of county and city officials. Because of this government employes have to toe the mark. They dare not say a word against the Byrd machine and its lieutenants—otherwise it's a pay-cut the next year or no job. Less than one-tenth of one percent of the state employes are Negro.

Thanks to the Byrd machine, the Wall Street bankers and industrialists who own controlling interests in most of southern industry, together with the local industrialists and plantation owners, have kept Virginia a semi-feudal colony.

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THE NATIONAL OPPRESSION of the Negro people is the chief reason why Byrd has been able to rule Virginia and why Wall Street is able to drain huge superprofits out of all Virginians, Negro as well as white.

Jimcrow, segregation and lynch terror are the weapons of Byrd and of Wall Street against the growing unity and militancy of the people. Twelve cross burnings have taken place in Virginia during the past year—eight of them in the black belt counties near the site where Nat Turner led the famous rebellion against the slaveholders.

Wall Street and plantation owners rule the state and the people pay the price. Virginia's industrial workers, as the workers of all southern states, are robbed of $10 every week because of the Jimcrow system. The results can be seen at a glance—sub-standard housing, poor health and undernourishment are everywhere. The segregated dual school system robs both Negro and white children of an adequate education.

"Ten cent an hour Harry" is what Byrd is called by Virginia's working people because of the infamously low wages paid to agricultural workers in his apple orchards. He serves Wall Street well. There is no minimum wage law. The child labor law is completely inadequate.

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ALL THESE AGENCIES are administered by Byrd's henchmen. It was Byrd's handpicked Governor Tuck who drafted striking utility workers into the militia in 1946 and defeated the workers' demands. Tuck then jammed through one of the most vicious anti-strike laws, which prohibits organization of city, county or state employes.

At this very moment Byrd is mailing out thousands of letters to Virginia farmers, postage paid by the American taxpayers thanks to the franking privilege, in an effort to mobilize them against the 75-cent minimum wage bill and repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

All working Virginians pay the price for Byrd's Wall Street rule. The heaviest price, however, is being paid by the one-third who are Negro. Segregation and discrimination is enforced by law. Schools for Negro children are far worse than those for white children. Negroes receive the lowest wages, live in the worst slums, and suffer most from lack of medical, dental and hospital care.

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PARTICULARLY VICIOUS is the almost complete exclusion of Negroes from Virginia's major industry—textile. Most other industrial jobs are also closed to them by discrimination. In Norfolk, where the Ford assembly plant employs some 1,500, less than a dozen are Negro! In other industries they are restricted almost entirely to the least skilled and lowest paying jobs.

Negroes who do find jobs in industry are the last to be hired and the first to be laid off. In the tobacco industry in Richmond Negro workers with as much as 16 years seniority are being laid off because of speedup and new machinery.

More than anything else Byrd and his masters fear the unity of Negro and white. The movement to abolish segregation has been growing. This is being answered with increased terror and vicious "white supremacy" ravings. The machine plots to squeeze millions out of the people by the proposed sales tax in order to maintain the vicious segregated dual school system.

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THE LOCAL PRESS and radio, dominated by the machine, calls for armed resistance should federal civil rights legislation be enacted. They know that their stranglehold, and the super-profits of Wall Street, depend on the continuation of the Jimcrow national oppression of the Negro people. They shudder at the growing unity of Negro and white to abolish segregation, because it threatens their rule.

But Byrd's control over Virginia is not a problem of Virginians alone. Byrd also controls, almost completely, the Virginia delegation in Congress which has lined up the reactionaries in Congress to defeat progressive legislation, and enact anti-labor, anti-people's measures.

Byrd is a supporter of the Truman bi-partisan war drive and joins with the administration in its red-baiting, its loyalty oaths and unconstitutional efforts to outlaw the Communist Party.

While he opposes Truman's demagogic promises and speeches on civil rights and progressive legislation, Byrd actually is a great aid to Truman as are the other southern reactionaries who give Truman an alibi for his own failure to push through legislation which the people want.

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FOR TWO DECADES, while autocratically ruling Virginia, Byrd has served his Wall Street-plantation owner masters not only in Virginia but also in the halls of Congress.

But Virginians have never given up the fight to smash the Byrd machine. Slowly but surely the unity of the people against the machine has been rising. It has gained headway swiftly in the past few years.

Two years ago, around Roosevelt's program, a loose grouping of Negro, labor and other progressive forces came within sight of victory. A switch of 25,000 votes would have defeated Byrd for reelection to the Senate.

Since then, a Negro was elected to the Board of County Supervisors in Nansemond County. A prominent Negro attorney, Oliver Hill, was elected to the Richmond City Council. A labor man, president of the Richmond Central Labor Union, AFL, was elected to the State Legislature. The Negro people and labor have become much more active politically. Dozens of Negro and labor candidates have run for election to various local offices.

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THIS YEAR'S ELECTION for Governor and the State Legislature presents a real opportunity to deal a fatal blow to the Byrd clique. In several areas there are excellent opportunities to elect Negro and labor candidates to the Legislature provided that the labor movement will join with the Negro people and progressive forces and work out a joint campaign strategy and a united pro-gressive, militant progra-



SEN. HARRY BYRD

SOUTH in STRUGGLE

What Frank Graham's Appointment Means to People of Carolinas

NOTE: This week Junius Scales, chairman of the Carolinas District of the Communist Party and veteran of World War II, has written a guest column about North Carolina, where he and generations of his family were born and reared.—SAM HALL.

By Junius Scales
Chairman, Carolinas District, Communist Party

THE PEOPLE of North Carolina were generally surprised to hear March 22 that Governor W. Kerr Scott had appointed university president Frank Graham, to fill a vacancy in the U. S. Senate. "Liberal" machine Democrats, right-wing trade union leaders, and many Negro people gave the new Senator blankcheck support, convinced that he can do no wrong. The Dixiecrats and the more reactionary Democrats were enraged.

Most North Carolinians consider Dr. Graham something of a "radical." He has been president of the University of North Carolina since 1930, and has contributed toward making it the oustanding Southern university, and a center of liberalism.

However, Graham's desire is to make progress without hurting any one's feelings. He holds the belief that the struggle against fascism and white supremacy in the U. S. must be waged as a moral and religious educational campaign. This dulls his ability to come to grips with the material and economic basis for the centuries-old subjugation of the Negro people.

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GRAHAM'S progressivism had serious weaknesses before the war (witness his red-baiting in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare). These weaknesses have intensified since the war. Recently, especially since Roosevelt's death, he has engaged in more frequent red-baiting. He is tied completely to Truman's foreign policy and war program.



FRANK GRAHAM

The State Department used him to give liberal coloration to its machinations in Indonesia (much as it used Mark Ethridge, another Southern liberal for similar purposes in Greece and Bulgaria). Lately, he has become a national committee member of ADA. He is not so brave in defense of free speech as he was in the Roosevelt days. He upheld the action of lesser University officials in barring John Gates, editor of The Worker from speaking on the campus because he was under indictment. Many of the Democratic hacks who fought him bitterly in the '30s lately have had kind words for him.

However, Graham is not the customary type of Southern Senator, and many people are asking why he was appointed. Much of the answer lies in the peculiar position that North Carolina occupies in the South. The Democratic Party in North Carolina has ruled, when possible, with a velvet glove. A policy of force and violence was used against the Negro people only in Reconstruction days, and to destroy the unity achieved with small white farmers in the Populist period. Subsequently, under the guidance of men like C. B. Aycock, Josephus Daniels, O. Max Gardner, and the present Governor Scott, corporation rule has proceeded under the guise of liberalism, paternalism, and "go forward" programs in marked contrast to most other Southern states.

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DESPITE all the talk of "progress" and "solving the Negro problem," actual conditions of the Negro people are not a great deal better than in the rest of the South. Although the Negro population is about the same, much fewer Negroes vote in North Carolina than in Georgia. When the plantation system operates in the East, police brutality is a daily occurrence and there is always the threat of lynching.

Negroes are being driven from industry, unemployment is daily increasing. The proportion of funds spent on Negro education, as compared to white, is one of the lowest in the South. As might be expected conditions of white workers are bad. The average weekly unemployment compensation payment is the lowest in the country. As a part of Scott's "go forward" program, the minimum compensation has just been raised from four dollars to six dollars per week! Only a small percentage of the state's industrial workers are organized, and there is an anti-closed shop law on the books.

Under these conditions the people are becoming more demanding. The Graham appointment must be considered as recognition by the state and national administrations of the fact that we are entering a period of growing mass struggles. It is an attempt to use Graham's liberal reputation to encourage illusions about the Democratic Party and it is a concession to the common people.

Graham's record and recent statements indicate that mass movements in North Carolina can ensure a progressive vote from him on such issues as Taft-Hartley, Mundt-Nixon, minimum wage, and health insurance. The common people cnnot lean back complacently because they see in him a person far superior to corporation lawyers like McLendon and party bosses like Umstead and Waynick. There will be pressure on Graham from two directions. Reactionary pressure will come from his support of the Truman Administration and its foreign policy. The other pressure that must be created is the mass movement of the working class and the Negro

Negroes Stage Boycott Over Cop Brutality

GREENVILLE, N. C. — The Negro people of this eastern North Carolina black-belt town are fighting back against Jim Crow.

On February 2, George Raymond Whitfield, a young Negro veteran, was waiting for a young lady in the lobby of a movie theatre in the Negro section of town. He was rudely ordered to leave by the white theatre manager. Whitfield replied he would leave when he met the girl he was waiting for. The theatre manager called two cops and the three of them drove Whitfield to the city jail. He was told to get out of the car and was knocked cold as he stepped from the door.

He gained consciousness several hours later in jail with his head badly beaten. In spite of pleas by his family physician he was refused medical treatment. As a result one of his eyes is probably permanently damaged.

Mr. Whitfield was tried on three charges: (1) trespassing, for which he was fined $15.00, (2) resisting arrest, 60 days in jail and (3) assaulting an officer, 90 days in jail. The case was appealed and is pending.

Meanwhile people in the Negro community from various organizations and clubs, sparked by members of local 10, FTA-CIO, staged a one-week boycott of the theatre which was one hundred per cent effective. Meetings of Negro citizens were held and a letter was sent to the head of the theatre chain in Raleigh demanding that he fire his manager in Greenville. After the boycott a theatre official arrived, fired the brutal manager and replaced him with a local Negro respected in the community.

INSIDE STORY OF CHRYSLER LAYOFFS

How Dodge Workers Balk At Firm's Crafty Squeeze

HAMTRAMCK.—Chalk marks drawn across assembly lines and labelled "End of Operation" are the "new look" in Chrysler's postwar speed-up drive. Productivity campaigns against isolated operations, disciplinary actions against a few workers, wholesale layoffs of unaffected departments and other techniques are intended to squeeze at least another $89,000,000 profit from Chrysler workers in 1949, even though car sales have hit the skids.

The chalk marks have welded unity of Chrysler workers, but on the other are sapping off their militancy into uncoordinated, indecisive walkouts.

In its test run at Dodge Main, Chrysler selected an eight-minute operation involving 28 workers on one of two assembly lines in Dept. 99 (trim), fourth floor. Six superintendents stood alongside the chalk mark to intimidate any worker who might dare to step across it.

When the foreman had earlier removed 20 percent of the workers from the operation, those remaining no longer completed their work at the same spot. Continuing to do each job in eight minutes, they had been carried slowly down the line. General foremen and superintendents had taken up positions behind the workers. Watching and inspecting finished jobs, these officials attempted to prod individual workers into moving faster.

After three weeks of tense daily skirmishing, Dodge forced the workers the entire length of the quarter-mile building over the course of an eight-hour day.

The workers wavered and knocked a half-minute off their working time. Chrysler repeated the process later and took another half-minute.

Chrysler ordered night-shift repairmen to complete the target operation on unfinished bodies and work their way back to the group's original station while the line stood still—thus pitting production workers against repairmen. When Trim Unit leaders objected, Chrysler began keeping older workers to complete the jobs after dismissing the rest—thus building antagonism among workers of different seniority standings.

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The first 11 workers to cross the chalk mark, when it appeared, received one-day diseiplinary layoffs. The remaining workers continued as before to the end of the building, at which point Chrysler shut down the line. Workers on the other line then walked off their jobs.

Chrysler laid off a half-dozen departments and issued a press release stating that more than 10,000 had been sent home because of a "slowdown" of only 12 trim workers. Second chalk mark offenders were given three-day layoffs.

Meanwhile, as workers continued to be carried down the line, Chrysler began laying off three or four of them at a time, no longer bothering to draw a chalk mark, but simply picking those who had slipped furthest down the line. When even this tactic failed to faze the group, foremen handed layoffs to workers indiscriminately during lunch periods. After six weeks of battle, Chrysler had squeezed two minutes from the operation and was still removing 20 percent of the workers from the group.

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Reaction to the chalk mark was at first simple defiance without organized retaliation, resulting in disciplinary layoffs and mass shutdowns. When the target group first approached the mark, workers gathered alongside the line and enthusiastically urged them on.

When the chief steward was laid off because he so violently protested the disciplinary action, however, more than 500 workers refused to work without their leader in the plant.

When three workers were disciplined, a day later, the workers—now assured of support by their unit officers—instantly dropped their tools, accompanied the victims out of the plant, and were followed by the entire department.

Then Chrysler tried to provoke a disturbance immediately before a scheduled layoff.

Knowing that the workers had already struck Midland Steel, which supplies Chrysler with frames, and desiring not to jeopardize eligibility for unemployment compensation, unit officers suggested that workers on the unmolested line, which was running behind schedule, help those on the target line temporarily. They responded enthusiastically and prevented disciplinary action until the layoff order came through.

The workers carried out specific directives and suggestions of unit leaders to the letter. Their greatest lament was that these directives were too few, infrequent and puny in scope.

Why Workers Strike Midland

Editor, Michigan Worker:

On March 23 the Midland Steel Co. fired 11 workers in our shop because they asked for settlement of a grievance that had been hangfire for two and a half years. As I write this we are on strike because on the general assembly line the company tried to up the standard from 102 on the old model to 150 frames this year.

This means for us workers not only speedup but also wage cuts as we are under a group piece work system. We fought back against this, we Negro and white workers. After the company fired 11 men over this, 2,500 men walked out last Thursday.

The day after we set up a picket line, the Reuther International Union office told our local executive board that we were on a wildcat strike and that they would not support us, unless we went back to work and took a secret strike vote, then they would try to authorize the strike.

MIDLAND STEEL WORKER.

Nat GANLEY

Rank and File Battle Speedup But Brass Takes Company Line

Rank and file auto workers in a number of Detroit plants last week struck back against company speedup, but in some cases they were hogtied by their UAW leaders from winning victories in the fight.

In Dodge's main plant trim shop, the door mould operation has more work to it this year than in 1948. Hence, the workers were turning out 7½ jobs, equal to 11 jobs of the old model. The corporation demanded 12 jobs.



NAT GANLEY

For days the moulders fought back against speedup and the penalties inflicted against the leaders of their fight. When the corporation, for example, gave three men a three-day penalty layoff for fighting the speedup, all of the 500 workers on their floor walked out with them.

But UAW Brass Hatter Norm Matthews intervened. The announcement was then made to Dodge main stewards that an agreement was reached with the corporation for 10 jobs as the new "speedup standard." The day following this announcement, the Dodge management proceeded to speedup another door trim operation on the fifth floor, affecting older seniority men. The workers let unfinished jobs pile up, and the Trim Dept. was again shut down.

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DODGE IS no exception. At Chrysler-Jefferson, the corporation gave the ultimatum to metal finishers in Dept. B-72: "You will do 36 jobs instead of 28." In resistance, the metal finishers left their jobs and the whole plant joined them solidly.

The Midland Steel Co. makes car frames for the Chrysler Corp. On their general assembly line the company tried to raise the standard from 102 on the old model to 150 frames this year. This means not only speedup, but also wage cuts, since most of these workers are under a group piece work system.

The Midland workers fought back, spearheaded by the Negro workers in the paint shop. They demanded that a long-standing grievance be adjusted to allow them to make 18 percent over their guaranteed rate of $1.47½ per hour. The 18 percent piece work earning is provided for in the union contract. After the company fired 11 men over this dispute, which included one white and 10 Negro workers, all of the 2,500 workers in the plant walked out in protest.

WHY WAS this speedup drive unleashed in two major Chrysler plants and in a key Chrysler supplier?

Chrysler grabbed off $89,000,000 in profits last year. With the car market going down, they aim to do as good or better this year, even if they sell less cars. They aim to take it out of the hides of their workers.

Here's the backing they count on: Reuther's acceptance of the 2-cent GM wage cut; the pressure of 66 unemployed to each 1,000 eligible workers in Michigan areas, according to MUCC figures; Truman's betrayal of his election promises; the failure of the auto workers so far to speak up against the Wall Street North Atlantic pact which rushes us towards war; and the fact that the UAW is not fighting to halt the greatest frameup against American democracy since 1776—namely the phony thought-control trial of the Communist leaders in New York.

It's clear that if there were mass support among auto workers for the fight against war and for saving American democracy by preventing the illegalization of the Communist Party, the auto barons wouldn't dare unleash this renewed drive of wage cuts, speedup and union-wrecking. We can't win economic security without halting the drive towards war and fascism.

Chrysler would rather provoke its strikes and stoppages now, than wait until the coming wage bargaining commences.

BUT IF THE UAW Brass Hats succeed in beating down the militant resistance of the auto workers to speedup and wage cuts now, then the workers may not have the fighting morale for the greater battle when bargaining day rolls around.

There's only one conclusion for the workers. They can't rely on their union Brass Hats to do the job for them. They might as well follow the UAW constitution which declares the membership to be the union's highest authority and take things into their own hands.

UAW POLL NETS GAIN AND LOSS

DETROIT.—A set-back for Pat Greathouse, Reutherite regional director of the UAW Illinois-Wisconsin area and a victory for the Reuther forces in Cadillac Local 22 in Detroit and Buick Local 599 in Flint highlighted returns from elections of UAW local officers last week.

This brings the returns to 49 locals, with 25 of them recording anti-Reuther results, 17 pro-Reuther and 7 recording mixed results. There are some 900 UAW locals, most of them in small shops.

Dave Miller, incumbent anti-Reuther prexy of Cadillac Local 22, received 1,288 votes to 1,400 for George Scopus, his Reutherite opponent, and 253 votes for Pitt, anti-Reutherite who ran independent

Reuther forces for the first time in two years won all posts, except recording secretary in Flint Buick Local 599, Joe Berry was defeated as prexy 2,657 to 2,450.

Returns from Greathouse's region showed:

Local 453, Amalgamated, Hilliard Ellis, anti-Reuther administration re-elected without opposition. Local 788, Ill. Malleable, anti-Reuther Solak administration re-elected. Ford Local 551, middle-road Hamby administration re-elected.

Kensington Steel Local 162, Reuther-Greathouse administration won the election. Local 447, Revere Copper, anti-Greathouse slate elected. But they don't oppose Reuther. Local 719, Electromotive, pro-Reuther-Greathouse administration remains.

Local 6, Harvester, Melrose Park, recorded a complete rout of the Reuther-Trotskyite slate. New officers strongly opposed to Greathouse.

Anti-Greathouse slates were also elected in Chicago Bumper Local 932, Great Lakes Spring Local 457 and Local 72, Nash-Kelvinator. However, the anti-Reuther sentiment in these locals is mixed.

Local 75, Seaman body, elected anti-Reuther officers for all posts except the presidency. The local prexy supports Reuther, but opposes Reuther's Regional Director Greathouse.

Additional reports from Plymouth Local 51 in Detroit now show 5 officers in the anti-Reuther column and 5 in the Reuther column, as compared with a pro-Reuther majority in the Local Board prior to the election. Frank Danowski was defeated for president and the control of the local will be decided in the race for shop committee.

Inroads made by the Reutherites were previously recorded in Fleetwood Local 15, where the Reuther ticket defeated the Trotskyite John Anderson slate, the primary election results in Cadillac and the defeat of Frank Danowski in Plymouth.

In contrast, Reutherite administrations were toppled over in Dodge Local 3, Federal Mogul Local 202, Kaiser-Fraser Local 142, Detroit Steel Local 351 and Harvester Local 6 in Melrose Park, Ill.

Record Local 600 Vote Answers Bugas

DEARBORN.—Ford Local 600 election of officers for the coming year has produced a record vote of the workers, 50,000 casting their ballots between March 21 and 25. Never in the history of this mighty local which has had as high as 87,000 members, back in 1941, till today with 65,000, has such a turnout been seen.

Tremendous vital issues moved the Ford workers in this election. The impudent and arrogant edict of company vice president John Bugas that no wage increase will be granted in 1949, nor any pension paid by the company, but rather speedup will be increased 22 percent, has moved the Ford workers.

The great vote shows they feel that with such an offensive against them, the only way to fight unitedly is through the union. The older workers who are being thrown out onto Miller Road daily by the score know that only a fighting union can win.

Another thing stimulating the great turnout has been the belly-crawling policies of the Thompson clique. Thompson on Feb. 12, 1949, said that wage increases will not answer Ford workers' problems. Speedup was a "red plot," according to him. He characterized Bugas' demand for 22 percent increase in production as "a publicity stunt."

No battlecry for struggle has been sounded by him, rather his long and windy columns in Ford Facts, talk about supporting judges for reelection, most of whom are vicious foes of organized labor. Again and again he has deliberatey sabotaged any militant action by workers fighting the company's attacks on the union membership.

Leading the fight to expose this misleader has been the Michigan Worker and the Dearborn section of the Communist Party.

The Dearborn Communists issued a quarter of a million leaflets on speedup that made the entire plant conscious of the need for action.

Kroll's Pals Ape Rip Van Winkle

CINCINNATI, O.—Unemployment in the Cincinnati area has more than doubled since the first of the year. Last month over 17,000 men and women were looking for work through the local State Employment Service. But this is by no means the total picture for many of the machine tool factories and most of the foundies are working a four-day week or less.

Workers are deeply worried because what was called "temporary unemployment" a few months ago now stacks up as permanent. At the present rate it will not take long before 50,000—the highest figure in the depression—are on the streets.

Three-fourths of the men and women looking for work are under 45 years of age. One out of every four unemployed is a Negro.

Most machine tool manufacturers have given up hope for increased peace time orders and are counting on war production and, in particular, large air force appropriations.

Many trade unionists are demanding action from the slumbering local CIO Council to develop and fight for a program of jobs for Cincinnati workers.

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DELEGATES from the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers introduced a resolution in the council more than a month ago requesting an emergency conference of all unions in the city to take action against rising unemployment.

Over the objection of some right wingers the resolution was passed and referred to the executive board for action. Since then, the executive board has been "sitting on it." The latest excuse for lack of action was that "the regional director has been out of town for a while."

At the same time Jack Kroll, head of the Ohio CIO Council, who rules policy here, has seen fit to denounce the two-week stoppage by the militant membership of the United Mine Workers of America.

Only the progressive unions have been fighting for strict enforcement of seniority in layoffs, against job destroying speedup, and for concerted citywide action against unemployment.

The Hamilton County Communist Party urged a seven-point program against unemployment and called for wage increases, a large-scale housing program, and an end to the "cold war" which is stopping peaceful job-producing trade between our country and Eastern Europe.

Jahn Appointed

CLEVELAND, O. — The right wing leadership of the Cleveland CIO Council has appointed Paul Jahn of the UAW White Motor Local as a representative on the Chamber of Commerce "voluntary" FEPC Committee. White Motor is notorious as a shop where Negroes are discriminated against with the union leadership taking no steps to correct the situation.

PROPOSE STEPS ON EMPLOYMENT

CINCINNATI, O.—The Communist Party of Hamilton County in a statement issued here listed the following seven-point program on unemployment:

- **Open up peace time trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe now being blocked by the Administration's "cold war."**
- **Support the fight for wage increases this spring to add to the purchasing power of the people.**
- **Increase unemployment compensation to $30 a week plus $5 for each dependent. Make the eligible period longer.**
- **End job discrimination in Cincinnati. Pass state, federal and city FEPC legislation.**
- **Introduce a large-scale housing program in Cincinnati to provide jobs and decent homes for the people.**
- **Fight the job and health-destroying speedup in all plants.**
- **Increase county relief payments immediately by 50 percent to provide a minimum budget for workers and their families.**

More Strikes In Mahoning

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Despite the removal of the elected officers and the installation of an administrator over Local 1331, United Steelworkers, CIO, the unionists who work at Republic Steel are still battling against the corporation.

There were walkouts in the tube mill and the open hearth blooming mill by loaders when the corporation tried to establish increased speedup and also the reduction of working crews.

The walkouts forced a retreat by Republic and likewise forced Administrator Russell Thomas to go through the motions of "representing" the men and their grievances.

A few weeks ago there were two strikes at the McDonald Mill of U. S. Steel over the failure of the management and the union to settle long-standing grievances.

The Republic and U. S. Steel actions are reflections of a growing tendency to settle disputes by direct action rather than use the cumbersome and unreliable grievance machinery of the union.

Parma GM Election

PARMA, O.—The United Auto Workers, CIO, beat the AFL by a vote of 836 to 184 in an election at the new General Motors Chevrolet plant here.

JOBS VANISH AT AMERICAN OAK TANNERY

CINCINNATI, O—Over half the workers at the American Oak Tannery here have been laid off. From a working force of 600, most of whom are Negro, the tannery is down to 250 employes.

The company claims that decreased shoe sales have caused this slump in the leather processing industry.

The workers here, who in the main live in the West End, are getting a taste of the "free enterprise" system. After working and making profits for the company for seven or eight years, they are being turned out on the streets to "shift for themselves" with small chance of getting another job.

Many workers with families have been forced to apply to county relief to supplement their small unemployment checks.

The International Fur and Leather Workers Union, CIO, which organized the plant, has defeated every attempt by the company to use the layoffs to get rid of older workers and to speed up the work. The union is preparing to fight through relief case problems faced by unemployed members.

American Oak, which has been getting fat profits for the past 10 years, has not expressed any concern for the laid-off workers.

The only interest shown was stated recently by a straw boss who was trying to speed up a worker. He said: "If you can't do the work there's plenty of guys outside who can."

Reveal Florida Stories Are Fiction

COLUMBUS, O.—Not long ago the Ohio newspapers were flooded with stories to the effect that unemployed workers had flocked to Florida and were drawing compensation while idling in the sun.

Gov. Lausche was induced to state that he was against it.

Then at a hearing before the House Labor Committee Frank J. Collopy, administrator of the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, a Republican, admitted that the stories were made out of whole cloth.

BUCKEYE BRIEFS

By Jean Krchmarek

RED-BAITING has reached a new low in Warren. It seems that if you attended Columbia University you may be suspected of being a Communist.

This latest red scare case involved Miss Lilian Stevens, who was forced out of her position as assistant superintendent of schools by H. B. Turner, city superintendent.



Here is a sample of the kind of questions put to Miss Stevens at a public meeting:

Q. Are you an American citizen?
A. Yes, I was born in Ohio.
Q. Are you a Communist?
A. Definitely no.
Q. You have had some work at Columbia University, have you not?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you consider Columbia Communistic?

A. No. Mr. Turner would not have gone there for his Master's degree had it been; he would not have accepted me in his system had it been; Gen. Eisenhower would not have assumed its presidency had there been any question about it.

Miss Stevens listed what changes she would put into effect in the Warren public school system. These ideas are the real reasons for her forced resignation.

They include: Smaller classes so that teachers can know children and provide for individual differences, well equipped classrooms, making failure rare in the primary grades, introduction of sound mental hyfiene practices, provision for psychiatric guidance for children in need of this service, an adequate in-service teacher and community educational program, regular parent teacher conferences within the school day, excellent salaries for teachers and administrative personnel, and an enriched curriculum with special teachers for service in fine and industrial arts, music, science, cooking and sewing, physical education, etc.

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IT'S THE same kind of thinking in Warren that was responsible for the presentation of a minstrel show mocking the Negro people by the Warren Masonic Chorus and the Warren Commandery, Knights Templar.

And the Warren Tribune praised the show to the skies.

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THE OHIO Chamber of Commerce and the Ohio Association of Manufacturers have been moaning against Senate Bill 166, which would prohibit discrimination in pay because of sex.

"We just can't pay a woman as much as a man for doing the same job," they protested.

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STATE REPRESENTATIVE Pat J. Dunn of Tuscarawas County has warned women to forget about careers and has peddled advice that sounds like a leaf from Adolph's book.

Women, according to Representative Dunn, should concentrate on getting good meals for their husbands, keeping the house clean, attending church oftener than once a week, and increasing the birth rate.

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CLEVELANDERS will be "treated" to a visual mythical attack on Ohio via television station WESW on April 3.

The terminal tower will collapse under bombing, the Sandusky Bay bridge will be destroyed, and enemy air forces will seize the Cleveland municipal airport.

Brig. Gen. Cecil Whitcomb, assistant division commander of the 37th Division, who is preparing the broadcast, apparently figures that if people can't be persuaded into supporting the drive toward war they can be scared into it.



The Minnesota-Dakotas Edition Worker

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Coming Next Week

Is Your Food Poisoned by DDT?

PEOPLE'S CRY FOR PEACE JOLTS WAR MAKERS

—See Page 3—



Truman Pledged No Rent Hike

Rob Hall digs up the President's election promises — and, sure enough, here's another one he's broken.

—See Page 8

Layoffs Hit Steelworkers

When the steel industry starts slowing up, it's bad. So Bernard Burton examines how bad and reviews some job proposals.

—See Page 5

A Farmer Appeals to Unionists

Excerpts of a speech by a leader of the Farmer's Union.

—See Page 9

Court Prompts Budenz to Fake 'Conspiracy'

—See Page 3

Minnesota Gets 'Un-American' Bill

Special to The Worker

ST. PAUL, Minn. — The witchhunters are riding in Minnesota and would turn this year of the territorial centennial into a year of infamy rather than dedication to democratic principles. The fascist Memmer bill HS 1719, introduced in the state House of Representatives will be a shock and rude awakening to Minnesotans who have said "it can't happen here." This bill is diabolicly contrived to combine all the techniques of a Hitler police state, Truman "loyalty" program and absolute nullification of the Bill of Rights.

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ITS SWEEPING PROVISIONS provide:

1. — **Outlaw of the Communist Party (which is referred to by name in the preamble) or any and all organizations that the heresy-hunters pronounce as "subversive." It also punishes membership in such organizations by imprisonment up to five years or fines up to $5,000.**

2. — It provides penalty up to 20 years in prison and fines of $20,000 for "advocating" "advising" or "teaching" overthrow, destruction or alteration of the government by "revolution, force or violence."

3. — It requires every candidate for public office, government employees and teachers in any public school or college to sign a "loyalty" oath subject to "perjury" prosecution and laws of all citizenship rights if convicted.

By no stretch of the imagination does the definition "subversive" under this bill apply to the Communist Party. But it is nonetheless aimed at destroying the right of the Communist.

This bill is a deadly blow at your right. Its hysterical diatribe against Communism is intended to conceal its sweeping police state features. This bill would rob everyone of their constitutional and democratic right of free speech, assembly and votes. It aims to destroy independent political activity by progressives, wipe out academic freedom, and outlaw progressive trade unions and groups that take a stand on any issue not approved and called "subversive by the state attorney general.

The labor and progressive movement, every decent and honest citizen, can see where the anti-red hysteria, focused on the trial of the 12 Communist leaders is heading. The Memmer Police State Bill must be defeated. Write and wire protest to the House Judiciary Committee, State Capitol, St. Paul, and to your own representative. Demand that there be no committee action without public hearings.

UE Locals Pledge United Wage Action; Push for Jobless Aid

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Organizational steps to meet the growing problem of unemployment were agreed upon by delegates representing the 15,000 workers from all Locals of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers in the Twin Cities area at a conference here March 27.

The conference urged all Locals to set up unemployment committees immediately to handle cases aiding the jobless in collection of compensation benefits.

All Locals are to designate representatives to a joint UE Comsively for necessary improvements to the state unemployment compensation law.

The present act grants a maximum of $20 for 20 weeks.

The 1949 state legislature, now in session in St. Paul and due to adjourn April 21, has under consideration only the meager proposal to raise present a llowances to a maximum of $25 for 25 weeks.

Under terms of the present law and the proposed amendment, few workers are eligible to collect the maximum.

Taking up the issue of a 1949 wage raise as the key to defending the workers against the effects of a growing depression, the conference called for united action to all UE Locals in the wage fight.

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FULL SUPPORT was pledged to UE Local 1139, whose workers in the Butler Manufacturing Co., are on strike.

Endorsing the report of Leo Turner, UE international representative, the delegates condemned the attempted AFL raid on UE Local 1117 in the Western Electric plant in St. Paul.

Turner pointed out that the UE contract in Western Electric runs through 1950, with a wage reopener this summer.

"The contract with Western Electric in St. Paul is the best agreement any union has with that company," said Turner.

"The leaders of the AFL International Brotherhood of Electricians who are attempting this raid promise the workers nothing better. They rely on red-baiting.

"Indications are that the Communication Workers of America will enter the picture shortly with the slogan of 'saving the plant for the CIO,' and we want it clearly understood that we condemn raiding no matter whether it springs from the AFL or CIO."

Failure of the Truman administration and of Congress to fulfil the pledges for Taft-Hartley repeal were shown to be at the bottom of employer resistance to the 1949 wage drive, and the efforts to weaken the union through raiding.

The conference called for renewed efforts to block the sell-out on Taft-Hartley repeal promises.

Alice Smith, vice-president of UE District 11, Chicago, presided. The meeting was called primarily as a conference on health and welfare legislation.

BESIDES THE ACTION planned on securing improvements of unemployment compensation laws, workmen's compensation provisions under existing laws were reviewed, with Douglas Hall and Kenneth Emkel, union attorneys, explaining legal aspects of procedure.

Fighting to protect the rights of workers in cases of accidents and injuries is every bit as important as the handling of grievances, the conference declared.

It was recommended that shop and department stewards will be called upon to give close attention to all cases arising.

In larger plants, special committees will be set up to handle injury and accident cases.

Act Now to Halt 6 Million Unemployment Fund Reduction

Unemployment in Minnesota has reached critical proportions. In the week ending March 12, there were 61,474 persons receiving unemployment benefits. This is a 61.6 percent upsurge over the same week in March a year ago. Just about one-third of the jobless are veterans while approximately two-thirds are civilians seeking unemployment compensation benefits.

Despite the continual spiralling of unemployment, with no relief in sight, the Senate Labor committee and the House committee on employes compensation voted a bonus of $6,700.000 a year to employers in the form of reductions to the state unemployment compensation fund.

This action brought immediate protest from the State Board of the Communist Party in Minnesota.

Branding the action as scandalous, the Communist Party protest wire declared this action was taken at the moment unemployment is mounting and present compensation rates are proving totally inadequate to meet high living costs.

The labor movement and all progressives must join together to defeat this action.

Write or wire Thomas P. Welch, Chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, or Arthur Gillen Chairman of the House Committee on Employes Compensation. Address them at the state Capitol, Saint Paul, Minn.

Also contact your local legislators demanding they defeat this proposal and enact instead an increase in unemployment compensation to $35 for 35 weeks, shorten waiting periods, broaden eligibilities and cut red tape.

The Communist Party advocates and calls upon the trade unions to take up the fight for:

1. $35 for 35 weeks unemployed compensation, no waiting period, no red tape, eligibility to cover all needy workers.

2. Fight for substantial 4th round wage increases and resist speed-up.

3. Fight for the 30-hour week with 40 hours take-home pay. Put the 40-hour week into effect now for the railroad workers. All current reductions in the work week below 40 hours to be compensated by pay increases guaranteeing 40 hours take home pay.

4. No wage under $1 an hour.

5. Emergency federal grants to the local city governments to plan and initiate housing program and socially useful public works projects.

6. Improved relief and welfare standards corresponding to the high cost of living in order to prevent hardships to needy families and to supplement unemployment insurance payment to large families.

CIO, AFL Unions on Strike To Back Up '49 Wage Demands

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Supporting their 1949 wage demands with strike action, workers from several shops here, CIO and AFL, have hit the bricks. In addition the AFL building trades unions have rejected the contractors' association no wage raise policy.

UE Local 1139 is on strike against Butler Manufacturing Co., and UAW Local 125 is picketing the McQuay plant. About 175 workers are out in each instance.

General Drivers Local 544, AFL, has settled with some employers but remains out in Gamble-Robinson and several other trucking companies.

In striking the Butler plant here, the UE organized workers refused to be bound by the wage policies of the United Steelworkers. The company operates plants under contract with the Steelworkers at Galesburg, Ill., Kansas City and Richmond, Cal.

Past negotiations have been held jointly with representatives of the Steelworkers' locals.

Bargaining on the 1949 contract, held in Kansas City, drew a 4-cent offer from the company. This UE Local 1139 rejected, but the Steelworkers accepted.

Bargaining in sessions with a federal conciliator continued here after the union filed strike notice, which expired March 15. When no further offer was made by the company, the workers struck March 24. A 24-hour picket line is patroling the plant.

While the local last year averaged a 12.8-cent raise in all its shops, the Butler workers were held to an 8-cent gain accepted by the Steelworkers. They figure another 5 cents has been lost during the past year through downgrading in job classifications.

The McQuay unit of Auto Workers Local 125 is demanding that the company throw out the bonus plan and grant a 9-cent raise, a welfare fund amounting to 5 percent of the payroll, and vacation and holiday improvements.

Workers of the Star Machinery Tool Co., also organized in UE Local 1139, are on strike for union recognition. They also want a satisfactory settlement on wages and working conditions.

The AFL teamsters in their strike are asking a 35-cent wage raise to bring the scale for drivers to $1.49 an hour, and helpers to $1.39.

Packing Workers Convention To Map Drive on Layoffs, Wages

Special to The Worker

CHICAGO.—The coming national convention of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers, scheduled for May 30 in Denver, will signal the victory of the workers over the vicious union-busting drive begun during the 1948 strike.

It will mark a defeat for the combined efforts of the meat packers, the company union outfits and the disruptive right wing group inside the union.

These victories were climaxed by the overwhelming majority for the UPWA piled up by the Wilson workers in the recent NLRB elections.

The UPWA now emerges from the period recouping its strength necessitated by the 1948 strike. It now enters into a new phase of struggle for contracts and action on the pressing problems of speed-up, layoffs and wage struggles.

Resolutions on these and other major issues already adopted by various district conventions of the union provide some indication as to the business coming up in Denver.

Action on resolutions in District One taken in Chicago reflects the widespread realization among packinghouse workers that the ability of their union to emerge victorious through the trying days of the past year was due in the first place to the militant and progressive policies that have been traditional in the organization.

These policies are underscored in a resolution which calls for the continuation of "policies which have kept our union strong and united on the foundation of union democracy, solidarity and repudiation of discrimiation, witch-hunts and raiding."

Other resolutions provide a comprehensive program for dealing with speedup, layoffs, wages and contract demands. In addition to the economic questions, resolutions call for the elimination of the disruptive rightwing factions and warn against reliance on would-be "friends of labor," calling instead for reliance upon the strength and activities of labor in the political as well as the economic field.

A resolution on foreign policy exposes the dangers to peace and the welfare of the American people in consequence of the bi-partisan foreign policy and the Atlantic Pact.

IN MEMORY OF RUTH

The Communist Party of Minnesota-Dakotas district this week paid tribute to a deceased member of the party, Comrade Ruth. The statement is as follows:

Comrade Ruth has passed. Outstanding in her role as youth, student and instructor, she willed the job she could not finish. All loved her. She belonged to all! Students especially must ponder and remember her. She was a housewife. She was hemmed in by physical limitations and harassed by a dreaded disease.

Yet, her qualities as a youth, student and instructor were outstanding. Hers was a sharp challenging mind, a true love of science and a consistent willingness to give aid where needed.

Endeared by fellow students and pupils, many will be better scientists because of her.

Communists are her special heirs. They must emulate her ability to overcome obstacles that seem insurmountable. They must carry on her devotion to science and her love of people.

Ruth believed a Communist cannot be judged by his activity alone. He must be considerate of people and respect people. Only then can he make the selfless sacrifices the struggle demands.

Comrade Ruth consistently struggled for the liberation of man and to help create an ultimate society where all are respected and where her talents would be for the common good.

Her Comrades must carry on.

Don't Fall for Phony Picture of Communists

By Carl Ross

This is an appeal to workers to pause and listen to what the Communists have to say about their Party.

Have you stopped to think that it is the same government which betrayed its pledge to repeal Taft-Hartley, sold out the civil rights fight to southern lynchers, broke recent railroad and packing strikes with injunctions, that has indicted and now is trying 12 Communist leaders on charges of "advocating" Marxism-Leninism.

This is the same kind of government which in the past framed up innumerable working class leaders, Tom Monney, the Haymarket martyrs of the eight-hour-day fight, leaders of the IWW, Sacco and Venzetti.

Sure, the monopoly-owned newspapers whip up the old "red scare" to fever pitch. But thoughtful workers will ponder over a few facts from their own experience.

Fifteen years ago this week 30,000 angry and desperate Minneapolis unemployed workers gathered around the City Hall to demand decent relief and unemployment insurance. Communists helped lead that movement, as everyone knows.

Minneapolis Moline did not build a fighting union in a day, it took years of battle for industrial unionism inside and out of the AFL, often sparked by Communists alone, that brought the CIO into such plants.

Mesabe miners and Duluth steel workers know that Martin Mackie, state chairman of the Communist Party, did heroic work on the steel workers organizing staff to bring unionization to these workers.

Workers in the Twin Cities, unemployed, packinghouse work, have known Bill Heron, fighting Negro Communist, for years as a reliable fighter for the oppressed and discriminated.

Building laborers will recall that "reds" like S. K. Davis helped lead their fight of a decade ago for living wages.

That, brothers and sisters, is what Communists are like.

But, you may say, the President calls them "traitors"? Well, isn't that just what they called the elder Lindbergh of Minnesota when he denounced World War I as an imperialist war, just as Lincoln had denounced the war of 1848 against Mexico as an "imperialist" war to extend slavery in the Western Hemisphere.

Communists fight for peace against wars of aggression which benefit a handful of monopolists who dream of an "American Century" of golden profits for themselves and "guns not "butter" for the workers.

Communists also know how to fight in a just war, a war for freedom instead of monopoly power. That's why Communists from Minnesota, like Reino Tanttila, former state chairman of the Party, gave their lives fighting in Spain against the fascist butcher Franco.

And Bob Kelly of Minneapolis upheld his Communist honor and American patriotism on Leyte and Okinawa.

You might say, "it sure sounds like a fightin' Party." And it is. One reason is that Communists stand for Socialism, an end to the capitalist society of exploitation, economic crisis, fascism and wars.

There are plenty of Minnesotans who aren't Communists, not yet anyhow, who won't be frightened by that because after all even Floyd Olson used to advocate a "cooperative commonwealth," based upon abolition of capitalism.

Tens of thousands in Minnesota used to swear by Gene Debs, the great Socialist predecessor of the Communist Party.

Of course, we know a majority do not agree with our Socialist aims today, and the issue today is peace, jobs, democratic rights and not Socialism. But the labor movement needs people in it who advocate the ideas of the future while leading the fight for today's needs.

Candidate Blames Existing School Needs on Cold War

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Carl Ross, state secretary of the Communist Party in Minnesota, has filed for election to the Minneapolis school board.

Ross, endorsed by the Communist Party, is the first candidate who has spoken out on the plight of the schools, laying the blame for existing conditions on the cold war.

"The city is a victim of the cold war and the accompanying war budget and war economy. It has been pointed out that of every dollar paid in taxes 74 cents goes to the federal government and only 6 cents to municipal governments.

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"WHEN 52 PER CENT of that federal budget goes for war preparation and armaments, we pay the bill in the form of a local financial crisis and deterioration of city services and schools," Ross declared in his filing statement.

Calling on all labor and progressive forces to elect a progressive city administration, he calls for backing a demand initiated by the Progressive Party, to have the mayor and city council launch a local campaign to secure immediate emergency financial grants from the federal government and increased school aid from the state school surplus fund of $50,000,000.

1,500 Laid Off In Coolerator

DULUTH, Minn. —Coolerator employes are the hardest hit of all industrial workers in this city.

After a three-week shut down the refrigerator manufacturing plant is operating with 500 production workers. A few months ago 2000 men were working on two shifts.

The workers, organized in United Steelworkers Local 1096, are waging a battle for adequate relief allowances to supplement their unemployment compensation checks.

New layoffs have taken place also in the Diamond Calk plant and the Western Electric branch plant is going to let 50 workers go.

Farmers Oppose Dangers Of Farm Crisis and War

Farmers of Western Minnesota and the Dakotas are beginning to face up to the twin evils of growing agricultural crisis and the Wall Street war drive. The North Atlantic war pact has been sharply condemned by the executive board of the Minnesota Farmers Union.

A hard-hitting anti-monopoly tax program in the state legislature is being fought for aggressively by this organization.

Meanwhile county conferences and organizational meetings built around the demand for guaranteed 100 percent parity prices to farmers are reaching record size, swelling into a formidable farm protest movement.

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NEITHER DROUGHT nor crop failure explain the man-made catastrophe which already threatens to wipe out the smallest and poorest farmers.

On the contrary, farm production is higher than ever and surpluses mount. Promises of Marshall Plan "markets" have exploded as a fake as U. S. imperialism tries to force even lower living standards on the rest of the world.

Capitalism is showing its true colors. A new phase of the chronic state agriculture has been in since the '20s and is being produced with prospects now of an early drop into a cyclical crisis.

It could not be otherwise for food producers in a society in which two-thirds of the nation's families receive incomes below a standard of health and decency as admitted even in President Truman's economic report to the 81st Congress.

Today, monopoly turns the squeeze on both workers and farmers as never before. Since February, 1948, wheat prices fell $1.20 a bushel to the farmer, but bread prices, fixed by food monopolies, rose .7 cents a loaf to city consumers.

On the other hand, a big farm tractor priced around $3,000 when wheat was $3 a bushel is now around $5,000 when wheat is $1.90.

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TOO MANY farm leaders still rely in this situation upon the oily-tongued promises of Truman and Brannon, Secretary of Agriculture. **With 52 percent of the national budget going to pay for preparations for war, militarization and armament, the farmers are due to find out there just is no money for farm security programs.**

Government price support pledges are collapsing along with prices and farmers will soon go on the greased skids of sliding parity and crop reduction quotas that will ruin many a small producer.

Present government purchases and loans primarily help the biggest landowners and corporation farmers . . . they fail to keep up prices. This is the dilemma in which masses of farmers fighting for 100 percent parity prices find themselves.

This approach advocated by a recent conference of Minnesota Communist trade union and farm leaders is based upon the idea that parity prices must be assured through a form of "differential" payment to farmers of a subsidy covering the difference between current market and actual parity prices.

In order that this benefit the majority of small farmers the Communists oppose crop reduction proposals and also urge a steeply graduated tax that would return to the government a percentage of these subsidy payments from all farmers who make over $5,000 per year, with the tax on these compensating payments reaching 100 percent on farmers with incomes over $10,000 a year.

COMMUNISTS ALSO emphasize that by substituting a system of "differential" payments to compensate farmers for prices falling below parity (in place of the current government efforts to boost market prices by purchasing fantastic quantities of farm produce) the tendency would be for market prices to city consumers to fall and thus increase their capacity to consume farm products.

While farm parity income concerns thousands of farmers today the Communists urge a fight on a township, county, state and national level around other pressing needs of the poorest farmers.

More liberal loan policies, lower rents to tenants, relief in some instances already needed by farmers in "cutover" areas, better roads and schools, local REA developments, etc., along with measures to expand the farm market through school hot lunch programs, wage increases to workers, etc., must all be fought for.

As the only party that stands for the ultimate abolition of monopoly and establishment of a Socialist society of common ownership the Communist Party will also be in the forefront of today's fight to curb monopoly and its drive to fascism, war and economic disaster for the masses of workers and farmers.

CIO Votes Aid To UPW Drive

DULUTH, Minn.—Support to the United Public Workers Local 782, CIO in organizing Duluth city workers threatened by an AFL raid has been voted unanimously by the Duluth Industrial Union Council.

This action was taken despite the national CIO leadership attacks upon the UPW and domination of the local CIO council by a Murray supporter of the steelworkers union.

The CIO Council took this action after E. L. "Buster" Slaughter, of the AFL longshoremen's union, filed a letter with the city council opposing recognition of UPW and red-baiting the union.

Slaughter has a long and unsavory record of creating division in the ranks of labor here, and as a state AFL vice-president he has exerted his splitting tactics against labor in other industrial centers of the state.

Slaughter, in his letter to the city council tried to palm off as "documentary evidence" old attacks against Public Workers Union by the discredited house Un-American Committee.

In backing the United Public Workers organizing drive the CIO Council named a committee of three to present its views to the city council. Glen E. Peterson, State CIO president, Clifford Rolf, president of the Duluth CIO Council and Hilding Schoen, UPW representative, are on the committee.

A radio broadcast is scheduled also to counter Slaughter's red-baiting attack.

LETTERS FROM READERS

By S. K. Davis

This section of the paper is a letter column. The editorial board assigned me to stimulate correspondence. Not very stimulating . . . there was none! However, listen to this. Two members of UE-CIO Local 1139, were bitter at the arrogance of Howard Fortier, 1140 union officer.

Fortier attempted to force a withdrawal card on Charles Peters, former busines agent of the union, despite his payment of unemployed dues and barred him at the door of the last local meeting.

The members are up in arms at this crude attempt to behead progressives.

Did the two union members sweat out a letter for The Worker? They did not.

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Schaeffer, Inc. had an advertisement in the **Minneapolis Tribune** for power brake operators. On the two-page applicatiion blank was a question about the applicant's religion.

"What's religion got to do with running a power brake machine?" A Worker reader declared heatedly. "Where's the Minneapolis Fair Employment Practices Commission?

If they threw some Negro-hating, Jew-hating employer in the jug as the FEPC law provides, there wouldn't be any questionnaires about religion."

He did not write a letter!

• • •

Up on the range, a splendid meeting in defense of the 12 Communist Party leaders were held.

The mayor of Eveleth went into a tantrum. The newspapers quoted him at length. One merchant was so sore at the mayor's spouting he gave $25 for the defense fund.

That story wasn't written. It could have made the last issue.

• • •

And speaking of the defense fund, a Minneapolis Communist Youth club went house to house with collection cans for defense of the 12.

It was reported although only five dollars was raised there was warm sympathy for the leaders of the Party.

Why didn't the club assign a merchant in a predominantly Catholic neighborhood regarding the Mindszenty trial.

"The Mindszenty case has not made a dent among Catholic workers" the merchant stated. "The Catholic workers don't say and don't want to say that a cardinal is beyond temptation, whether it involves money, political power or anything else."

This column knows such a letter would be worth publishing.

A ward leader of the Progressive Party debated with himself whether he should help in the defense fund drive. **He came to the conclusion that there was nothing inconsistent between being in the Progressive Party and defending the rights of Communists.**

His reasons for such a conclusion would make an interesting letter. Let's have it.

someone to write The Worker about it?

• • •

A Worker reader was impressed by a conversation he had with

Dozens of people have spoken with great enthusiasm about the cultural program given recently in Minneapolis by the Masses and Mainstream Committee. The committee in charge, the people who put on the program would have been pleased and encouraged had a couple of letters been written to The Worker.

• • •

So, there was nothing doing . . . nothing to write a letter about. Well, I guess you're right.

But, why not drop in a line on those things you know aren't worth writing about. Maybe, the readers might just like to read about them.

Come on now, there must be lots of little incidents happening to you or that you know about. **After all, I got the above incidents from you readers.**

Address correspondence to: S. K. Davis, c-o The Worker, Room 801, Northwestern Bldg., Minneapolis 1, Minn.

WORKER Sports

PROMOTER AT WORK



RETIRED HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMP Joe Louis, who has hung up the gloves for good, including exhibitions, does a little work on his first promotion, the Ezzard Charles-Jersey Joe Walcott championship fight at Chicago June 22, as one of his partners, Arthur Wirtz, looks on. In his New York visit Joe showed that he knows his way around, and that what he doesn't know is he is learning fast!

No Kidding! Giants, Scribes All Love Leo

PHOENIX, Ariz. — There have been times in the case history of Leo the Lip when he has been charged with being surly, gruff, and terse to players under his command and to sports writers. But this is 1949, and such facts about Leo Durocher are groundless.

Leo is leading his men. He is driving them hard, it is true, and he's booming at them from the field. But he handles each player in a different way.

"Each player is an individual and must be treated accordingly," he said.

Leo likes the Giants and lauds their spirit shown in early preseason drills.

"They have something," the skipper chortles. "The club is changed and there is something about the fellows this year that wasn't evident last season. No Giant team I ever contacted has had such spirit. In former years any real "do or die" feeling was lacking.

"Maybe that is why I'm so optimistic about our chances. I don't predict where clubs will finish, but we're not aiming for just the first division. We are shooting for the top."

Durocher is personally talkative, friendly with all who contact him, and eager to work with everyone. He holds press conferences daily in the dugout, and answers all questions fired his way without hesitation.

"When I talk, the words just come out," Leo said.

Durocher is all ready to shoot the breeze informally and he is all ready to be quoted. It is "never off the record" with The Lip.

Durocher has gone out of his way to be cooperative with one and all and as a result, believe it or not, he is now one of the most popular men in Phoenix, both off and on the diamond.

Tony and Frank sell extra Dailies in their shop each day. The result: a stronger union shop, better working conditions and higher wages. And also an alert and active shop in the fight for peace and civil rights. Don't you want to work in a shop like that?

Young Phils On Way Up

(This is another of the on-the-spot sizeups of the big league teams by United Press.)

CLEARWATER, Fla.—They call themselves the "Fighting Phillies of '49" and if scrap and spirit mean anything then look for those old National League doormats to do a little foot-wiping of their own this year. They're the youngest club in the majors — so young in fact that it may handicap them a little. But youthful enthusiastic talent abounds in this live wire camp and some of it seems certain to advance to major league stardom.

What's more, they have made off-season deals that strengthened the club immeasurably.

IN AN OBJECTIVE size-up it looks like the Phillies could musole into the first division and in a wide-open race might even be strong pennant contenders. But the team is building for the future and isn't banking too much on this year except to land among the first four.

Amiable Eddie Sawyer, starting his first full year as manager, sizes up the club this way:

"Every position on this club except third base is wide open for anybody who can do the job better than the other fellow. I'm satisfied that Puddinhead Jones is my man at the hot bag. He was the best third baseman in the International League when we brought him up from Toronto last season. This year he could well be the best one in the National League."

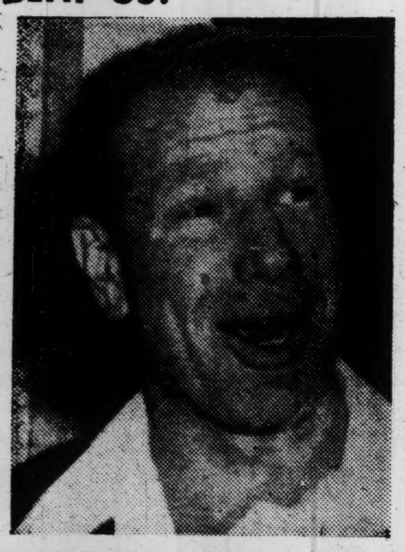
Sawyer is tremendously pleased over the deals which brought the Phillies "four fine players from the Cubs." He thinks Eddie Waitkus is the league's top first baseman and that outfielder Bill Nicholson could well regain the touch that once made him one of the most feared hitters in baseball. And both of the pitchers, Hank Borowy and Russ Meyer, figure to be regulars.

"Look at that Waitkus," he said. "You can't get him off the field. Remember he hit .474 in games he played at our park last year." Waitkus, a "hot apple" who has become the club's cheer-leader, is one of the most popular guys in camp.

"I didn't come down here to sing bass in the choir," he said. "I came to play first base on the diamond."

Even at that he might have his troubles ousting Dick Sisler from the job. Sisler, a great spring hitter, has been blasting the ball in a manner reminiscent of his father, the immortal George Sisler, and if he keeps it up Sawyer might even transfer him to the outfield, although he is no defensive whiz in the garden.

'WHO'S GONNA BEAT US?'



BILL VEECK, dynamic young prexy of the Cleveland Indians, is in high spirits over the looks of his world championship team in spring training to date. The veteran infield trio of Gordon, Boudreau and Keltner looks in as good shape as ever, Doby and Mitchell are maturing into true greatness in the outfield, the pitching is loaded and he has a fine pack of rookies pushing to fill any weaknesses that develop. Do you blame him for not weeping?

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney



Dear Lester,

Your sports reporting and comments are consistently good. Along with Bill Mardo you are making the D.W. sports page the best contribution journalism can make toward the democratization of American sports life. Good for fans and participants.

However, throughout the basketball season I find no mention of top Negro pro teams especially the Globe Trotters and the Rens. The latter are in an organized league. What is their standing? How do they rate?

The Globe Trotters this winter beat the pants of Mikan and the Minneapolis Lakers. The GTs used most of the last quarter for a demonstration purely for the audience's amusement (and their own). Mikan got 11 points, a low average for him.

How can we rate the Lakers so high? It's like having a white heavyweight champion with Joe Louis doing shadow boxing exhibitions (in 1941).

I got reports of the Globe Trotters vs. Minneapolis game by word of mouth. How about some news gathering by the DW about the Globe Trotters and how the DW sports writers rate them in comparison to the super duper Lakers.

Always a faithful reader,
NED GARRETT.

P.S. Didn't the Globe Trotters beat the Lakers in '47-48 season?

WELL, THIS MADE me feel as though we'd been falling down on the job. Despite our technical disadvantage in relation to the other papers, we DO try to do a lot of "newsgathering," especially news that the other papers hide.

But now I feel better. Some telephoning around establishes the following facts:

1. The Globe Trotters have not played a single game in New York City this season. So it was impossible for us to cover them, and the wire service we get doesn't report on them.

2. The Rens, who are not as good as the Globe Trotters in the opinion of those we spoke to, played in the National League representing Dayton and later Detroit and had a record of approximately 9 won, 6 lost.

The Globe Trotters, who are unaffiliated, did beat the mighty Lakers this year and last year. I can't give the Daily Workers' estimation of them and comparison to the Lakers because we have never had a chance to see them here, but it is obvious they have to be good to beat Mikan and company. Too bad they don't get the publicity they deserve.

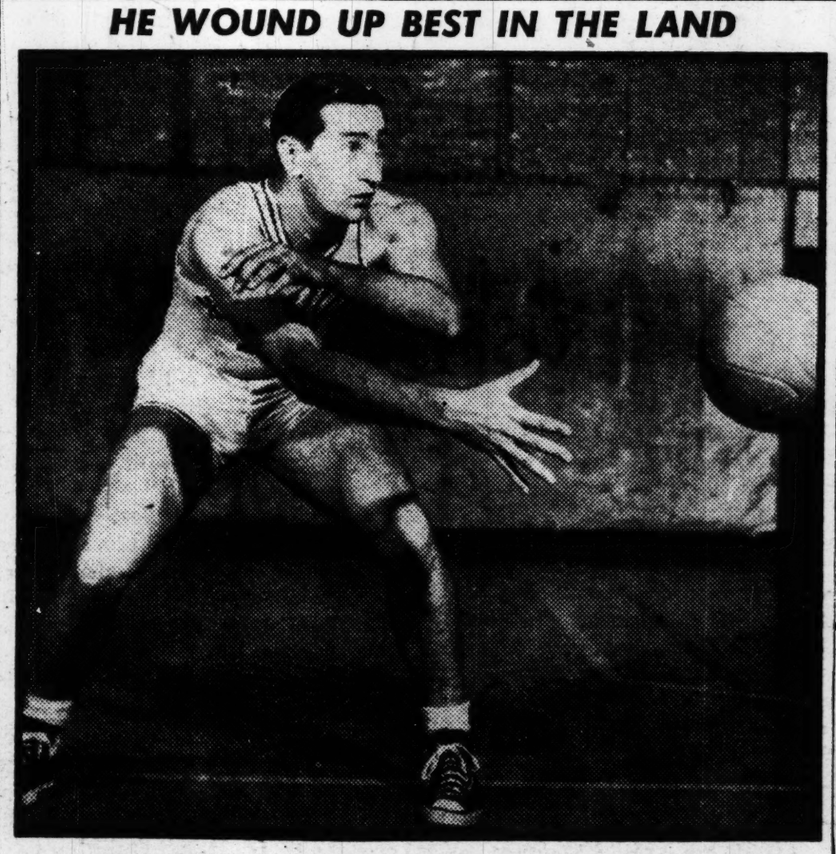
Maybe some of our outlying readers who saw them in action can fill us in a little more.

BASKETBALL IS OVER but baseball isn't really here yet. And meanwhile the rules-makers, who annually convene and rarely do anything much, have come up with a change which should meet with the hearty approval of most fans and players. What it does is save the last few minutes of a close game from degenerating into a wrestling match as the trailing team tries to get the ball and forgets basketball in so doing. As it stood, the losers were willing to risk a foul shot against them because the most the foul will score is one point and then they get automatic possession of the ball, and if the foul shooter misses they have at least an equal chance to recover the ball.

For this reason, teams in the lead in the last couple of minutes of a close game have been "taking the ball out," which is their option, and so the finishes have been getting rougher and sillier, with a whistle every three seconds and a constant procession of taking the ball back to the middle line.

The new rule changes all this by one simple device. In the last two minutes of any game, ANY foul committed, while charged to the fouler as a personal foul (five of them and you're out of the game) will be treated as a technical foul. In other words, the team fouled can take its shot and then still retain possession. This puts a heavy penalty on the deliberate type of late foul by a trailing team, and will put added emphasis on good, fast, clean freezing and skilled defense play.

HE WOUND UP BEST IN THE LAND



ALEC GROZA, the 6-7 center of the championship Kentucky basketball team, wound up his collegiate career with 25 points against the Oklahoma Aggies' tight defense, a spectacular feat, as his team won the NCAA title. The Martins Ferry (Ohio) lads, very fast for his size, has been drafted by Indianapolis in the BAA pro league.

More Dope On 'Russian Hero'

A letter from Liverpool, England, reveals that the winning of the Grand National by 66-1 shot Russian Hero was "a great triumph for the local population." It seems that the horse's owner, William Williamson, is a working tenant farmer on the estate of the Duke of Westminster. His lordship's horse faltered in the stretch. Farmer Williamson changed the name of his nine-year-old horse to Russian Hero during the great battle of Stalingrad.

Dodgers Still Setting Precedents

The current Dodger tour through the cities of the Texas League is introducing democracy to the diamonds of several new cities, including Beaumont, Houston, Dallas, Oklahoma and Tulsa. Only Texas League city skipped was Shreveport, Louisiana, which said the state law would prohibit Jackie Robinson and Roy Campanella from playing. Brooklyn said:

ILLINOIS EDITION

The Worker

People's Cry for Peace Jolts the War Makers

—See Page 3—

Vol. XIV, No. 14 | April 3; 1949 | IN 2 SECTIONS, SECTION 1 | 28 Pages | Price 10 cents

FIGHT PERMANENT BROYLES 'GESTAPO' -$75,000 GRANT

See Page 2-A

Packing Page

What's doing in Chicago Packingtown—a full page of shop and union news. —Page 14

Why an FEPC?

Mounting unemployment—with Negroes the first to be laid off—presents a strong argument why an Illinois FEPC must not be defeated.—Page 2-A

Stewart-Warner Speedup

The story of how this big Chicago corporation parlayed speedup and redbaiting into millions of dollars in profits. —Page 2-A

Gil Green's Column

Illinois' own Communist leader, one of "The 12," presents a courtroom view of America on trial. —Page 1-A

Rally for Peace

Chicago greets distinguished European visitors at a giant rally for peace on April 6.—Page 2-A

Libonati and Fascism

The last of the series of articles on the man behind the Broyles Bills and the sinister shadow of fascism. —Page 1-A

THE SHADOW OF FASCISM



THE MAN BEHIND THE BROYLES BILLS

Libonati -- and Fascism U. S. A.

"The Legion woud not hesitate to take things into its own hands – to fight the 'reds' as the Fascisti of Italy fought them."
– COL. ALVIN OWSLEY, *Past Commander of the American Legion, in a newspaper interview.*

"Bolshevism is knocking at our gates. . . . We must keep America whole, safe and unspoiled. We must keep the worker away from red literature and red ruses. . . ."
– AL CAPONE, *in a signed article in Liberty magazine.*


AL CAPONE



By Carl Hirsch

THE Illinois Legislature last week received a bill to extend the life of the Broyles Commission. The bill calls for an appropriation of $75,000, five times the sum the commission originally received.

The bill would also re-organize the commission and make it permanent.

Its new head—in name—would undoubtedly be the man who is now its head in fact—Sen. Roland V. Libonati (D. 17th). A number of legislative "commission" are set up each year simply to provide legislators with some extra cash. In this case, the objective is much more sinister.


MUSSOLINI

This is part of the **blueprint for American fascism.** The first stage calls for the stamping out of civil liberties, the imposition of a tight system of thought control, the regimentation of teaching, propaganda and political activity by a super-legal commission with broad powers.

To understand where Libonati figures in this plan, remember these facts about him:

• He works closely with the Big Business lobby in Springfield, with the same strata of

This is the fourth and last of a series of articles on State Sen. Roland V. Libonati, the man behind the Broyles Bills.

bankers and industrialists who sponsored fascism in Germany and in Italy.

• He is one of the "big brass" in the American Legion in Illinois, the state judge advocate. The Legion has been called "the first reserve of American fascism."

• He has appeared on behalf of members of the Capone mob, charged with murder—the same kind of violence that Hitler and Mussolini used in their bloody drive to power.

The parallel plan of American fascism is easily apparent to any student of the conquest of Italy by Mussolini's Black Shirts.

In 1924, a Socialist named Matteotti was giving Mussolini trouble. He was making public the fatcs about Mussolini's big business backers and about the profits of fascism.

On May 27, 1924, Matteotti was "taken for a ride" and murdered in typical American gangland fashion. The murderer was an American-born Capone hoodlum named Amerigo Dumini, who had been imported from St. Louis, Mo., to do the job!

Fascism in Italy had other American supporters besides big industrialists and gangsters. The American Legion leaders—including the Libonati brothers, Roland and Elliodor—were outspoken in their praise.

From 1922 on Mussolini was invited as an honored guest to almost every Legion convention. In his book, **Facts and Fascism,** George Seldes records that in 1935 Col. William E. Eastman, Jr., national vice-commander of the Legion, went to Italy, "invited Mussolini to the Chicago convention, made the Duce an honorary member of the American Legion, and pinned a button on him."

Numerous Legion delegations visited Mussolini in Italy and returned with praise of fascism and the Duce's "crusade against Bolshevism."

In 1936, Nicolo Sansanelli, a personal representative of Mussolini, was an honored speaker at the Legion convention.

In his book, **The Inside Story of the Legion,** Justin Gray says:

"Mussolini once declared his fascism was not a product for export. But at least twice in the '30's one or more prominent Legionnaires were charged in the plot to import it.

"In 1934, sensational testimony was placed before the MacCormack-Dickstein House Committee on Un-American Activities linking top Legionnaires with a plot to institute a fascist coup in the U. S. A. The plot included a plan to raise a Legion army of 500,000 men to be headed by Gen. Smedley Butler, then commanding the U. S. Marines."

In 1941, the secretary of a Legion leader, Hamilton Fish, former New York Congressman, was convicted of receiving money from a Nazi agent to distribute pro-fascist propaganda, using Fish's postage-free congressional frank. Aroused rank and file Legionnaires at the '43 convention tried to pass a resolution condemning Fish.

Opposition to the resolution was led by Elliodor Libonati, brother of Roland and head of the Illinois Legion's American ism Committee.

Volumes have been filled with the record of how the Legion was first organized under Big Business direction, how it became the major strikebreaking force in America, how it continues today—under fascist inspiration—to

(Continued on Page 13)

Gil GREEN

Medina's Mustache Differentiates Him From the Prosecutor

WERE IT NOT that Judge Medina sits on a lofty throne and wears a mustache, it would be difficult indeed to distinguish him from Prosecutor McGohey.

Many have been the arbitrary rulings of Judge Medina against the defendants. Most brazen of all has been his refusal to permit the Defense to obtain written testimony from William Z. Foster.

Everyone knows that Comrade Foster is the chairman and outstanding leader of the Communist Party. Everyone also knows that he too is a defendant, having been indicted with the rest of the National Board.


GIL GREEN

The only reason Comrade Foster is not in the Court room with the rest of us, is due to a severe heart condition. He was severed from the case—although the indictment against him still stands—after the physicians appointed by the court, found that his physical participation in the trial could well result in fatal consequences.

However, the testimony of Comrade Foster is imperative for the defense of our party. This is so because William Z. Foster is the prime leader of our party and no one else can properly substitute for him. Furthermore, as the evidence introduced by the prosecution already shows, Comrade Foster played a special and unique role in the reconstitution of the Communist Party in 1945—the act which the prosecution alleges to have been a crime.

It is for these reasons that the defendants have insisted on their right to obtain written testimony from Comrade Foster.

★

THERE IS nothing unusual in such a request. Customarily the court grants such permision as a simple routine matter. Whenever an important witness cannot appear in person, his testimony is brought into evidence by having it taken outside the court room and presented to the jury in written form, or what is known in legal language as a "disposition."

But Judge Medina, despite his full knowledge of Comrade Foster's serious state of health, has refused to grant such permission. Nor has he given any reasons for this action.

Thus we are compelled to conclude that the only reason for this refusal, is that the judge and the prosecution are afraid of Comrade Foster's testimony and are intent on keeping it out at all costs

★

WHAT OTHER conclusion can one draw? The only other one possible I do not want to draw and even hate to mention—namely, that the judge and prosecution are desirous of forcing Comrade Foster to testify in person, thereby placing his life in jeopardy.

In recent months I have heard many people say "at least you will get a fair trial." This is the kind of "fair" trial we are getting. Certainly the time has come for those who believe in a fair trial to speak out and insist that we get it, and in the first place that William Z. Foster's evidence be heard without requiring him to leave his sick bed and take his life in his hands by testifying from the the witness stand.

UE Scores Firing of Flo Hall

CHICAGO. – "We Want Flo!" Tags with that inscription were being worn this week by workers at the Stewart-Warner plant here following the firing of Florence ("Flo") Hall, militant local union leader.

Mrs. Hall was discharged by the company last week on what the UE-CIO Local 1154 described as "trumped-up charges" after a record of five years in the plant as a member of the local executive board, the head of the local's welfare committee, a department steward and an outstanding fighter for the workers' grievances.

"The Stewart-Warner Corporation has opened the period of negotiations by firing one of our ablest negotiators," declared John Kelleher, local president.

★

THE FIRING of Mrs. Hall was immediately followed by meetings of workers on all floors of the big Diversey Boulevard plant.

THE UNION filed a grievance in the firing and the case is scheduled to go before arbitration.

Company charges are based on the fact that Mrs. Hall requested a worker in her department to sign an authorization for the closed shop. The company charges "coercion."

"They couldn't fire me because of my work," said Mrs. Hall, who is a drill press operator.

Jimmy Higgins' Jr.



ILLINOIS EDITION
The Worker
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Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

Peace Rally In Chicago April 6

CHICAGO.—From the heart of war-ravaged Europe, a plea for peace will be brought to Chicagoans when a large group of distinguished figures in the fields of culture and science arrive here on April 5 for a two-day visit.

The visitors from Central Europe and other parts of the globe came to this country to attend the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace held in New York City last week.

★

Highlight of their two-day stay in Chicago will be a mass meeting for peace to be held on Wednesday evening, April 6, 8 p.m., at the Chicago Civic Opera House.

Among the world-famous visitors will be: Stanislaw Ossowski, professor of Warsaw University; Dmitri Shostakovich, Soviet composer; A. I. Oparin, leading Soviet biologist; Dr. R. E. G. Armattoe, of French West Africa, who is director of the Lomeshire Research Center in North Ireland; A. A. Fadeyev, secretary of the Union of Soviet Writers; Jiri Hronek of Czechoslovakia, president of the International Union of Journalists.

Plans for the Chicago Civic Opera House meeting were announced this week by Dr. Maud Slye, University of Chicago biologist and chairman of the Chicago Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

★

Dr. Slye released names of a long list of outstanding cultural, scientific, church and labor sponsors of the Chicago meeting, of whom will appear on the platform.

Among them are: Prof. Robert Havighurst, School of Education, University of Chicago; Russell Ballard, director of Hull House; Rabbi David Graubart, Conservative Synagogue; Prof. William Fielding Ogburn, of the Department of Sociology, University of Chicago; Georgia Harkness, of Garrett Biblical Institute; Rev. Virgil E. Lowder, of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago; Judge Leon Edelman; Nelson Algren, author; Rev. Joseph M. Evans; Father Samuel G. Martin.

Polish Ambassador Speaks Here

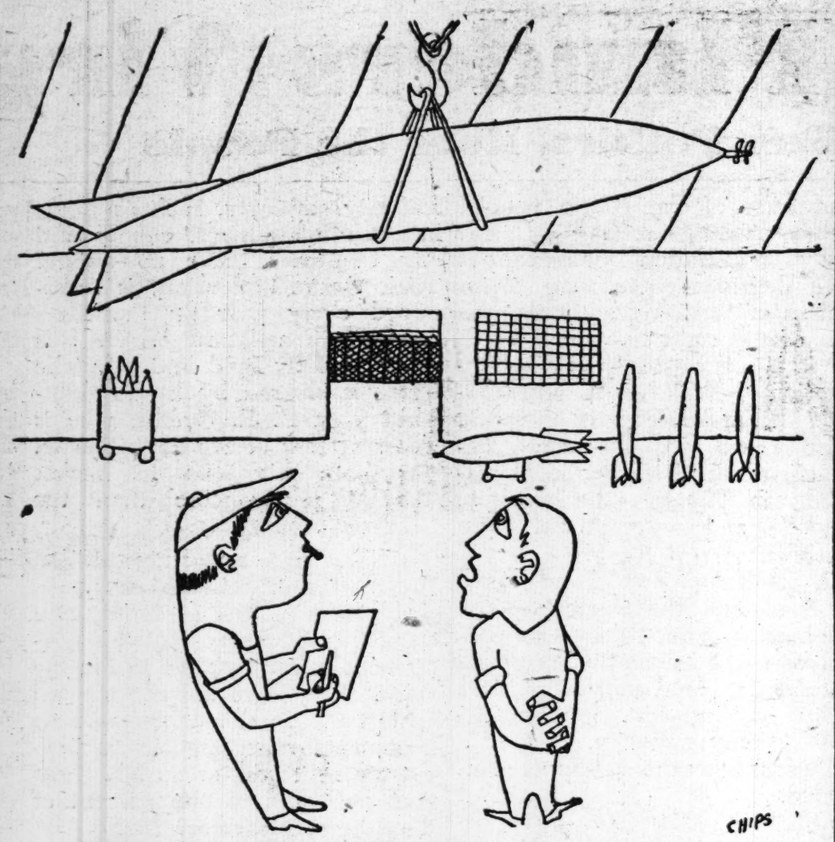
CHICAGO.—Josef Winiewicz, Polish Ambassador to the United States, reported on the progress Poland is making toward complete economic recovery in a speech last week before the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

The ambassador has just returned from an official trip to Poland, where he was a newspaper editor in Poznan before the war.

His appearance in Chicago was an important social, as well as political event. Civic leaders and representatives of the city's Polish-American population greeted the ambassador at a cocktail party given by consul general Marian B. Cieplak.

Lynch Victim's Wife to be Here

CHICAGO.—Mrs. Amy Mallard, widow of the Georgia lynch victim, Robert Mallard, will speak here Wednesday, April 13, 8:00 p.m. at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 3301 Indiana Ave.



"Why don't they think of dropping prices instead of these things?"

Fight Grant Of $75,000 For Broyles

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — The Broyles Commission this week tried to set the stage in the Illinois Legislature for a grant of $75,000. This sum was asked to extend the life of the pro-fascist probe for two years, but it was seen as a move to saddle the state with a permanent Gestapo. In order to secure these funds and to complete action on three bills aimed to strangle liberal and progressive groups in the state, the Broyles group this week brought in a trained professional red-baiter to address the General Assembly.

BENJAMIN GITLOW, renegade from the Communist movement and notorious labor spy, was summoned for a lengthy address last Tuesday.

Gitlow argued heatedly for the Broyles Bills, declaring that "there can be no peace" between communism and capitalism. He demanded "the banning of communism in the United States."

The Senate this week gave approval to an appropriation of $2,500 for the Broyles Commission to "investigate communism" at the University of Chicago and at Roosevelt College. The vote was 44 to two, with Senators A. L. Marovitz (D-19th) and Edward P. Saltiel (R-31st) voting against it.

★

THE THREE Broyles Bills passed by the Senate last were still to come before a hearing by the House Judiciary Committee.

Passage of these measures by the Senate brought vigorous new opposition from many quarters.

One of the bills, S.B. 156, which provides a five-year jail sentence for activities in "Communist or Communist front" organizations, was condemned by the conservative **Chicago Daily News** as "a vicious bill."

"There may in history have been a worse bill before an Illinois legislature," said a News editorial, "but if so, we cannot recall it."

★

THE Chicago Sun-Times declared this week that "the Broyles bills would curtail the freedom of every teacher in Illinois."

"The evil of the Broyles bills is the atmosphere of suspicion, fear and uncertainty they would cast upon education in Illinois."

The **Sun-Times** concluded with an editorial commendation of the "honor roll" of Senators who voted against the bills.

★

A STATE body of the Amvets, one of the largest organizations of World War II veterans, meeting in Springfield this week, went on record against the Broyles Bills. The Amvet's state education committee urged the General Assembly to desist from further "Red-hunting" legislation aimed against teachers.

The big Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, on strike against Chicago daily newspapers, voted unanimous condemnation of the Broyles Bills at a membership meeting last Sunday. The local acted on a recommendation brought in by Nick De Peitro, who heads the local's legislative committee.

★

A CALL to all AFL locals in the state to fight the Broyles Bills

(Continued on Page 13)

S-W Speedup Speeds Workers Out of Jobs

CHICAGO.—Many people know the Stewart-Warner Corp. for its speedometers. The Stewart-Warner employes know this company for its speedup.

If there's any new trick for wringing the most sweat out of a worker, you can be sure Stewart-Warner knows about it—and has put it into practice.

Stewart-Warner president James S. Knowlson is in fact a self-styled authority on two subjects—"communism" and "productivity." Or to put it more bluntly, Knowlson's chief interest is in how to use red-baiting to grind the most out of his workers.

★

THE last issue of the company paper, "The Stewart-Warnerite," carried a long flag-waving editorial contrasting the plight of the Russian worker with the miraculous good fortune of S-W employes.

"We have the United States, under a free enterprise system," the company declared, "where incentive is engendered by the hope of personal reward."

More than 1,000 Stewart-Warner workers, who have run the rat-race at the Diversey Boulevard plant for anywhere from one to 15 years, have already received their "reward." **They have all been laid off.**

Stewart-Warner workers have already learned that the faster the speedup and the more the layoffs pile up, the more they will hear from the company about "communism." Could that be a smoke-screen to hide a fact which a Stewart - Warner worker pointed out in a letter to this paper last week—that there are no layoffs in the Soviet Union? Could be.

★

STEWART-WARNER is a record-smashing outfit. Record layoffs. And record profits. (Last year, S-W profits went up 26 percent).

The key to Knowlson's "success" is the company's ability to get more work out of a smaller working crew—actually to force the workers to work themselves out of jobs!

How is it done? Mainly by raising minimum production rates for each worker. Every machining, metal-processing and assembly job is "rated." In spite of a militant UE-CIO local in the plant and a corps of fighting stewards, company-set rates are gradually wearing away the workers' jobs and even their lives.

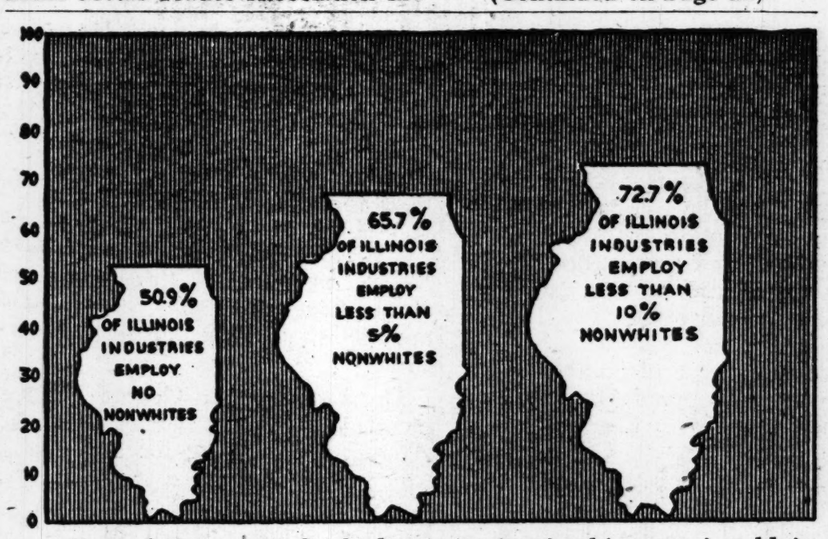
The company has established as its production bible its own book of "standards" which was masterminded by the reactionary National Metal Trades Association in which Knowlson is a leading figure.

★

THIS book carries tables of "standard speeds and feeds," and is the last word on what each worker is supposed to produce per hour.

A Stewart - Warner machinist whom we interviewed had this to say about the "standards:" "They are based on the work produced by a jet-propelled, four-handed monster with a stop-watch for a

(Continued on Page 13)



Part of the story of job discrimination in this state is told in this graph prepared by the Illinois Interracial Commission.

Negro Jobless Show Need for FEPC

CHICAGO. — As the Illinois FEPC faced higher and higher hurdles in the state legislature this week, growing lines of Negro unemployed in the state were a dramatic testimony to the need for such a measure.

A number of surveys revealed that while Negro workers in this state face discrimination in hiring, the current layoffs are hitting hardest at the Negro population.

★

ADDITIONAL strong support to the fight for an FEPC came this week in a report from the Illinois Interracial Commission, headed by Dr. Martin Bickham. The report showed widespread job discrimination against "non-white" workers.

Dr. Bickham's report supplements an earlier survey which the commission prepared after some 18 months of investigation.

"There is a total denial of employment of non-white workers in over half the firms in Illinois," the report revealed.

A NUMBER of unions canvassed this week by The Worker revealed that layoffs in industrial plants in the Chicago area have taken their main toll among Negro workers.

In Springfield, the Illinois FEPC faced new hazards with Big Business lobbyists determined to secure its defeat, or at least the further weakening of the bill. It was reported that they are seeking to extract the remaining punitive clauses in the measure.

Although reported out favorably by the House Executive Committee, the bill is expected to face stiff opposition on the House floor. Several legislators who voted favorably in committee said they would oppose the bill in its present form in the House vote.

PREMATURE HEADLINE

A headline in last week's Illinois Edition of The Worker was more wishful thinking than fact.

Through an error, the headline stated that $77,000 had been raised in the fund drive in Illinois. That figure, of course, is the total Illinois goal. The facts in the body of the story, namely that $37,000 had been raised, were correct.

The editors hope our readers will help redeem the honor of the paper—as well as the fight to free "The 12"—by making the $77,000 headline a reality!

URGENT

The Worker is seeking files or copies of the Midwest Daily Record and The Weekly Record published in Chicago in 1938-39. If you have such papers or know where they can be obtained or used, please call RAndolph 6-5580 immediately.

How Jimcrow Plunders Virginia

Wall Street's Byrd Machine Monopolizes Politics, Robs the People

"Every government degenerates when trusted to the rulers of the people alone. The people themselves, therefore, are the only safe depositories."—Thomas Jefferson.

By Alice Burke

RICHMOND, Va.

For two decades the notorious Byrd machine has had a stranglehold on the economic, political and social life of 2,677,773 Virginians, a third of whom are Negro. Boss of the machine is Democratic U. S. Sen. Harry Flood Byrd, the millionaire apple grower who was elected to the Senate in 1934 by only seven percent of Virginia's adult population. Previously he was Governor of Virginia.

Virginia, the "cradle of democracy," itself has no democracy. A vicious system of Jimcrow national oppression of the Negro people, polltax, voting restrictions and tricky registration qualifications have deprived more than three-fourths of Virginia's adult population of the right to vote.

Virginia is controlled by a combination of Wall Street industrialists and big landowners operating through one of the most entrenched and vicious political machines in America—the wealthy, despotic and unscrupulous Byrd machine.

A handful of men, hand-picked by Byrd, run the machine. The machine, in turn, through its control of the Democratic Party and state and federal patronage, runs every government department—state, county and city.

Here's how the set-up is controlled.

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ALL OF THE STATE employes, as well as certain county and city employes, such as Commonwealth attorneys, county and city treasurers, have no tenure. Their tenure and salary is determined every year by the State Compensation Board which was established by Byrd in 1934. The board is chaired by Byrd's right-hand man, E. R. Combs, who is also secretary of the State Senate. For both his jobs he makes $10,500 yearly—more than the Governor's salary.



SEN. HARRY BYRD

Besides this, the Compensation Board, through the state, pays part of the salaries of county and city officials. Because of this government employes have to toe the mark. They dare not say a word against the Byrd machine and its lieutenants—otherwise it's a pay-cut the next year or no job. Less than one-tenth of one percent of the state employes are Negro.

Thanks to the Byrd machine, the Wall Street bankers and industrialists who own controlling interests in most of southern industry, together with the local industrialists and plantation owners, have kept Virginia a semi-feudal colony.

★

THE NATIONAL OPPRESSION of the Negro people is the chief reason why Byrd has been able to rule Virginia and why Wall Street is able to drain huge superprofits out of all Virginians, Negro as well as white.

Jimcrow, segregation and lynch terror are the weapons of Byrd and of Wall Street against the growing unity and militancy of the people. Twelve cross burnings have taken place in Virginia during the past year—eight of them in the black belt counties near the site where Nat Turner led the famous rebellion against the slaveholders.

Wall Street and plantation owners rule the state and the people pay the price. Virginia's industrial workers, as the workers of all southern states, are robbed of $10 every week because of the Jimcrow system. The results can be seen at a glance—sub-standard housing, poor health and undernourishment are everywhere. The segregated dual school system robs both Negro and white children of an adequate education.

"Ten cent an hour Harry" is what Byrd is called by Virginia's working people because of the infamously low wages paid to agricultural workers in his apple orchards. He serves Wall Street well. There is no minimum wage law. The child labor law is completely inadequate.

★

ALL THESE AGENCIES are administered by Byrd's henchmen. It was Byrd's handpicked Governor Tuck who drafted striking utility workers into the militia in 1946 and defeated the workers' demands. Tuck then jammed through one of the most vicious anti-strike laws, which prohibits organization of city, county or state employes.

At this very moment Byrd is mailing out thousands of letters to Virginia farmers, postage paid by the American taxpayers thanks to the franking privilege, in an effort to mobilize them against the 75-cent minimum wage bill and repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

All working Virginians pay the price for Byrd's Wall Street rule. The heaviest price, however, is being paid by the one-third who are Negro. Segregation and discrimination is enforced by law. Schools for Negro children are far worse than those for white children. Negroes receive the lowest wages, live in the worst slums, and suffer most from lack of medical, dental and hospital care.

★

PARTICULARLY VICIOUS is the almost complete exclusion of Negroes from Virginia's major industry—textile. Most other industrial jobs are also closed to them by discrimination. In Norfolk, where the Ford assembly plant employs some 1,500, less than a dozen are Negro! In other industries they are restricted almost entirely to the least skilled and lowest paying jobs.

Negroes who do find jobs in industry are the last to be hired and the first to be laid off. In the tobacco industry in Richmond Negro workers with as much as 16 years seniority are being laid off because of speedup and new machinery.

More than anything else Byrd and his masters fear the unity of Negro and white. The movement to abolish segregation has been growing. This is being answered with increased terror and vicious "white supremacy" ravings. The machine plots to squeeze millions out of the people by the proposed sales tax in order to maintain the vicious segregated dual school system.

•

THE LOCAL PRESS and radio, dominated by the machine, calls for armed resistance should federal civil rights legislation be enacted. They know that their stranglehold, and the super-profits of Wall Street, depend on the continuation of the Jimcrow national oppression of the Negro people. They shudder at the growing unity of Negro and white to abolish segregation, because it threatens their rule.

But Byrd's control over Virginia is not a problem of Virginians alone. Byrd also controls, almost completely, the Virginia delegation in Congress which has lined up the reactionaries in Congress to defeat progressive legislation, and enact anti-labor, anti-people's measures.

Byrd is a supporter of the Truman bi-partisan war drive and joins with the administration in its red-baiting, its loyalty oaths and unconstitutional efforts to outlaw the Communist Party.

While he opposes Truman's demagogic promises and speeches on civil rights and progressive legislation, Byrd actually is a great aid to Truman as are the other southern reactionaries who give Truman an alibi for his own failure to push through legislation which the people want.

★

FOR TWO DECADES, while autocratically ruling Virginia, Byrd has served his Wall Street-plantation owner masters not only in Virginia but also in the halls of Congress.

But Virginians have never given up the fight to smash the Byrd machine. Slowly but surely the unity of the people against the machine has been rising. It has gained headway swiftly in the past few years.

Two years ago, around Roosevelt's program, a loose grouping of Negro, labor and other progressive forces came within sight of victory. A switch of 25,000 votes would have defeated Byrd for reelection to the Senate.

Since then, a Negro was elected to the Board of County Supervisors in Nansemond County. A prominent Negro attorney, Oliver Hill, was elected to the Richmond City Council. A labor man, president of the Richmond Central Labor Union, AFL, was elected to the State Legislature. The Negro people and labor have become much more active politically. Dozens of Negro and labor candidates have run for election to various local offices.

★

THIS YEAR'S ELECTION for Governor and the State Legislature presents a real opportunity to deal a fatal blow to the Byrd clique. In several areas there are excellent opportunities to elect Negro and labor candidates to the Legislature provided that the labor movement will join with the Negro people and progressive forces and work out a joint campaign strategy and a united progressive, militant program.

SOUTH in STRUGGLE

What Frank Graham's Appointment Means to People of Carolinas

NOTE: This week Junius Scales, chairman of the Carolinas District of the Communist Party and veteran of World War II, has written a guest column about North Carolina, where he and generations of his family were born and reared.—SAM HALL

By Junius Scales
Chairman, Carolinas District, Communist Party

THE PEOPLE of North Carolina were generally surprised to hear March 22 that Governor W. Kerr Scott had appointed university president Frank Graham, to fill a vacancy in the U. S. Senate. "Liberal" machine Democrats, right-wing trade union leaders, and many Negro people gave the new Senator blankcheck support, convinced that he can do no wrong. The Dixiecrats and the more reactionary Democrats were enraged.

Most North Carolinians consider Dr. Graham something of a "radical." He has been president of the University of North Carolina since 1930, and has contributed toward making it the oustanding Southern university, and a center of liberalism.

However, Graham's desire is to make progress without hurting any one's feelings. He holds the belief that the struggle against fascism and white supremacy in the U. S. must be waged as a moral and religious educational campaign. This dulls his ability to come to grips with the material and economic basis for the centuries-old subjugation of the Negro people.

★

GRAHAM'S progressivism had serious weaknesses before the war (witness his red-baiting in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare). These weaknesses have intensified since the war. Recently, especially since Roosevelt's death, he has engaged in more frequent red-baiting. He is tied completely to Truman's foreign policy and war program.



FRANK GRAHAM

The State Department used him to give liberal coloration to its machinations in Indonesia (much as it used Mark Ethridge, another Southern liberal for similar purposes in Greece and Bulgaria). Lately, he has become a national committee member of ADA. He is not so brave in defense of free speech as he was in the Roosevelt days. He upheld the action of lesser University officials in barring John Gates, editor of The Worker from speaking on the campus because he was under indictment. Many of the Democratic hacks who fought him bitterly in the '30s lately have had kind words for him.

However, Graham is not the customary type of Southern Senator, and many people are asking why he was appointed. Much of the answer lies in the peculiar position that North Carolina occupies in the South. The Democratic Party in North Carolina has ruled, when possible, with a velvet glove. A policy of force and violence was used against the Negro people only in Reconstruction days, and to destroy the unity achieved with small white farmers in the Populist period. Subsequently, under the guidance of men like C. B. Aycock, Josephus Daniels, O. Max Gardner, and the present Governor Scott, corporation rule has proceeded under the guise of liberalism, paternalism, and "go forward" programs in marked contrast to most other Southern states.

★

DESPITE all the talk of "progress" and "solving the Negro problem," actual conditions of the Negro people are not a great deal better than in the rest of the South. Although the Negro population is about the same, much fewer Negroes vote in North Carolina than in Georgia. When the plantation system operates in the East, police brutality is a daily occurrence and there is always the threat of lynching.

Negroes are being driven from industry, unemployment is daily increasing. The proportion of funds spent on Negro education, as compared to white, is one of the lowest in the South. As might be expected conditions of white workers are bad. The average weekly unemployment compensation payment is the lowest in the country. As a part of Scott's "go forward" program, the minimum compensation has just been raised from four dollars to six dollars per week! Only a small percentage of the state's industrial workers are organized, and there is an anti-closed shop law on the books.

Under these conditions the people are becoming more demanding. The Graham appointment must be considered as recognition by the state and national administrations of the fact that we are entering a period of growing mass struggles. It is an attempt to use Graham's liberal reputation to encourage illusions about the Democratic Party and it is a concession to the common people.

Graham's record and recent statements indicate that mass movements in North Carolina can ensure a progressive vote from him on such issues as Taft-Hartley, Mundt-Nixon, minimum wage, and health insurance. The common people cnnot lean back complacently because they see in him a person far superior to corporation lawyers like McLendon and party bosses like Umstead and Waynick. There will be pressure on Graham from two directions. Reactionary pressure will come from his support of the Truman Administration and its foreign policy. The other pressure that must be created is the mass movement of the working class and the Negro people to [illegible]

Negroes Stage Boycott Over Cop Brutality

GREENVILLE, N. C. — The Negro people of this eastern North Carolina black-belt town are fighting back against Jim Crow.

On February 2, George Raymond Whitfield, a young Negro veteran, was waiting for a young lady in the lobby of a movie theatre in the Negro section of town. He was rudely ordered to leave by the white theatre manager. Whitfield replied he would leave when he met the girl he was waiting for. The theatre manager called two cops and the three of them drove Whitfield to the city jail. He was told to get out of the car and was knocked cold as he stepped from the door.

He gained consciousness several hours later in jail with his head badly beaten. In spite of pleas by his family physician he was refused medical treatment. As a result one of his eyes is probably permanently damaged.

Mr. Whitfield was tried on three charges: (1) trespassing, for which he was fined $15.00, (2) resisting arrest, 60 days in jail and (3) assaulting an officer, 90 days in jail. The case was appealed and is pending.

Meanwhile people in the Negro community from various organizations and clubs, sparked by members of local 10, FTA-CIO, staged a one-week boycott of the theatre which was one hundred per cent effective. Meetings of Negro citizens were held and a letter was sent to the head of the theatre chain in Raleigh demanding that he fire his manager in Greenville. After the boycott a theatre official arrived, fired the brutal manager and replaced him with a local Negro respected in the community.

Elardi Tenants Get Rent Cut

CHICAGO.—A double-barrelled drive by tenants against the notorious Mrs. Sadie Elardi, 665 W. Blackhawk, rent-gouger extraordinary, scored major victories this week.

Thirty-five of the landlady's tenants were awarded rent cuts as high as 50 percent by the Office of Housing Expediter. Many of the cuts were made retroactive for periods ranging from a few months up to several years.

At the same time, an attorney for some of the tenants, Max R. Naiman, filed a petition in federal district court asking the appointment of receivers to manage six tenements owned by Mrs. Elardi. Naiman also asked Federal Judge Philip L. Sullivan to issue an injunction restraining the landlady from harassing her tenants or collecting overcharged rents.

★

Suits have already been filed by Naiman on behalf of 34 tenants for triple damages of $98,000 for over-ceiling rents in the Elardi properties.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Gertrude Noyes, 1226 Frontier, chairman of the Chicago Tenants Action Council, announced the rent cuts won through appeals to the Housing Expediter.

McKinley Wilson, one of Mrs. Eliardi's tenants at 1212 Frontier, had his rent reduced from $18 to $7 per week. Mrs. Loula Corggions, 542 W. Elm, had been paying Mrs. Elardi $17 per week for three years. Her rental was cut to $7, and she is suing for the overcharges of the three-year period.

Mrs. Noyes pointed out that "the Office of Rent Control is landlord-biased, but victories like this can be won through organization and consistent effort."

Hit $75,000 Grant to Extend Broyles Group

(Continued from 2A)

came from the AFL Staunton Trades Council, Staunton, Ill. A resolution passed by the council, which embraces 13 local unions, declared:

"The Broyles Bills, under the pretense of legislating against Communists, actually seeks to make it a crime for the AFL and other labor organizations to follow the aim of creating better conditions for working people, so that members and officers of labor unions could be prosecuted, fined or imprisoned."

Governor Stevenson was urged this week to veto the $2,500 appropriation for a Broyles Commission witchhunt on college campuses. The request came from William H. Miller, state director of the Progressive Party of Illinois.

★

IT WAS learned that the Broyles Commission held a secret meeting in Springfield last week to discuss the campus probe. Plans for the Broyles group raid on the University of Chicago and Roosevelt College campuses met with such a storm of indignation throughout the state, that the Broyles probers were reported to be hesitating about proceeding.

Father Clarence Parker, rector of St. Marks Episcopal Church in Chicago this week released a statement signed by scores of prominent Hyde Park citizens condemning the Broyles Bills.

Among the signers were: Prof. Edith Abbott; Dr. Curtis W. Reese, director of Abraham Lincoln Center; Prof. Robert J. Havighurst; Rabbi Ralph Simon; Prof. Ernest W. Burgess; Joseph Cook, president of United Steelworkers Local 1029; Dr. Anton J. Carlson; Dr. Maud Slye; Rev. C. Fridolf Carlson; Prof. Samuel K. Allison; Rev. Joseph M. Evans; Rabbi Elazer R. Muskin.

★

ALL members of the legislature received letters urging defeat of Broyles Bills signed by Ernest Samuels, on behalf of the Northwestern University Chapter of the American Association of University Professors.

Dr. Samuels declared that the bills would "create in our schools a climate of suspicion and distrust, of regimented opinions, of hypocrisy, of everything alien to true Americanism."

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Italian-American Unionists Lash Broyles Bills, Libonati

CHICAGO.—A group of Italian-American trade unionists here this week condemned the Broyles Bills in a blistering denunciation of Sen. Roland V. Libonati (D-17th), the author and chief sponsor of the bills. "We wish to make it clear that Sen. Libonati does not reflect the opinions of the great majority of Italian Americans, who strongly reject the fascist implications of his actions," they pointed out.

"Sen. Libonati, like Mussolini, has introduced his thought control bills under the slogan of suppressing the 'red menace.' The tragic history of Italy has demonstrated that such measures lead to the destruction of organized labor and all genuine democratic opinion."

The statement was signed by Ernest De Maio, Pat Amato, Louis J. Abbate, John T. Bernard, Sam Spano, Umbert James Rigali, Orlando Conforit, Anthony Tallarico, all of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; Gene Barile, of the United Shoe Workers; Al Verri and Anthony Cavorso of the United Farm Equipment Workers; Mario Manzardo of the United Steelworkers; James Pinta, Le Roy Testa, Peter Nardi, Eugene D. Parenti, Anthony Bruno, Rocco T. Maramonte, Arthur Sortino, Charles Romano, James T. Carsello, all of the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers; and A. De Iulis, of the Transport Workers Union.

S-W Speedup Speeds Workers Out of Jobs

(Continued from 2A)

heart and a turbine where his guts ought to be."

For example, suppose a new job on the drill press comes in. How many pieces is the operator supposed to put out an hour? Based on the hardness of the metal, the diameter and the depth of the bore, the books say this is what you must turn out!

Of course, the company also goes through the motions of trying to find out what the worker **can actually produce** — through time study. But in the last analysis, "the book" is always right and the worker always wrong — according to Stewart-Warner!

★

In the group assembly departments, the company last year eliminated the time allocated for trucking, repairing and inspecting. The assemblers are supposed to perform these little chores themselves but the rates make no allowance for them.

The radio assembly department works on a conveyor. And here the pace is stepped up simply by speeding up the belt.

Automatic screw machine operators complain that their machines are geared to the highest possible speeds.

★

You don't have this kind of speedup in a plant without the accompanying toll of ill health and fatigue-caused accidents.

This is one thing that the company fears because there's nothing like a life lost, a mangled arm, a wave of industrial disease to kindle resentment among the workers.

Recently, the workers through their union filed a grievance over a whip-cracking job rate that was set in Dept. 2, requiring a minimum of 790 pieces per hour. The company "re-checked" the rate with its productivity bible of standards and refused to cut it.

"That night," the local union paper reports, "the man running the job cut a piece of his finger off in the machine, and—lo and behold!—the very next day the rate was cut to 510 per hour."

★

In some departments, the union contests as many of 90 percent of the rates on new jobs set by the company. Frequently a militant fight results in a lowering of the rate. But the union's fight is hindered by the log-jam of grievances

The company's answer in the past to the indignation of the workers has been more "patriotic" editorials in the company paper, more "Why-I-Love Stewart-Warner" contests, more red-baiting.

Mr. Knowlson, with a net profit of more than $3 million last year is not exactly a "partner" with the laid-off Stewart-Warner worker who will now receive $20 for 20 weeks!

And even the workers who still have their jobs may begin to wonder why, under Mr. Knowlson's "free enterprise" system, higher productivity and improved machines are a threat to the worker instead of a path to higher wages, shorter working hours and more leisure.

Mr. Knowlson may object that now we're "talking socialism." We are!

THE MAN BEHIND THE BROYLES BILLS

Libonati - - and Fascism USA

(Continued from 1A)

bludgeon civil rights under the guise of "fighting Bolshevism."

The Broyles Bills, now in the Illinois Legislature, follow a pattern of similar bills now pending in a score of states. These bills originate in Wall Street and in every case are being propelled through state legislatures by the Legion.

At the 1947 national convention of the Legion in New York, Elliodor Libonati introduced the resolution commending Gov. Green and the Illinois Legislature for setting up the Broyles Commission.

In a lecture on "Subversive Activities" before the American Legion College on Feb. 23, 1947, Elliodor Libonati stated that the Illinois Legion was already prepared to carry on a witch-hunt against progressives in the state.

"We have developed a cross reference file of cards on people active in subversive work," he said.

On April 28, 1947, two months before the Broyles Commission was created, Sen. Roland V. Libonati introduced a bill in the Illinois Legislature calling for registration of "secret" organizations in the state. Almost two years later, Broyles brought in his bills containing the exact language of the earlier Libonati bill!

It was reported that the Illinois Legion even named the 10 legislators and five "public members" who make up the Broyles Commission. It includes nine leading Legionnaires.

Two of the "public members" are Omar J. McMackin and William P. Kleuskens, both past state commanders of the Illinois Legion. (Kleuskens was the man who drummed a Peoria Negro Legion post out of the organization because it opposed the violent attack on Paul Robeson when the great Negro singer appeared in Peoria in 1947.)

Sen. Paul Broyles, head of the Commission, is Legion commander in Mount Vernon, Ill.

One of the first acts of the Broyles Commission was to send a delegation including Broyles, Kleuskens and McMackin to Washington to confer with the House Un-American Committee.

On Feb. 13, this year, Broyles addressed a ten-state conference of Legion "Americanism" directors in Indianapolis, outlining Legion legislative strategy in Illinois. Since then, bills similar to the Broyles Bills have been introduced in many of these 10 states.

If anyone still has any doubts as to who is running the show down in Springfield, consider these facts:

The proposal for the setting up of the Broyles Commission in this state came out of an Illinois Department Convention of the Legion.

Resolution No. 21 at the 30th convention of the Illinois Legion called for "legislation by the next General Assembly to set up a State Loyalty Commission."

The bill introduced in Springfield this week to make the Broyles Commission a permanent "State Loyalty Commission" only reveals how members of the legislature perform like trained seals at the bidding of the Legion!

However, it must be clear that the master plan comes out of the general headquarters of American fascism—namely, Wall Street.

Libonati, and his associates carry out this master plan to the letter.

Last fall, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce issued a booklet called "A Program for Community Anti-Communist Action." It detailed the job now being done by the Broyles Commission.

The Chamber of Commerce directives say: "Expose programs should be carried on by state governments, where Communist activities warrant this. States might well model their programs on the excellent committees in the state of California and Washington. . . .

"At present only four or five states have legislative committees on this problem; but there are at least a dozen states where such committees ought to be established."

The fight against the Broyles Bills is not merely a fight for the civil rights of Communists and progressives. In Illinois, it is the heart of the fight against fascism.

Fred Buske 'Jungle' Victim

CHICAGO.—Chicago's stockyards were "The Jungle" that Upton Sinclair wrote about when Fred Buske began working in the yards more than 50 years ago.

Fred, now in his 60's, is a butcher at Armour's, what they call a "hot opener." Opening hogs is a treacherous job, done at a breakneck speed, with a maximum of over 600 pigs an hour.

He came to work one morning recently. His mind seemed too far, far away. When the first hog reached him, he attempted to open the hog with his finger.

The other workers, noticing his peculiar actions, helped him get started with his knife. He made the day. But he never returned the next day.

When he showed up a few days later, he didn't know his own name or where he lived. He was taken to the company doctor, who sent him home.

Fred Buske was seen wandering around aimlessly on Ashland Avenue. He stopped at the home of Juan Cortez, a fellow worker, to beg a morsel of food.

Friends took him to the union hall and after a search, some relatives were found. He spent a few days in the hospital. He is home now getting better.

The boys at work sent him a little donation. After 50 years in the yards, Fred Buske didn't have anything to get him through a bad time.

The hog chain rolls on without him. Mr. Eastwood of Armour & Co. has been voted a $50,000 bonus, in addition to his $102,000 yearly salary.

The cry of Armour & Co. is still more speed, more hogs, more production, more profits. How many more Fred Buske's will they produce?



"Our workers are never satisfied . . . Armour & Co. gives them jobs. . . . Now they want to eat too!"

25% of Workers Laid Off in Chicago Stockyards

CHICAGO.—Sweeping layoffs, almost as widespread as those that occurred, when the Packers went on their sit-down strike against OPA, have hit Chicago's meat industry. While this is the normal slow season (Lent), layoffs this time are much deeper than usual. The biggest plant, Armour & Co. of Chicago, has laid off approximately 2,000 workers and the rest of the industry is feeling the same situation in proportion.

In Armour, for example, they are killing 70 sheep per hour and the workers were advised that no Armour plant throughout the entire circuit is killing more than 90 per hour, which is about one-fourth normal production for this time of the year.

Men with as much as 26 years of service in the sheep kills have been laid off. The Gut String Department of Armour has been shut down indefinitely and the entire crew laid off.

Hours have been slashed to the minimum, and it is fortunate that most workers are protected by a 36-hour guaranteed work week, which prevents staggering of the work week. A fair estimate would give us about 25 percent of the packinghouse workers in Chicago now laid off.

The accompanying efforts to speed workers up where gangs have been cut too low is indicative of the packers' intention through speedup to have permanently lower payrolls.

And That's No 'Bum Steer'

CHICAGO.—Wilson workers are still chuckling over an incident that happened at the plant gates before the recent NLRB election.

CIO packing union men were hawking leaflets to the workers, and shouting as they passed: "Support the CIO union."

Nearby, two girls were packing a pile of leaflets for the company's "independent" union. They gazed forlornly at the CIO handbillers, who were attracting all the attention.

Suddenly, they walked up to the CIO'ers. "Say, we want to shout something too," the girls said. "What shall we shout?"

"Why, just tell 'em the truth," the CIO men answered with straight faces. "Shout 'support the company union'."

Gratefully, the girls turned back to distribution of their leaflets. "Support the company union," they yelled. "Support the company union. . . . !"

Wilson Workers Rally For Contract Fight

CHICAGO.—Wilson & Co. workers here this week followed up their smashing election victory over company unionism with a fight for a chain-wide contract. Leaders of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers at Wilson rejected the company's offer of a separate agreement covering only the Chicago plant.

The union's vigorous stand in the contract fight was underscored by two important factors: (a) Wilson profits declined 63 percent during 1948 as a result of the effectiveness of the strike and consumer support for the strikers; and (b) the UPWA scored a smashing success over the red-baiting company union in the March 4 election.

Despite the fact that layoffs are now becoming the company's weapon against the union, workers were reported to be rallying in support of the UPWA local, with dues pyaments as a strong barometer reading of the union's strength.

Packing Labor Unity

CHICAGO.—At the recently-held NIRB election at Wilson & Co. between the UPWA-CIO, Local 25, and the company union, two AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutter and Butcher Workmen locals, 83 and 116, came out in support of the CIO.

They advised the workers that even though the top leadership of the two unions had differences of opinion, they should vote for and support UPWA-CIO, Local 25.

REWARD OFFERED: The Bill of Rights to thousands of readers today who will find the opportunity to become press builders tomorrow.

Right Wing Frantic at Soap Works

To the Editor:

Recently the phonies who have this local union of 1,000 workers at the Armour Soap Works have been growing more frantic and desperate.

They started out by trying to refuse to pay per capita tax to the International because it refused to engage in witch-hunts.

While this clique has been fighting the International Union they have forgotten about fighting Armour & Co. and its speedup.

When the last election of local officers rolled around, they had a hand-picked election committee in cooperation with some of the gang who directly intervened in the election machinery to steal the local election.

A group of active union men in the plant felt that this was too much, and sent a delegation down to the International office to protest. The International officers urged that the thing be resolved through working out a deal on the local election. When a committee of the unionists protested the phony election, Richard C. Saunders, "president" of Local 100, replied by beating up Al Williams, who was about half his size.

ARMOUR SOAP WORKER.

ASK ACTION On ARMOUR GRIEVANCES

CHICAGO.—Armour & Co. this week received a strong demand from the CIO-UPWA local in the Chicago plant to settle more than 100 grievances which have piled up.

The demand was contained in a strongly-worded resolution which indicated that "drastic action" may be taken by the workers.

Many of the grievances involve speedup, cuts in piece rates and discharge of active union people. Some 30 to 40 active unionists and local leaders have been discharged, it was reported.

The local pointed out that there has been no arbitration thus far this year. The company has refused to designate an arbitrator although seven months have elapsed since the contract was signed.

The local stated: "The growing tension in the plant, unless eased, may result in drastic action being taken by the rank and file membership.

"The fact that 30 to 40 active union members and local leaders are discharged and their cases awaiting settlement is especially disturbing."

The Illinois Worker

STAR-LIGHT

By Joe Steel

THE ARMOUR STAR, a company sheet, speaking for the second largest member of the meat trust family, is a cozy little sheet. It likes to pretend personal interest in each Armour "employe."

It prints touching pictures of individual workers, their wives, and their babies, and it enlarges upon the great opportunity to "advance"—to "make good." An Armour worker need only work hard and keep faith with the company and his future is assured.

(In passing we might point to one other rule for making good which the Armour Star hints at by its tirades against Communism. That rule is "fight the reds.")

Notwithstanding all the sweetness and light of the Armour Star, its main interest sticks out like a sore thumb. Bluntly speaking, it is to get the most production out of every man and woman, with the smallest possible payroll and the highest possible profits for the company.

★

'PLENTY FOR ALL'

THE ARMOUR STAR seeks to dignify its business of profit boosting by quoting from a speech from Justice Brandeis delivered in the year 1905. Said Justice Brandeis in part:

"The employes should strive to make the earnings of any business as high as possible . . . make this aggregate large and there will be plenty for all among whom it is to be divided."

The big question is who did Brandeis have in mind when he referred to "all among whom it is to be divided?"

One thing is clear. This formula did not work out so well for the men and women on the production line. Sure, speedup increased and so did production, but, the Armour workers found this a good way to work themselves out of a job.

Now men and womne with up to 26 years seniority are being laid off. And all they have to divide is their social security payments and an aching back.

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HUMAN MACHINE

WE WONDER if the **Armour Star** will feature the story of Fred Buske, who spent 50 years working for Armour, 'til he was unable to think of himself as a human being, and now imagines himself as only part of a machine?

Well, we must not let them forget about Fred Buske, and see to it that adequate security is provided for him and all the other workers in packing.

The main obstacle, however, is that labor leaders like Murray, Reuther, and like-minded people in packing, still think along the lines spoken by Justice Brandeis in 1905. They still preach to the workers the gospel of "partnership" with free enterprise, and salvation through Truman's election promises.

But workers are realizing more and more that only by relying on their own strength, organization and militancy, can they ward off the attacks of the war-minded and profit-greedy corporations.

Big Locals Hit Broyles Bills

CHICAGO.—The recent meetings of the two largest local unions in District 1, Wilson Local 25 and Armour Local 347, went on record unanimously condemning the infamous Broyles seditious activities bills now pending in the Illinois State Legislature in Springfield.

The members of both these unions are veterans of red-baiting, union-busting campaigns directed at the destruction of their unions, and their reaction to the Broyles Bills was quick and vigorous.

The Armour Local also voted to urge the International union to conduct a union shop election in the Armour chain nationally as a basis for a demand for a union shop in the coming contract.

Both locals elected delegates to the International Convention. Delegates from Local 25 are Jack Souther, Charles Hayes, Joe Zabritski and Sam Parks. From Local 347 the delegates are Samuel Curry, Earl Weaver, George Green, Michael Santina, Leon Beverly and Herb March.

The Worker

DEFEND DEMOCRACY IN OUR SCHOOLS AND STATE

The Feinberg School Purge Bill is the most reactionary single measure ever to pass the State Legislature. It strikes at the heart of democratic education of our children and the rights of every teacher.

The Scanlan Bill barring the use of public buildings to organizations on Attorney General Clark's "subversive" list is a shocking denial of freedom of speech and assembly.

Speak out at once: Wire Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, State Capitol, Albany. Insist that he veto the Feinberg school purge bill and the Scanlan public buildings bill. Ask for an executive public hearing. (See Page 2).

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N.Y. BOSSES ACT TO BEAT DOWN WAGES

Strikes and Lockouts Spread

—See Page 2—



Truman Pledged No Rent Hike

Rob Hall digs up the President's election promises — and, sure enough, here's another one he's broken.

—See Page 6

Layoffs Hit Steelworkers

When the steel industry starts slowing up, it's bad. So Bernard Burton examines how bad and reviews some job proposals.

—See Page 5

A Farmer Appeals to Unionists

Excerpts of a speech by a leader of the Farmer's Union.

—See Page 10

Court Prompts Budenz to Fake 'Conspiracy'

—See Page 3

PAY FOR THE POOCH, TOO



If you want to take your pooch for a trolley ride in San Francisco from now on, better make sure he has a dime with him. Here Mrs. Beverly Peck learns of the new ruling from the conductor while her cocker spaniel looks unhappy about the whole thing.

Campaign Gains Against Metropolitan Life Jimcrow

By Arnold Sroog

With the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. stubbornly refusing to change its anti-Negro policy in the Jimcrow Stuyvesant Town housing development, tenants in those houses have called a citywide conference for April 9 to map a campaign to break the ghetto walls.

A notable list of sponsors has backed the conference, which will turn the heat on the O'Dwyer Administration, which has kept silent in the face of the campaign to end the KKK policy of barring housing to Negroes. Delegations to the Mayor have been brushed off by assistants to assistants and a petition bearing the names of more than 3,100 residents of Stuyvesant Town has been ignored.

Leading the fight is the Tenants Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town, an organization of tenants of the giant project. A poll conducted among the tenants of the development recently showed 62 percent voting for democracy and against the anti-Negro renting policy

Arrayed against the multi-million dollar board of directors of the giant insurance trust stands the group of sponsors of the April 9 parley, which will be held at the Henry Hudson Hotel. A partial list of the conference's backers includes cartoonist Bill Mauldin, a tenant in the project; Dr. Alphaeus Hunton, Council on African Affairs; James Waterman Wise, Council Against Intolerance; Rep. A. Clayton Powell.

Also: James E. Allen, chairman of the N. Y. State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Bishop D. Ward Nichols, African Methodist Episcopal Church; Agernon Black, State Committee Against Discrimination; Councilman Stanley Isaacs; Nathan N. Padgug, American Jewish Congress; Clark Foreman, Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Prof. Bernard J. Stern; Dr. Lloyd H. Dailer, Urban League, and Charles Levy, NAACP.

DOZENS of organizations are expected to send representatives to the conference and it is expected that the O'Dwyer Administration's refusal to act on the issue will play an important role in the forthcoming election campaign.

"We cannot," says the call to the conference, "as Americans who firmly believe in the Constitution of the U. S. and in the principle that 'all men are created equal' accept this sort of situation in the great city of New York, where, according to the slogan reiterated hourly on the city's own radio station, 'eight million people live together—who are all entitled to enjoy all the blessings of democracy regardless of race.' Can you?"

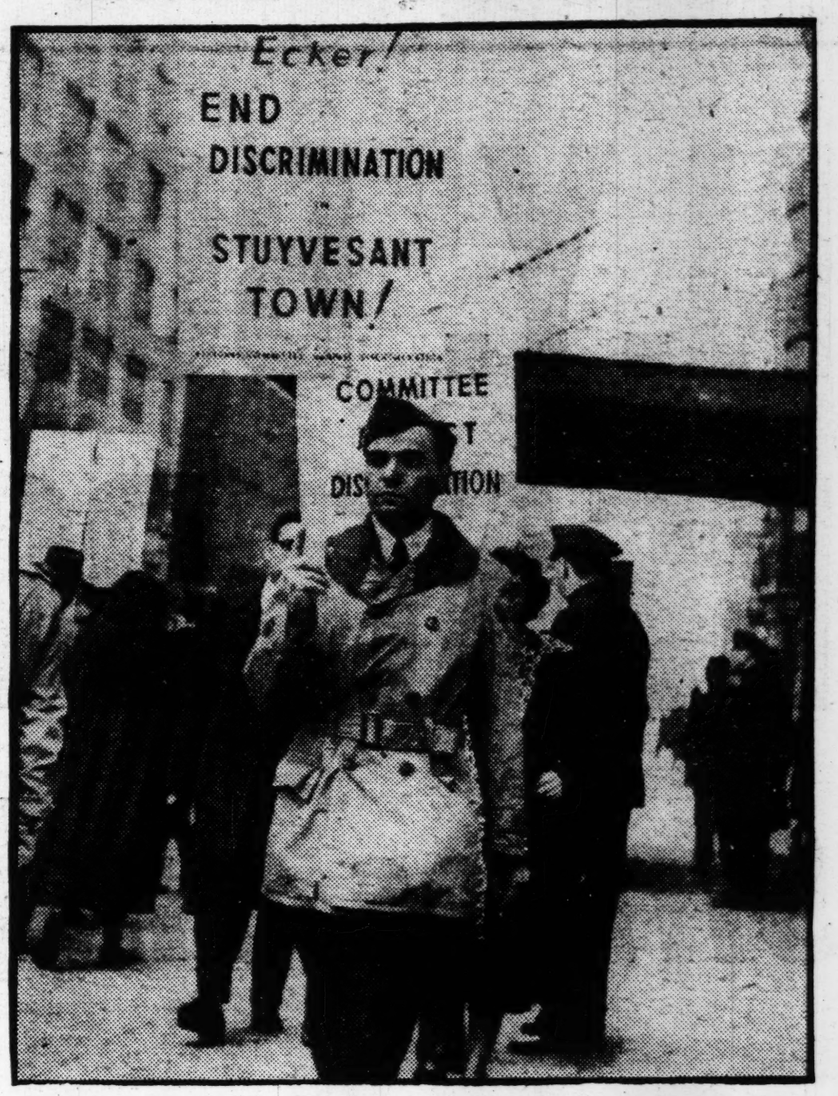
"We cannot stand by and do nothing in the face of a giant community financed in great part by all the people of the city, in which all the people do not share. We call this taxation for discrimination."

While the conference is expected to bring forward a plan of action covering the whole city, the tenants themselves are going ahead within Stuyvesant Town, tackling the insurance trust on its home grounds. A membership drive is in progress to enrol residents in the tenants' organization and a series of lectures are being held on the question of admitting Negro families.

A TINY OPPOSITION group has finally shown itself in the project, which so far has limited its activities to heckling at tenant meetings. It is believed that the group was organized among Metropolitan employes living in the project.

The specific demand raised by the tenants is that the still unrented apartments in the project, on which construction work is still continuing, be opened to Negro families. At present, Metropolitan has refused to permit Negroes to apply.

VETS PICKET AGAINST HOUSING BIAS



MEMBERS of the Veterans Committee Against Discrimination picket the home of the chairman of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Frederick H. Ecker, at 660 Park Ave., to protest discrimination against Negroes at Met's Stuyvesant Town Housing Development. The committee, which represents 3,000 veterans belonging to the American Veterans Committee and Jewish War Veterans, refused to join the picket line of the Catholic War Veterans against the Cultural Conference for World Peace. It challenged Richard McTigue, CWV New York County Commander, to "come out fighting for what the vets really need."

Bosses Act to Beat Down Wages

By Bernard Burton

New York City's reputation as a union town is being shaken by one of the greatest strike and lockout waves in its history. As this is being written, 32,000 taxi workers are preparing for strike, bringing the total to more than 50,000. Another 7,000 brewery workers have voted overwhelmingly to strike for a new contract, if necessary.

Starting with the lockouts of 9,000 Railway Express employes and 7,000 Big Six bakery workers and drivers, the walkouts have been forced by the kind of employer arrogance not witnessed since the open-shop days of the 20's. And, ironically, they began breaking out a short time after the O'Dwyer administration gave itself glowing credit for an era of peaceful labor relations.

In contrast to the 20's, however, the employer attacks have been levelled, for the most part, at old, established unions—the AFL Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, AFL Teamsters, AFL Bakery Workers, CIO Brewery Workers, AFL Longshoremen, AFL Jewelry Workers. And there are others, such as CIO United Electrical Workers, Local 475, locked out by the Segalock Zipper Co.

BEHIND the contemptuous attitude displayed by the employers, large and small, is their hope that growing unemployment and the lag in repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act will cow the workers and provide more scabs than they could obtain in a period of "labor shortage."

But that hope is rapidly fading as the workers remain solid, even though many, especially in the four-week bakery lockout, are now facing evictions and near-starvation.

In many instances, the employers are again falling back on their old divide-and-conquer method of seeking to pit Negro against white. Progressive trade unions, however, especially those affiliated with the newly established Harlem Trade Union Council, are balking such efforts, as in the Larkin strike in Harlem.

But there are other union officials whose die-hard Jimcrow practices are encouraging the employers—"King" Joe Ryan, for example, lifetime president of the AFL Longshoremen. Negro longshoremen have been forced to picket his office in a fight to stop Ryan and his henchmen from forcing them off the waterfront.

★

ONE of the most arrant displays of employer contempt was exhibited in the taxi dispute. First, the employers completely ignored an invitation for a con-

(Continued on Page 15)

4 Witchhunt Bills Down; Action Can Kill Last 2

By Michael Singer

ALBANY.—One of the worst legislatures in the history of the state wound up its affairs last Thursday and went home. It achieved virtually nothing in the interests of the people and defamed the 14 million citizens of the state with two of the most vicious blows ever struck at the fundamentals of democracy. It waited until the final minutes to jam through the Feinberg teacher-purge bill and the Scanlon measure prohibiting "subversive" groups from using public buildings.

Despite these iniquitious bills, which evoked the sharpest and most vital debates heard in either House this year, the people of the state can be proud of their strength, because four other anti-democratic measures were killed. The four bills introduced that were beaten back are:

• The Mauhs bill in the Assembly to outlaw the Communist Party.

• The Mauhs bill to witch-hunt teachers out of jobs—a bill that was even worse in some respects than the repressive Feinberg legislation.

• The Scanlan bill to bar "certain groups"—meaning the Communist Party specifically — from the ballot. The measure, though whittled down to eliminate the words "Communist Party" passed the Senate unanimously but was tabled in the Assembly Rules Committee three hours before adjournment.

• The McMullen bill to bar and fire all Communists from city and state jobs. This measure passed the Assembly 148 to 2. It was blocked in the Senate despite terrific pressure by bipartisan reactionaries to force it to a vote.

The witch-hunt drive, though powerful and partially successful, was nonetheless stymied on four of six fronts. Only two pro-fascist bills passed. This is a testimonial to the vigilance of the progressive forces of the state that cannot be overlooked when a recapitulation of the struggle is made.

Only the fact that Majority Leader Feinberg, named yesterday as the new chairman of the Public Service Commission, demanded passage of his bill on the grounds that his "personal prestige" was at stake, brought the measure to a vote.

The American Labor Party evidenced tremendous influence in its fight to keep New York City legislators on the democratic path. For the first time in over a year, it reasserted itself in the halls of the capitol.

The Feinberg bill can still be beaten. If the struggle here proved anything it showed that continued organized pressure and mass campaigns can stay Gov. Dewey's pen from signing the measure.

Fight Company Union At Family Service

In protest against an attempt to ram a company union down their throats, Family Service employes at Community Service Society distributed thousands of leaflets in front of CSS offices in 12 Manhattan and Bronx communities. The workers belong to Social Service Employes' Union Local 19, CIO United Office and Professional Workers of America.

You Can Help Right This Wrong!

An Editorial

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE to be tried and convicted, sentenced to a 10-20-year jail sentence, without having the right to testify in your own behalf?

That is what is happening in the case of William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party.

His fellow-leaders of the Communist Party face 10-20 years in jail for "teaching and advocating"—for nothing else—the theories of Marxian Socialism. If they are framed and railroaded, so will he be.

But Foster is too sick to stand trial, the Court doctors agreed. He has asked for the common privilege of giving testimony IN WRITING to the Court. Judge Medina has denied him this ordinary decent legal right. Foster is being tried without having the right to fight back.

But Foster's testimony is vital to the defense. It was he who led the reorganization of the Communist Party in 1945. But this is just the "crime" for which he and his colleagues face long jail terms. Yet he—the man who did most to reorganize the Party—is denied the right to make a written deposition to the Court.

Is this anything but an effort to railroad the case? Is this anything but an effort to keep from the public—and the jury—some of the most vital evidence of the entire case?

We urge widespread public demand for William Z. Foster to get the right to state his views in writing to the Court.

We urge expressions of public opinion by all citizens, regardless of creed, to right this wrong.

Peace Demand Jolts War Makers

WARMONGER CHURCHILL PICKETED ON ARRIVAL HERE



Winston Churchill, here for another of his war speeches, was met with a picket line of peace-loving New Yorkers. This is part of the picket line which greeted him on his arrival.
—The Worker Photo by Peter

World Cultural Leaders Urge US-USSR Amity

By Joseph North

The startled partisans of war received a setback that resounded across the oceans last week. The Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace successfully concluded its deliberations in New York. And it formed a permanent committee that would carry on, its spokesmen declared, until "peace has been assured."

The committee named to carry out the conference decisions promptly began a campaign to obtain the signatures of millions in America to "a roll call for peace."

More: Dr. Harlow Shapley, conference chairman and one of the world's eminent scientists, is appointing delegations to present peace resolutions to the President, Congress, the Secretary of State and the United States delegates to the United Nations.

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THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE which consists of the 650 eminent American scientists, writers and artists who sponsored the conference issued a statement that described the three-day meeting as a **"tremendous success."**

"It has demonstrated the will of the American people to keep open the channels of communication between the United States and all other nations of the world," the statement said. "It has also indicated their desire that all differences be settled by peaceful negotiations."

The government moved rapidly to counteract the effects of this Conference which it tried to paralyze by every conceivable method. As the sessions ended, the forces that plot war struck back with two principal weapons:

1—To shackle America with the war-inciting and world-dividing Atlantic Pact by propelling it through the Senate with a token debate to befog the American people before they get its ominous purpose.

2—To hustle into prison the Communist leaders on trial at Foley Square in the effort to pulverize all democracy in America—beginning with those who have proven themselves the most stalwart, unyielding partisans of peace.

The vindictive State Department also declared that it would not allow the foreign delegates to go on a national tour which the committee had arranged for them. Peace proponents throughout the nation

(Continued on Page 12)

How Court Helped Budenz Dream Up Stoolpigeon Fake

By Max Gordon

The little man with the hard, bitter, shifty look was answering all questions put to him by the prosecutor according to plan. But in spite of his doing his duty by the government, there was something lacking in the government's case. It was missing an element.

For four days, the little man—known to the world as Louis Budenz, the professional turncoat—had been reciting a mass of carefully tailored yarns made up to fit the indictment against America's 12 Communist leaders.

He was the government's chief witness. He had told of private conversations held with one or another of the defendants, of committee reports he alone had heard them make, of fancied group discussions which only the most naive could believe took place, of strange letters he had seen which had completely disappeared soon afterward.

All this calculated nonsense was designed to cover the nakedness of the government's frameup against the 12 Communist officials, to provide some cover, false as it was, for the phony charge of "force and violence" and "orders from abroad."

★

STRICTLY SPEAKING, the "orders from abroad" fantasy was not in the indictment, but it was good stuff with which to excite the prejudices of jury and general public.

Of course, anyone having the slightest acquaintance with the Communist movement would know what unadulterated bunk the Budenz tales were. But the government figured neither the jury nor the public had such acquaintance.

Still, as we said, there was something missing in the government's case. The indictment plainly read there was supposed to have been a "conspiracy" to "teach and advocate the Marxist-Leninist doctrine of the duty and necessity to overthrow the government by force and violence."

Budenz was saying a lot about force and violence. It was gibberish, but still it went by the name of "evidence" since it came, in the judge's eyes, from the sacred lips of a sworn witness. Neither he nor the prosecution had, however, said a thing about a "conspiracy," and they had to in order to make a case.

Far from showing conspiracy, the government itself was introducing a mass of documents, reports, resolutions, pamphlets,



JUDGE MEDINA

speeches—all printed in newspapers, magazines, books which were sold right out to the public. These were the official documents of the Communist movement, the very ones which the government was trying to use for its own case.

They certainly did not add up to a conspiracy. They added up, in fact, to the opposite, to a movement that plainly worked out in the open, letting everyone in even on its most serious mistakes. And they also showed Budenz was a phony. Far from demonstrating "force and violence," they proved the Communists were organizing the people to resist the violence of fascism, new wars and the intensified exploitation of monopoly capital.

★

HERE IT WAS that Judge Harold R. Medina decided he had to take a hand. If the government was not going to bring in testimony about conspiracy, by God he would.

And he did.

Prosecutor McGohey, a cadaverous-looking individual with gray hair, had just read the first sentence of the Preamble to the Communist Constitution, adopted at its July, 1945, convention.

"The Communist Party is the party of the American working class, basing itself on the principles of scientific Socialism, Marxism-Leninism," the sentence declared.

"Now, Mr. Budenz, will you tell the court what this means?" McGohey asked, before a surprised courtroom. To suggest

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The Worker

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Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

NOW we know what our State Department means by Soviet aggression: it's when some Russians come here to talk peace and play the piano.

Last week's peace conference in New York City should be getting on Tom Clark's list soon: on charges of advocating the overthrow of war by peace.

People are still wondering what happened to the "100,000 Pickets" that the Hearst press promised would surround the conference hall. It seems it was all a typographical error—they meant crickets.

The State Department is trying to sell us the Atlantic Pact as a dove of peace. The people should demand it be pigeon-holed.

Enthusiasm High Over Coming Peace Parley at Paris

By Joseph Starobin

Paris, the magnificent capital of France, is going to be host to an unusual congress within three weeks, a World Congress of Fighters for Peace. It will be held from April 20 through April 23rd. And it's getting an avalanche of support from all four corners of the earth such as no previous movement for peace has ever received.

As of March 25, according to the Liaison Bulletin of the Organiing Committee, the leaders of organizations representing 310 million people had affirmed support for this Congress. That was a jump of sixty million within four days. You can imagine what the figure must be today.

Two organizations united to sponsor the Congress last January, but its already gone far beyond them in scope. One was the coordinating Office of Intellectuals for Peace which grew out of the Wroclaw Congress in Poland last August. The other is the World Federation of Democratic Women, which assembled its own tremendous movement in Budapest last December.

But it would be wrong to think of the Paris meeting as determined by these sponsors. Actually, it's the biggest thing Europe has seen. By stressing just one single issue —fighting mobilization for peace. —it is attracting outstanding cultural, scientific and religious leaders, as well as the spokesmen for labor and politics in a score of lands.

THE SIMPLICITY of the appeal is symbolized by the majestic poster just issued, bearing a hitherto unpublished drawing of a dove by Pablo Picasso.

Just to give you an idea of who's backing this Congress and taking part in it: the French Confederation of Labor has voted to support it. So has the Council of Polish Trade Unions. The Soviet cooperatives have issued a call for support from cooperators the world over. The organizations representing eleven million Indo-Chinese, now fighting for their independence from France, have asked for the right to take part. Sixty-four of China's leading authors met in Peiping on March 20 and voted to send delegates; 1,200 delegates of Peiping's state-owned enterprises did the same.

In Brazil, a national congress of outstanding intellectuals for peace is being held on April 9-10.

In Romania, such a congress took place on March 29. Lazaro Cardenas, former president of Mexico has voiced his support. Cuba is sending her outstanding poets and public figures, some of whom visited the Peace Conference at the Waldorf last week-end.

Guy Emery Shipler, editor of The Churchman, has voiced his support. In Italy, the most distinguished artists, critics and women's leaders are going to Paris, among them Giulio Einaudi, son of Italy's president. J. G. Crowther, the British scientist, is heading up a national committee in London. In fact, the first national committees have also been started in Belgium, Brazil, Holland, Hungary, Norway and Switzerland. The Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR has added its voice. That's how it has been going all over the world.

It will be a great demonstration for peace and unity of the peace forces of the world which, as the call says, are stronger by far than the war-makers. It is a movement of individuals and organizations, but it is non-partisan. Any one who wants peace can come, whatever his differences with his fellow-men on other issues. It is a movement which has burgeoned up throughout Europe this winter and is spreading like wild fire into Asia and Latin America.

Why? Because the peoples of the world are afraid that the war-makers over here are thinking of plunging toward war. And the peoples of the world feel they can stop the war-makers.

How? By demonstrating to the men who rule our country that war would be actively opposed by the decisive majorities of the major countries of the world, particularly in western Europe. If the Soviet Union were attacked, all of Europe and Asia, and much of Latin America would rise up to

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY

HEATING THE COLD WAR
The aims and effects of the North Atlantic Pact in raising the temperature of the "cold war," brilliantly analyzed by the Soviet journalist Boris Leontyev.

SOVIET WOMEN
Meet them in Muriel Draper's warm and vivid account of how the Russians welcomed her into their homes and their factories, their schools and their theatres, on her visit to the USSR.

ALEXANDER FADEYEV
A profile by Amy Schechter of the head of the Soviet delegation to the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace.

PUZZLED ATOM
Will atomic energy be used to build or break? Mary Van Kleeck contrasts American and Soviet positions on atomic control in her review of Fear, War and the Bomb by P. M. S. Blackett.

CHINA AND THE USSR
American armed intervention and Soviet policy of scrupulous non-intervention in Chinese civil war contrasted in a vigorous analysis by Frederick V. Field.

SCIENCE ON THE FARM
How the farmers of the Budyonny Collective Farm in the Ukraine used science to defeat drought and quadruple the grain yield, as told by Sergei Danilin.

RALPH PARKER REPORTS
On the growing Soviet cultural links with Europe and on the Moscow Art Theatre's hit, The Green Street.

And Jessica Smith's Review and Comment on the meaning of the North Atlantic Pact, Theodore Bayer's Your Questions Answered and book reviews and other features, all in one issue, the April issue of SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY, the American magazine about the Soviet Union.

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DEMAND FREEDOM FOR GREEK UNIONISTS



"Stop the Murder of Greek Unionists" say signs carried in front of the White House.

'Relief' Setup Masks Scheme To Intervene Against China

American imperialists are now using "relief" as an instrument to fight the Chinese people and to split the ranks of American progressives in sympathy with the struggle of the Chinese people.

How Herbert Hoover used "relief" to play reactionary politics in the first world war is now a part of the historical record of that time. But compared with Hoover, United Service of China (USC), a Henry Luce controlled "relief" agency, is doing a much more brazen job.

In its widely circulated 1948-49 appeal for "relief" to China, USC openly terms the appeal as "other defenses." It calls upon "farsighted" American citizens to "send your gift to USC now."

★

THE APPEAL takes great pains to explain: "We believe China presents to America a strategic frontier both for Christianity and for the protection of our free enterprise system. The investment of our interest and our gifts now will bring large returns of peace and world understanding."

As if he still is afraid that the American people may not get the point, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of USC, personally writes letters appealing to all that "American interests in China are worth preserving," and therefore, "won't you ACT NOW with us in building America's other defenses?"

This, notwithstanding the fact that the great majority of the Chinese people are not Christians and that there has never been such a thing as a Christian civilization" in China!

In a statement of policy urging American missionary workers to stay on in the Liberated Areas issued last January by the United Board for Christian Colleges in China (an affiliate of USC) of which Henry P. Van Dusen, the advocate of armed intervention for Chiang Kai-shek, is chairman, it says:

"As the New York Times recently declared: 'What we have to do is to ally ourselves in China, as we have done elsewhere, with forces that make for benefiical change and that in the end will make for freedom.' We believe no other agencies are more important to this end than the Christian Colleges."

BUT USC is not only using "relief" for reactionary political purposes; it also takes upon itself the task of "serving to interpret China to Americans." This "most important double program" makes USC not only a reactionary instrument against the people of China, but also a reactionary propaganda agent in the United States to whip up sentiment for more aid to Chiang Kai-shek and to slander the Chinese people's liberation movement.

Therefore, it surprises no one to find USC has been conducting a number of meetings throughout the country glorifying the corrupt, fascist Kuomintang regime and attacking the Chinese people.

It should be clear to everyone that USC is nothing but a reactionary, interventionist outfit of the American imperialists. On its letterhead one finds, in addition to Henry Luce and Van Dusen, such ardent advocates of open military and financial intervention in China as William Bullitt, Walter Judd, General Albert Wedemeyer, General George Marshall, James Farley, Charles Edison and a number of Chinese reactionaries such as Lin Yu-tang and Wellington Koo.

However, such self-styled progressives as Phillip Jaffe of the China Aid Council, an affiliate of

(Continued on Page 7)

More Groups Denounce The Atlantic Pact

The North Atlantic military alliance is evoking the widest opposition of any basic aspect of American foreign policy since the first betrayal of Israel. And the still-growing movement against the pact is even more significant, striking as it does at the heart of the Wall Street-State Department program for war and world domination.

The scope of the protests—and the fears—stimulated by the North Atlantic Pact was indicated by Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr., writing in the Washington Post: "The most serious doubts, as the debate gets under way," he noted, "come from Protestant chuch groups, from pacifist organizations, from honest idealists and from sincere believers in the one-world concept of the United Nations."

Specifically, objections have been voiced by such groups as the National Study Conference on World Order of the Federal Council of Churches, which voted opposition to the military alliance—despite the appearance of State Department Counselor Charles Bohlen specifically to sell the pact.

Seventy church and educational ference on Foreign Policy, warned that "if the main purpose of the agreement is to insure the world against another war or specifically to contain communism within present bounds, there is danger it will have an opposite effect."

Among other church groups to register concern over the war alliance was the Oregon Council of Church Women, describing it in a letter to Secretary of State Acheson as a "radical departure" from traditional U. S. policy.

THE AGGRESSIVE NATURE of the North Atlantic Pact was brought to a nation-wide radio audience last week, when former vice president and Progressive Party spokesman Henry A. Wallace termed it "this war alliance," and said it "moves the heart of America right up to the muzzle of the first gun fired in Europe. And it commits us, without the right of deciding for ourselves, to another European war."

Exposing the dishonesty of the "defense" label on the pact, Wallace asked:

"Supposing the Soviet had military bases on the Mexican border? The Canadian border? Or Cuba? Could the treaty which put guns in our forces be called a pact of peace? Has it ever happened in the world that the massing of armed men brought peace? Has it not always brought war? To call the Atlantic Pact a peaceful thing," the Progressive Party leader asserted, "is hypocrisy and nothing less."

Not only from the political left and non-partisan groups, but even among those whose orientation has been anti-Soviet there have been rumblings of discontent. The Foreign Policy Association's Vera Micheles Dean and Blair Bolles have criticized the alliance, with the latter writing: "Nobody keeps the peace by an alliance race. Alliances simply inflate suspicion."

The American Association for the United Nations and the United World Federalists have been reported as concerned with the fact that the pact would torpedo the United Nations.





Job Program Proposed as Layoffs Hit Steelworkers

By Bernard Burton

One of the country's most important economic storm signals began to rise last week when news of layoffs and the shutting of furnaces and open hearths in steel began to break through the press. The sudden "tapering off" in steel, which the **Journal of Commerce** calls "the nation's basic raw material," pointed up again the impossibility of planning for full employment under capitalism.

For only a few weeks earlier, a poll of top steel company executives had brought forth the "conclusion" that there would be no slowdown in this industry until the end of the year, or possibly not until 1950. But a few days later a large big business paper was referring to "the breathtaking speed of the steel transition."

And hardly had top CIO leaders finished pooh-poohing a series of proposals from the United Electriacl Workers, third largest CIO affiliate, for a program to meet mass unemployment, than members of Philip Murray's Steel Union began to get caught in the wave of spreading unemployment.

★

REPUBLIC STEEL closed two electric furnaces in Canton, O.; Allegheny Ludlum shut two open hearths and a furnace at Brackenridge, Pa.; Crucible Steel shut two open hearths and an electric furnace at Midland, Pa. Slowdowns and layoffs hit plants of Bethlehem and other companies throughout the country. The layoffs were made more severe by attempts to speed up the workers still on the job.

The growth of unemployment, which only the Marxists and left-wing union leaders foresaw, threw government economists into a panic.

In the face of all this, most top labor leaders were still selling their members the bill of goods that the cold war budget will bring a pick-up in jobs. That, for example, is what Emil Rieve, president of the CIO Textile Workers, told his members who are among the most severely affected

But the Journal of Commerce, which tries to give the facts to its hard-headed Big Business subscribers, is one of those employer voices which knows better.

Commenting on the argument that the cold war means an upswing in production and jobs, the paper declares that "it is necessary to keep this in mind: In the final analysis, it will not be the cushioning demand for armament purposes that will determine metal supply and price trends from here on in but the domestic civilian demand."

Pointing out that heavy industry has become "the most over-extended area of the economy," the paper anxiously asks what happens "now that war-depleted pipelines and inventories have been rebuilt?"

★

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE doesn't say it, but this is the reason that Big Business seeks so frantically to heat the cold war into an active one. For it looks forward to a high profit shooting war as the means to emptying the "pipelines and inventories."

And if there are top AFL and CIO leaders who also see this as a way out, this is not the view of the workers who first wind up paying for the biggest profits in history

That is the alternative contained in the proposal of the Communist Party that the workers unite their efforts for a program which includes:

- **Raising and extending unemployment compensation benefits.**
- **A large scale federal public works program, including housing, health projects, school construction.**
- **Increase, extend and improve social security old-age provisions, with the benefits to begin at 60.**

In addition, to prevent unemployment from rising even more rapidly, the Party urged:

- **Immediate, complete repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law with restoration of the Wagner and Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act.**
- **An immediate wage raise of 25 cents an hour.**
- **A 30-hour workweek at 40 hours pay.**
- **Protection of the rights of Negro workers, in such things as heavier layoffs, upgradings, exclusion from many jobs and industries.**
- **Resistance to speed-up.**
- **One-dollar hourly minimum wage.**
- **Guaranteed work-week and guaranteed annual wage.**
- **No overtime work while there are workers without jobs.**

SUNDAY STROLL IN BERLIN



A Red Army officer and his family pass the Russian war memorial in the Soviet sector of Berlin during a Sunday stroll.

'Join the May Day Marchers' Committee Urges Unionists

The United Labor and People's Committee for May Day, attended by 1,000 delegates from trade unions, shops, and community organizations, has issued a call to members of the CIO and AFL, to working people in all communities of the city, to join together in the May Day parade for peace, jobs and democratic rights, which will be held this year on Saturday, April 30.

The conference has urged all participating organizations and groups to begin immediately to set up their May Day Committees, plan their May Day activities, and develop a campaign among their membership to bring out the broadest participation of workers and their families.

The United Labor and People's May Day Committee elected by the conference announces that the following material on May Day is now available for general sale and distribution:

A May Day pamphlet, in two colors, depicting in photographs and drawings the development of May Day in the United States, and outlining the issues and tasks confronting the people today. This pamphlet may be purchased at $50 per thousand or $6 per hundred.

May Day buttons, including, in addition to the standard button, a series of buttons with individual slogans. These include: Repeal the Taft-Hartley Act; Act for Peace; Defend the 12; Save the Trenton Six; and For the 30-Hour Week. Buttons may be purchased at $50 per thousand and $6 per hundred, and $4 per hundred for the standard buttons.

The committee urged that orders for material be placed immediately at the Committee headquarters, 13 Astor Place, Room 902.

Italian Labor Body Hits Atlantic Pact

ROME (ALN)—The Italian Federation of Labor (CGIL) denounced the North Atlantic military pact with a manifesto in which it said: "Who will war profit? Certainly it will not profit workers, peasants, white collar employees, artisans, professional men and all who live by their own labor. War is necessary to all the privileged cliques. . . to maintain their declining privileges, increase their profits and consolidate their domination over the working people. . . War is the negation of the most essential of all freedoms, the freedom to life. Let there be no war against anyone. We demand that Italy should not join any military coalition, that she should not join the Atlantic pact.'

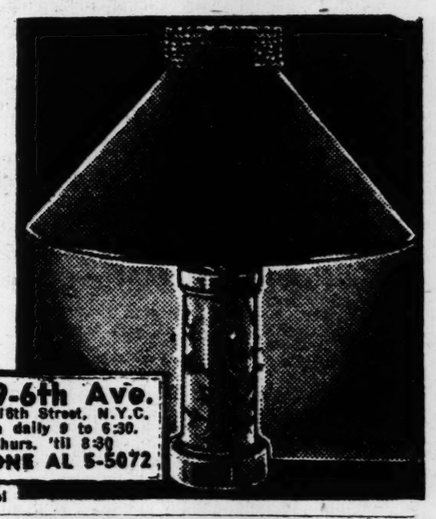
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BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY Bevin's anti-Semitism was protested by more than 1,000 pickets at Pier 90 North River, as he arrived on the Cunard liner Queen Mary to sign the North Atlantic Pact. The demonstration was sponsored by the Joint Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism.

Political Pot Boils Over Seat of Bloom

Whether the Congressional seat in the 20th District left vacant by the death of Sol Bloom will be filled before the general November elections depends on whether Gov. Dewey will order a special election. As yet the Governor has not indicated what he will do, although the usual custom is to wait about four weeks or more after the death of an incumbent before a special election is ordered. The late Congressman died March 9.

Although the Manhattan West Side district is overwhelmingly Democratic, Republiacns tend to make a better showing in special elections than in general races. The results of the recent special election in the 5th Assembly District, a considerable portion of the 20th Congressional District, showed that in a four-way race—Democrats, Republicans, Laborites and Liberals—the Democrats won by a margin of only 400 votes out of 14,000 cast. The winning margin was given to them by the Liberal Party.

These are some of the factors Dewey will consider in making a decision.

Two Democrats who have already indicated their desire to make the race are Franklin D. Roosevlt, Jr., and Assemblyman Owen McGivern of the 3rd A. D. Tammany has turned "thumbs down" on Roosevelt for the obvious reason that the young ADA follower and darling of David Dubinsky is trying to capture what appears to be an almost assured seat. The ruling bloc in Tammany, unwilling to support him, has called him an "outsider" and "interloper." Some of the district leaders seek to nominate an organizational man from the district who will be beholden to the machine. Yet some of the Democratic support for Roosevelt among district leaders comes from vigorous opponents to his father, the late President.

Mayor O'Dwyer who continues an intra-party battle with Tammany Hall entered the fray recently to say that Roosevelt would make a great Congressman" but added that he came from the Kings Democratic organization and would not interfere in New York County organization politics. This support was seen as a slap against Hugo Rogers, Manhattan borough president and Tammany head.

Witchhunters Move Against Southerners

NEW ORLEANS.—Evidence of the extension of witchhunts throughout the country mounted this week as Professor Oakley Johnson of Dillard University and other progressives in the South were handed subpoenas to appear before federal grand juries in their respective districts. Alice Burke, state chairman of the Communist Party of Virginia, was also subpoenaed.

The Civil Rights Congress and other organizations are protesting, and urging other individuals and organizations to do likewise. Protests are being sent to Attorney General Tom Clark.

Parma GM Election

PARMA, O.—The United Auto Workers, CIO, beat the AFL by a vote of 836 to 184 in an election at the new General Motors Chevrolet plant here.

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Truman Promised to Protect Your Rent-- What Happened?

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON. — Congress this week completed passage of a rent control bill which will increase rents and facilitate decontrol of rental dwellings in many towns and cities. President Truman signed the bill, making it law, then issued a statement praising it warmly as a measure which "facilitates the making of adjustments necessary to correct injustices against landlords."

"In particular," said the President, "the Act will be helpful in the case of any small landlords who may not be obtaining an adequate net operating income."

Speaking in Yonkers last October 29, candidate Truman said:

"Do you want your rent boosted 20 percent next spring? All right, if you don't, you most certainly ought to prevent it by voting the Democratic ticket straight, and then they can't do it. Cast your vote for yourselves, in the interest of yourselves. Don't cast it for those lobbyists."

The terms of the bill as finally worked out by the Conference Committee representing the Senate and House have guaranteed that there will be rent increases.

It will be a lucky tenant whose rent hike is not more than 20 percent before the year is out.

The rent-increasing section of the measure provides that the Housing expediter shall fix rents high enough to assure landlords "a fair net operating income."

The formula was worked out by Sen. Flanders (R-Vt) as a substitute for the Senate version which contained automatic hikes of 10 to 15 percent and for the House version which called for "a reasonable return on a reasonable investment." Both assumed landlords were due a hike in rents and Expediter Tighe Woods is expected to apply the formula to achieve that result.

The President however found nothing in it to criticize. "This provision," he said, "does not create an administratively unworkable standard of fair return nor does it mean a general rent increase for all tenants. Rather it provides an equitable standard for adjustments where they are needed."

★

TENANT ORGANIZATIONS are as deeply concerned about the "local option" feature of the new rent act as they are the rent-increasing section. In Philadelphia last July, the Democratic National convention adopted a platform plank which read:

"Adequate housing will end the need for rent control. Until then it must be continued."

But under the new law, rent control may be lifted in any city, town, village or state where local governments decide. State legislatures may decontrol any area or the entire state. The government of smaller divisions may call a public hearing after 10 days' advance notice and if it rules that rent controls are no longer necessary, ceilings will be off. Only the governor can veto its decision.

President Truman himself denounced the "local option" proposal in a speech before the U. S. Conference of Mayors. He revealed that the proposal had come from the real estate interests.

"During recent weeks," he told the mayors, "the real estate lobby has made a concerted effort to have rent control turned over to the cities and localities. . . . The point is, however, that most cities have neither the legal authority nor the financial resources to carry out a successful program of rent control. The real estate lobby knows this perfectly well. It wants to turn rent control over to local authority—not in order to strengthen local authority, but in order to destroy rent control." That was said on Monday, March 21.

On the following Thursday at his press conference, the President was asked what he thought of the local option provision of the Senate rent bill. He replied that he had never heard of it.

THAT WAS what the President said March 21. On March 30, he lauded the local option provision: "The Act gives new responsibility to the states and to incorporated cities, towns and villages. In doing this, the Act extends the principles underlying the operation of local Rent Advisory Boards, this is, the granting of greater discretion to local authorities to say whether federal rent control is necessary in their localities."

But whether or not the President recalled his own words of nine days before, they were a very accurate analysis of some of the weaknesses of the law. Having succeeded in writing this section into the Act, the real estate lobby is already preparing to turn its powerful pressure against local governments to secure decontrol in city after city.

BIRTHDAY CAKES TAKE 'LICKING'



FACING their first birthday cakes, the Rappaport triplets of Brooklyn (top), are perfect examples of babies on their best behavior. But once the signal to eat has sounded, it's a different story—and picture (bottom). The cakes take a real licking, as (l. to r.) Robert Jay, Barbara Jean and Marc Steven Rappaport tear in.

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DAILY WORKER-MORNING FREIHEIT MANAGEMENT

RR Workers Cheated By New Agreement

By ROB...

One million railroad workers—more than two-thirds of all employed by the roads—will have their work-week reduced by eight hours when they go on a 40-hour schedule on Sept. 1, under the terms of an agreement signed on March 20 by the railroads and the leaders of 16 non-operating unions.

The agreement followed the Dec. 17 recommendations of a Presidential Emergency Board. Agreement was delayed for three months because the railroad workers insisted on an earlier date for the shorter week. The union leaders, who were able to legally call a strike on Jan. 17, when all Railway Labor Act red-tape had been exhausted, hastened to surrender the strike weapon and agreed to arbitration of their demands.

The arbitration board was composed of the same Presidential appointees who made up the Emergency Board and on March 20 they handed down the identical set of proposals which they had earlier "recommended."

The 40-hour week, in the opinion of all non-op men, is a great stride forward and is accordingly welcomed. However, in addition to its delayed date, they point to a number of serious shortcomings embodied in the new agreement:

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THE WAGE INCREASE provided is seven cents per hour, against 25 cents demanded, and is the lowest third-round hike gained in any mass industry.

The seven cent increase should have been retroactive to May 1. However, Oct. 1 is the date set



in the agreement and results in a five-month back pay loss.

Dining car workers were picked out for special discrimination and denied the 40-hour week. The 25,000 men of that craft were handed a 205-hour month, with no overtime until they work over 240 hours per month. This betrayal will probably set the patter, too, for the 12,000 Pullman porters.

A Monday to Friday week, with overtime for weekend work, was not won. Despite the unions' claim that Saturday and Sunday will be the days off, the text of the agreement does not bear them out. The agreement provides that "so far as practicable the days off shall be Saturday and Sunday," but "changes in amount or nature of traffic or business and seasonal fluctuations must be taken into account" which may result in "changes in the number of people on necessary Sunday work."

Sunday has always been a time and one-half day for the bulk of the non-operating men. Under the new agreement, it is made "clear that time worked on Sunday and paid for as a regular work day shall not be overtime."

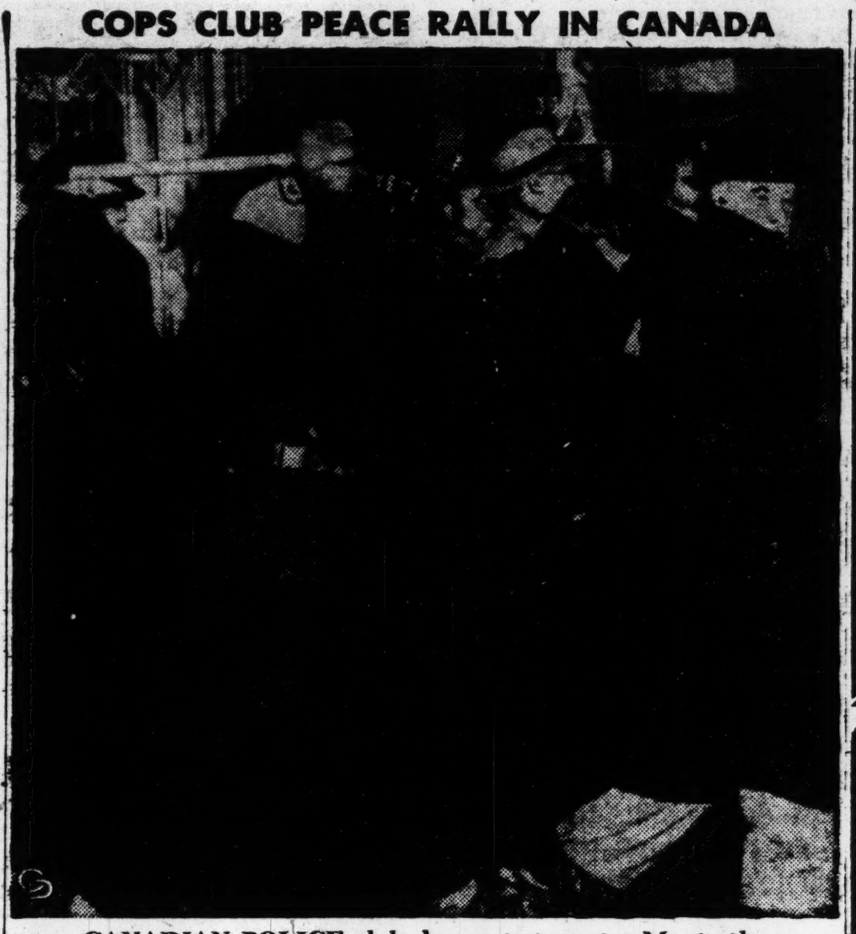
Vacations and sick leave days are reduced by one-sixth.

★

OTHER CONDITIONS are also worsened under the March 20 agreement. The outstanding gain is the shorter work week and the 20 percent wage adjustment to leave take-home pay intact. This historic gain bridges most of the gap which had previously existed between the railroad workers and the workers in other basic industries. It comes 12 years after the Fair Labor Standards Act embodied into law a 40-hour week for interstate commerce workers, other than railroad. It is the climax of more than a decade of struggle led by the progressives in the industry, through 40-hour committees in many railroad centers.

One railroad old-timer observed: "It adds up to this. Come Sept. 1, we'll be pretty well up to the wage and hour setup in the mass industries. We were way behind for 10 years. We'll not fall behind again if we stay on the ball. That means getting lots more active in our lodges, kicking up rank and file interest and activity from here on in. And keeping our eyes glued on our national officers all the time."

COPS CLUB PEACE RALLY IN CANADA



CANADIAN POLICE club demonstrators at a Montreal peace rally held to protest against Canada's participation in the Atlantic anti-Soviet pact. Fifteen were arrested.

Dutch Trade Unionists Will Stay in WFTU

AMSTERDAM (ALN).—Despite withdrawal of Dutch delegate Evart Kupers from the executive bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions, carried out jointly with secretary-treasurer James B. Carey of the CIO and Arthur Deakin of the British Trades Dnion Congress, one Dutch union federation will stay within the WFTU.

The Dutch Unity Trade Union Federation with 170,000 members, said it would not only remain in the WFTU but would use its influence to defy the split in the world union movement, "made under pressure of imperialist interests."

Unity Federation leaders stressed that the proof of the sincerity of labor in a colony-owning country like Holland lies in its attitude toward the struggles of colonial workers. International labor solidarity obliges Dutch workers to support the workers of Indonesia against Dutch imperialists, the leaders said.

RELIEF SETUP A SCHEME TO INTERVENE IN CHINA

(Continued from Page 4)

USC, are deeply corrupted by Earl Browder's theory of "progressive imperialism." They have not only failed to recognize the real nature of Henry Luce's "relief" program, but have fought in one form or another all those on the board of the China Aid Council who believe in the necessity of severing its ties with USC in order to become a genuine people's relief organization to China.

These people shamelessly rationalize their position by saying that the victorious march of the Chinese people will force Henry Luce and the American imperialists to change their policy on China and that by staying with USC they would then become an important bridge between the American imperialists and the Chinese people.

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OF COURSE, nothing is further from the truth. By staying with USC they have become partners of the new interventionist schemes of Henry Luce. By fighting against those who advocated separation from USC they are actually sowing confusion and splitting the progressive ranks. Thus, these believers of "progressive imperialism" only serve the interests of imperialism. They are no friends of the Chinese people. Nor are they really progressiv themselves.

Madame Sun Yat-sen has withdrawn China Welfare Fund's representatives from USC in China and has for the same reason already served notice that she will also no longer continue to have relations with China Aid Council. Shortly following this, the Chinese Liberated Areas Relief Administration also notified China Aid Council through Madame Sun that it has decided to take similar action.

The Chinese people have made their stand clear. Let there be no confusion among friends of China here.

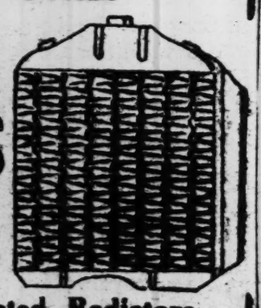
Defends CIO Union

LORAIN, O.—Rebecca Stanfield, director of the Progressive Party here, has issued a statement criticizing the refusal of the city council to negotiate with the United Public Workers, CIO, on the grounds that Union Representative Herbert Siens spoke in defense of civil rights at a Cleveland rally.

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Peace Pact or War Axis?

ON APRIL 4, Secretary of State Acheson will sign the Atlantic Pact. He will call it a defense pact. He will try to blitz its approval in the Senate. But no one who looks into the matter will believe that this is for defense. Or for peace.

The entire basis of the pact is the lie that Europe faces the menace of a Soviet attack. But this is a criminal absurdity.



ACHESON

The Soviet Union is a socialist state. It needs no foreign markets as an outlet for "overproduction." It needs no colonies for cheap labor to produce profits for private "investors." It has everything to gain by peace and much to lose by war. It suffered terribly during the Nazi invasion, losing 15,000,000 persons — 20 times more than all the other allies combined.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly urged reduction in the armaments of all nations, including its own. It has repeatedly urged the withdrawal of all troops from Germany, **including its own.** It has already withdrawn its troops from Korea, while Washington keeps an army there. It urges world-wide inspection of all atomic energy projects, **including its own,** and the outlawing of atomic war and the destruction of all atom bombs.

Are these the actions of an aggressor state?

• • •

TO THESE REPEATED APPEALS for peace, our answer is the aggressive Atlantic Pact. What does the pact say? That we will rearm the Marshall Plan countries. That we will take over control of their armies through a "common strategy." That we will revive Nazi war power in Germany; **this pact no longer refers to Germany as an aggressive power.** That we will seek war bases close to the Soviet borders.

Also, that we will go to war in case of "aggression" which can be defined in any of the following ways:

If the Communists win a majority of the people.

If the Communists enter the cabinets of any nation without our consent.

If the working class goes on strike against hunger or political repression.

All this will be viewed as "aggressive" in the pact.

Also:

If any colonial people rises in revolt against any of the Pact signatories. Since this includes Holland, France, Britain and Italy, Washington would go to war if there are any successful revolutions in Indonesia, Africa, the Middle East, Viet-Nam. In short, the pact says that we will "do a Greece" against any country in the world which tries to establish an anti-fascist or a non-capitalist regime.

In plain English, the Atlantic Pact is a declaration of war, in advance, against every democratic movement in the world, whether in Europe, Asia, or Africa, when such movements do not suit the tastes of the banker-generals.

• • •

THE COUNTRIES which are signing the pact allegedly for peace **are all waging war at this very moment** — Britain against Burma (and until recently against Israel); the USA against Greece; Holland against Indonesia (with American machine guns); France against Viet-Nam (with American guns and Nazi officers).

If it is a peace pact, why don't they invite the Soviet Union to join?

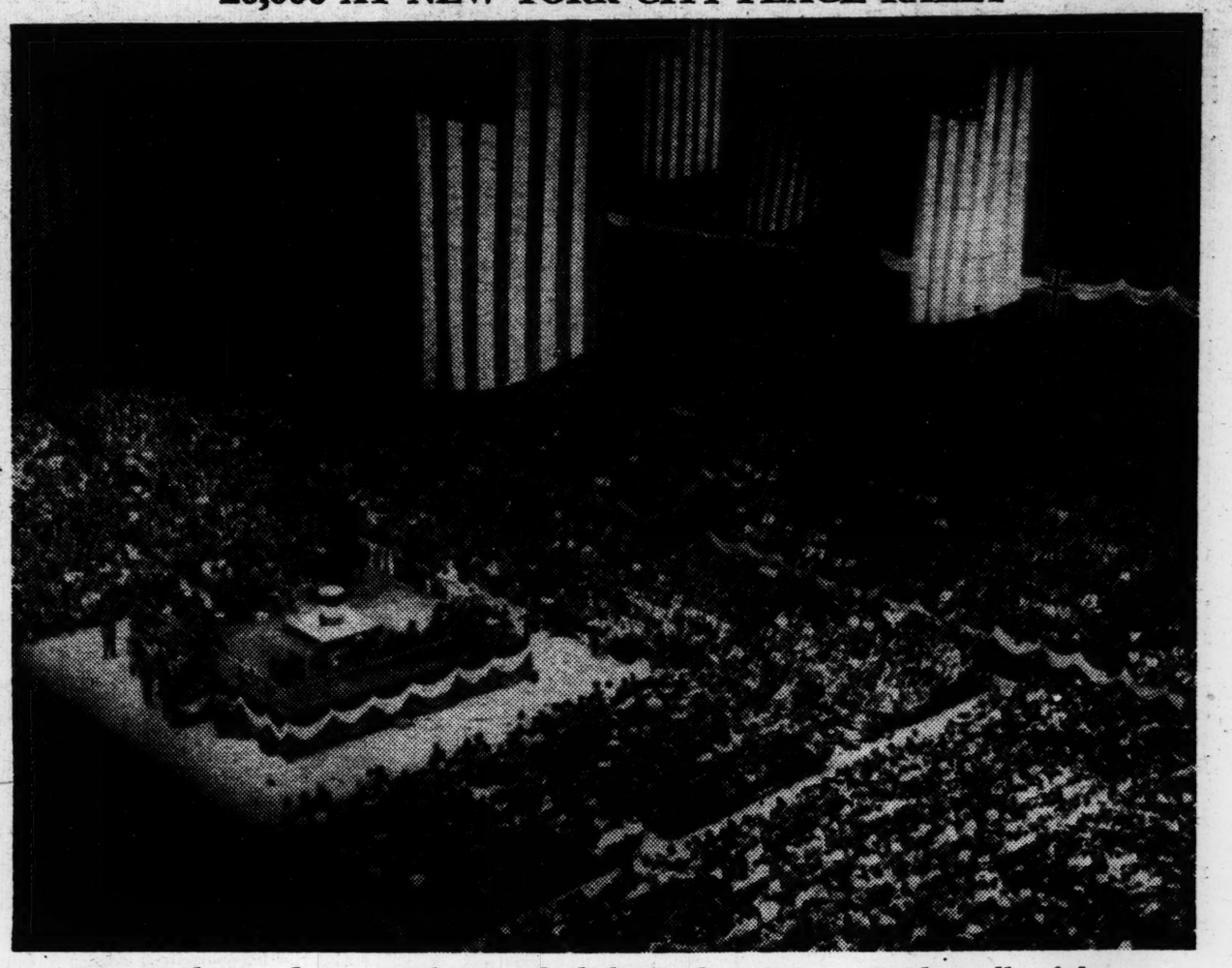
If it is a peace pact, why does it require Norway to provide war bases to the USA right on the borders of the Soviet Union? What would we think if the Soviet Union built war bases on our borders in Mexico and Canada?

• • •

THE REALIZATION that the pact is pushing us further away from peace is growing. The peace movement has been greatly encouraged by the dramatic New York cultural conference for peace. The State Department fears the word peace like the plague. It has ordered the visitors from overseas to stop their peace tour. It wants an Iron Curtain around our people. It wants hysteria based on ignorance and the misinformation poured out by the press.

But the fight for peace is getting stronger. Americans don't want to be massacred in an atomic war to make profits for the few. We urge every reader to carry the message of peace to his community. There should be an American-Soviet peace pact. Urge your Senator to vote "No" on the Atlantic War Pact. Urge prolonged Senate hearings. Stop the State Department blitz.

20,000 AT NEW YORK CITY PEACE RALLY



Twenty thousand New Yorkers packed the Madison Square Garden rally of the peace conference and cheered a call to continue the fight for peace. The conference set up a permanent organization to continue its campaign. —The Worker photo

Here's Why Communists Fight the Atlantic Pact

The National Committee of the Communist Party this week urged all Americans who want peace to speak out against the North Atlantic Pact. It urged the people to demand that Congress and the Truman Administration fulfill their election-time peace promises. The statement is as follows:

THE AMERICAN Communist Party opposes the North Atlantic Pact because we do not want a single American boy to die, a single American family to be wrecked, a single American home to be smashed.

American Communists believe in peace. We hold that peace is possible and war is not inevitable. We believe that the best guarantee of America's security is peace, and we oppose the North Atlantic Pact because it threatens the peace, and with it, American security.

American Communists believe that the North Atlantic Pact throws a grim shadow of war over our country and the world, over our jobs, our homes, our civil rights, and our future. Therefore we oppose the Pact and will work with all like-minded men and women to save the peace.

★

WHY IS IT that, after three years of Truman Doctrines and Marshall Plans, all of which promised peace, a new and more sweeping military alliance is now being forced upon our nation?

It is because this country was taken off the road to peace, the road that Franklin D. Roosevelt charted. It was the policy of settling American-Soviet differences around the table. It was the road of discussion which Premier Stalin has twice offered us in the last year, and which Truman has rejected.

Instead of meeting with Stalin for peace, Mr. Truman prefers to meet with Churchill for war.

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WHERE IS THE THREAT to America—that we need this war alliance? Who dares to say that a great ally which sacrificed millions of its best sons and daughters for our common victory and a lasting peace actually wants war? Who dares to accuse a Socialist state, which proposes atomic disarmament, has withdrawn its troops from Korea, China and the Balkans, of planning war?

There is no basis for the cry of fear and insecurity. And if Western Europe feels itself insecure, isn't it obvious that the best way of assuring the security of Western Europe is an American-Soviet Pact of Peace? Not alliances for war, which generate fear everywhere, but an alliance for peace which would remove fear is what America and the world needs.

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AMERICAN COMMUNISTS ask their fellow-Americans: Who will be at your side in this North Atlantic Pact? You will be alongside the fascists of Portugal, maybe the murder-bands of Franco; you will be at the side of the Belgian uranium kings who live off the slave-labor of the Congo; you will be at the side of the Dutch rubber barons now making war against sixty million Indonesians; you will be at the side of those who armed the Arabs against Jews in Israel, those who are today using Nazis to fight the people of Indo-China.

You Americans who yesterday fought alongside the Soviet armies against Hitler may be forced to fight alongside the thugs of a re-Hitlerized Germany.

The North Atlantic Pact is arousing all the peoples of western Europe against their own bankrupt governments; it is a pact which isolates us from the people who work for a living in France and Italy.

It is a pact which would give American arms to the Tafts and the Hartleys and the Gerald L. K. Smiths of Europe to be used against the working people of Europe. It leads only to such imperialist interventions as we are loosing against the people of Greece, and have lost in China.

The North Atlantic Pact is built on sand, not on the friendship of real allies. It is built on quicksand, and the further we are pushed into it, the more quickly it will suck us all into disaster.

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THE North Atlantic Pact is a program of rearmament. It will be paid for out of the paycheck of American working people. It spells lay-offs in every industry except that handful of monopolies whose owners will grow fat by preparing the rest of us for slaughter.

Western Europe cannot pay for these arms; that is the last thing its peoples need and want. The cost of rearming 250 million unwilling Europeans will fall on 150 million Americans, already burdened by the largest arm program in the world.

It is a pact for higher taxes, inflationary prices, shortages of goods, a pact for the profits of the munition-makers. It is a pact of profit for the merchants of death, the vultures who prey off destruction.

Instead of economic recovery, which was supposed to be the aim of the Marshall Plan, this pact which grows out of the Marshall Plan, is based on militarization.

Instead of abiding by the United Nations, this pact cuts the heart out of the agency which was Roosevelt's hope and dream. Instead of enforcing the peace through the Security Council, the pact takes to itself the right to prepare for war.

Instead of carrying on normal trade relations with the Soviet Union, the people's democracies of Eastern Europe and the New China, and all other countries, this pact makes a tinder-box out of Europe. It turns our country into a munitions dump which may blow in our own faces.

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THIS MILITARY ALLIANCE is a betrayal of what our soldiers and sailors fought and died for; it is a betrayal of the promise of peace for which millions of fathers and mothers voted, in supporting President Truman, last November.

Isn't it significant that the same Administration which does not fight to abolish the Taft-Hartley law, and continues the Un-American Activities Committee now rushes through the Atlantic Pact? In the very same week that the civil rights program is killed by a filibuster of southern Bourbons and northern Republicans — to which Truman shamefully capitulates and prepares to work with —this Atlantic Pact is foisted on us. What could better expose its true character?

The same Admipistration which forces the witchhunt into every office, shop and school, which seeks to outlaw the Communist Party, which puts twelve American Communist leaders on trial for be-

(Continued on Page 11)

World of Labor

Even Employers Cannot Get Them to Organize

By George Morris

GOVERNOR CHESTER A. BOWLES of Connecticut, a daring "anti-Communist liberal," suggested to New England textile manufacturers that they provide a kitty for the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, to help it organize, especially the 700,000 unorganized southern workers in the industry. The matter has been discussed "seriously by the press and some manufacturers," says president Emil Rieve of the TWUA. In fact it even called for an official statement from him to make it known that the proposal is "completely unacceptable."



No labor leader in the country, not even Rieve, would do such a suicidal thing as openly to take money from employers to organize workers of rival manufacturers. The people who proposed and discussed it must be very naive. If I didn't know that Bowles is a bosom friend of Rieve's in the Marshallized Americans for Democratic Action, I'd be tempted to guess the governor made the proposal to show up the do-nothing, dormant UTWA.

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THE RIEVE-BOWLES exchange does, however, show how paralyzed our labor movement is today. We have several times called attention to the do-nothingism of Rieve's political pal, David Dubinsky. He is piling up a huge treasury while the open shop spreads to very dangerous proportions in the ladies garment industry.

Matters came to such a point last year, that the head of a dress manufacturers association, addressing his group's convention in Lakewood, N. J., shouted, "There isn't a picket sign to be seen in the country!" The main problem at that convention of manufacturers was ways and means to get Dubinsky's union busy organizing the competing open shops.

Several weeks ago the dress manufacturers balked on signing a new agreement until given guarantees that the ILGWU will really organize the unorganized. No guarantees were given and no organizing drive is in sight. Some of the balking manufacturers who insisted that the union organize, had to be brought in line by a strike. No wage increases or anything else that costs money, was demanded by the union.

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THE ABOVE CRASS examples reflect only part of the picture. It isn't inability or lack of energy that is responsible for the stagnation in many fields. Some unions pour out millions of dollars and use the bulk of their organizers for campaigns.

Walter Reuther's UAW didn't need much coaxing to throw several hundred organizers into the field, at the expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars, in a drive to raid and scab upon the "sister" Farm Equipment Workers. What did the UAW get out of it? Several of its goons got a royal shellacking at the hands of FE members. The raided union, meanwhile, also at great cost, became more consolidated and united than ever, and unanimously rejected any "merger" proposals at its convention last week.

The Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers with as inept a leadership as could be found anywhere in 48 states, became very energetic and spent like drunken sailors when it came to raiding left-led unions. IUMSWA's convention last week heard that in the past fiscal year $595,597.84 was spent for this "organizing drive" only to wind up with a big drop in members. IUMSWA is like a sieve through which busted unions just pass temporarily. Does this get IUMSWA's members or the members of the raided unions anything?

THE NATIONAL CIO never worried about the state of the United Retail Workers whose leadership was as incompetent as IUMSWA's. It was when locals with a third of that union's membership, tired of rightwing donothingism and disruptive shenanigans, seceded, that the CIO woke up. Murray designated the Amalgamated Clothing Workers for the task of taking over the field, and waging war on the left-led 40,000 members who departed. But even before the ACW drew on its "million-dollar fund" for the raiding expedition, the URW broke up into a half dozen parts that were swallowed up by the AFL's teamsters, bakery, retail and other unions, while the left is holding its own. Did this sudden spurt of energy to disorganize the organized bring the workers anything?

There seems to be a great deal of energy and money around for expeditions against "Communism" but there hasn't been any real organizing of the unorganized in years—not since the Truman Doctrine bug bit many of our top labor leaders.



—Fred Wright, in U.E. News



BY BARNARD RUBIN

COL. LOUIS RENFROW and Col. Victor J. O'Kelleher are two army selective service specialists, and this is the way they are now spending their time:

They are talking to various "community leaders" meetings about the need of "universal service" in the event of the "next war." In addition to a program for the drafting of women between the ages of 18 and 65 for different types of duty in this "next war," the colonels also tell their audiences that the army has already initiated plans for the drafting of the blind. . . .



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TOWN TALK

Hollywood culture and more about the brass: Maj. Gen. Lawrence S. Kuter, commanding officer of the Military Air Transport Service on Berlin airlift duty, spoke recently at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios.

Gen. Kuter told those assembled that "Hollywood is playing a role of great importance in the cold war" and asked for still greater assistance. Studio magnates told him he'll get it. . . .

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An ironic thing is happening with some of the Hollywood movies made during the last war.

The chief of the picture-photographic branch of the U.S. Commerce Department reports an interesting development concerning colonial governments and the reason for their censorship of some Hollywood war-time films.

For example, the chief of the branch reported: "In mid-1948, the government of Malaya was particularly irritated by the rebooking of a large number of films depicting World War II sabotage and guerilla activities. The effort to rebook them during 1948 was rsented and led to the issuance of an instruction resulting in the withdrawal of about 100 of these films."

"Point is," a Hollywood trade paper comments, "there has been considerable postwar guerilla action in Malaya and the authorities don't want it stirred up any further. Same situation occurs in possessions of great powers all over the world." . . .

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Readers of the daily Broadway Beat column have been kept informed about the case of G. A. Richards, the owner of important radio stations in California and Michigan, whose employes filed legal affidavits charging, on the basis of their own personal knowledge, that Richards had ordered anti-Semitic slanting of newscasts.

The case came before the Federal Communications Commission —it is still there—and it became obvious that Richards could not put up any kind of a defense against that specific charge.

Then an amazing thing took place. As reported previously in this column, National Commander Lyall T. Beggs of the Veterans of Foreign Wars awarded a "distinguished service plaque" to Richards at the annual dinner for VFW members of Congress. Michigan VFW commander Otho Beaudoin at the time said: "We will have to invent a new higher honor to be able to give (Richards') stations the recognition they so rightfully deserve."

Since that time the FCC has received about 200 letters on the Richards case, 90 percent opposing the radio station magnate. But the sinister fact about the 10 percent of the letters praising Richards is the high position in this country the writers hold.

Sen. Vandenberg, writing on official Senate Foreign Relations Committee stationery went on record with: "Richards is a man of high honor."

Gov. Frank Lausche of Ohio: "I have noticed that (Richards' stations) news programs are objective and impartial and . . . treatment of political questions and candidates is fair and unbiased."

Lieut. Gov. Goodwin Knight of California praised Richards as "a good American citizen of excellent reputation."

American Legion Commander Perry Brown: "I desire to record the organization's appreciation of the outstanding Americanism service rendered by Mr. Richards and his radio station."

Some wrote letters to President Truman.

From the president of Notre Dame, Father Cavanaugh: "I have come to respect highly his (Richards') courageous Americanism."

Michigan State University President John Hannah: "Richards is a good citizen."

A group of high General Motors executives took up Richards' cause. GM vice-president, M. B. Coyle, praised Richards as an "outstanding American" and commented that Richards and his radio stations "have been aggressively opposed to communism."

All this for a man who has had absolutely no evidence to present against his own employes' damning indictment, in the form of sworn legal affidavits, that he consciously and wilfully used his radio stations for anti-Semitic propaganda. . . .

As We See It

Can High Wages Do Away With 'Overproduction'?

By Milton Howard

CAN HIGHER WAGES for labor prevent a crisis?

There are some who assert that higher wages will "provide customers and purchasing power to keep our industries going and expanding." They thus make a pretense that in asking for higher wages Labor is really helping out the corporations even though the corporations don't know it.

But all this nonsense disappears when the light of Marxist socialist science is applied to the problem of wages, markets and crises.



It is the Marxian Socialists—that is, the Communists—who who call for the most active and united labor struggle today for higher wages for all working men and women. It is the same Marxian Socialists who deny that higher wages or lower wages can have any appreciable effect on the outbreak of the economic crisis which the private enterprise system of capitalism makes inevitable.

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WHAT ARE WAGES? They are value (in money) paid to propertyless workers by the owners of the factories in order to bring the living labor of men into contact with the "dead labor" in the machines. The purpose of this is to produce a new value added to the sum of the value of the machines, the raw materials and the wages paid to the workers.

If the new values created by labor were not added to the sum of the cost of the machines, raw materials and wages, the capitalist owners would never pay wages. The end product of all capitalist production must be **a new value — a surplus value above and beyond all the previous value invested in labor and machinery.** This new value is known as profit. It is created by labor, but does not go to labor.

The wages paid to labor are always less—far less—than the new value (profit) created by labor in a day's work. Whether wages are "high" or "low," they can never have any marked effect on the amount of surplus value of the capitalist class as a whole. Even if wages were to be extraordinarily "high," the surplus value taken without payment by the capitalist owners of industry would still remain. Higher wages diminishes the surplus value or profit—they can never do away with the surplus value or new value in the hands of the private owners.

But it is just this surplus value—in the form of manufactured goods—which is the basic cause of the economic crisis.

If wages are raised through labor struggle, the working man can buy a little more of the new values he has created (in an age of monopoly he also has to act politically to prevent the trusts from raising prices). But so long as the capitalist system remains, the surplus value—the unsold and unsalable goods created by labor but belonging to the private capitalists—will pile up sooner or later to cause "overproduction."

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WHO PAYS THE WORKER his wages? The capitalist.

Who owns the goods for sale which the worker wants to buy? The same capitalist.

Why then should the capitalist voluntarily give higher wages to labor from one pocket so that labor can buy more goods out of his other pocket? To the capitalist this is an absurdity. It is taking money out of one pocket to put into the other. There is no profit in it for him, and profit is the main thing he is after.

To urge that the capitalists be "intelligent" and "for their own good" to raise wages as certain CIO leaders say is to urge the capitalist to make a present of part of his profit to the working class. This has never happened, and never will. In fact, it is impossible for it to happen even if the individual capitalist had a good heart and wanted to do it. He would be wiped out as a capitalist by others with greater surplus value in their possession.

The fight for higher wages is a necessary one. It is the only way the working man can keep from being driven down to a pauper existence. But whether wages are higher or lower, the piling up of surplus value goes on as long as industry remains in private hands, the economic crisis (with unemployment and the peril of war), breeds as surely as a cancer grows in a diseased body. The fight for higher wages leads to the people's demand for the abolition of private ownership of industry and the establishment of Socialist democracy through socialist ownership. Nothing less can solve the problem.

A Farmer Appeals to the Trade Unions

At the recent convention of District 3 of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, held in Omaha, Nebraska, a featured speaker was F. W. Stover, president of the Iowa Farmers Union. As one of the most eloquent and respected of America's farm spokesmen, his appeal for united farm and labor action for peace and against the monopolies is of exceptional importance. The following are extracts from his address:

"And, to justify it all we have the red scare, which is also being used to divert the people from the problems of living costs, poor housing and growing monopoly power. Yes, we are started out each morning with a spy fever and put to bed every night with a war chill.

"Headlines scream about Russian aggression in spite of the fact that the only wars fought by the Soviet Union were wars of defense; in spite of the fact that our experts know that Russia is not now preparing for an aggressive war; in spite of the fact that the area of the Soviet Union today is no greater than Russia under the Czar to which we had no official objection 31 years ago. America is in a state of semi-hysteria; a pageantry of neurotic exhibitionism and character assassination is being carried out in Washington that borders on some of the most insidious methods used by Hitler's Gestapo.

"Let us keep the record clear. Monopolies themselves are destroying private enterprise. It is not being destroyed by socialism or communism. We have never subscribed to the theory that socialism is the negation of democracy. Democracy is an integral part of socialism, but the union of monopoly capitalism and democracy seems to be a compatible one only in times of relative propriety or rather only while there are unlimited national resources in proportion to the population.

"No kind of a system, however, can stand the drain of having $17,000,000,000 to $20,000,000,000 taken out of its economic blood stream in one year as our U. S. corporations are now doing. These billions are a tax taken from the American people, filched from us without benefit of income tax blank or tax collector, without any act of the legislature and without any public service being returned for same, and without us having any rein whatsoever on the super managers who will control these sums.

"The narrow notion that collectivism is welded to totalitarianism and that capitalism is an integral or indispensible part of democracy is a completely cockeyed theory that very much needs to be debunked. Worship of the capitalistic system is not required either by the Bible or the Constitution.

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"The normalcy our tycoons speak of so nostalgically is a perverted thing when few are on top of the economic heap and the rest of us are grovelling on the bottom. Normalcy is impossible as long as profit alone remains the guide, the God, the despot of our economy.

" 'Get all you can while the getting is good,' and 'Let the buyer beware'—are the lullabies from the monopolists—but, ladies and gentlemen, they are no slogans for brothers.

"Farmer-labor teamwork is the foundation upon which a more abundant life for all can be built.

"Farmer-labor understanding is the keynote of the arch through which we can walk together toward brotherhood, toward the brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God."

Making Hay

by Lem Harris

THE OTHER DAY, a story was carried in a number of our newspapers about a French farmer by the name of Jolivet who had been lucky enough to get a new American tractor. It was mentioned that the price he paid was 500,000 francs, which means that Monsieur Jolivet was unusually well fixed.

The Marshall Plan was given due credit for M. Jolivet's good fortune. Naturally, no mention was made of the distressed condition of the French agricultural industry, which, for lack of steel and coal, has been unable to produce more than a trickle of tractors.



It seems that the Marshall planners who sell M. Jolivet his 500,000 franc tractor, refuse to permit France to buy Polish coal which could have fired the furnaces for making more steel and more tractors. But the planners are no doubt satisfied to have the French agricultural implement business shifted to the U.S.A.

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BUT THOUGH M. Jolivet may like his overpriced tractor, there are many in France who object to their country becoming an American colony.

Shortly before the cantonal elections, a great rally of farmers was held at Eymoutiers in the province of Haute-Vienne. Ten thousand people were present, and the speaker of the day was Maurice Thorez, secretary of the Communist Party of France. His words have importance for Americans as well as for his listeners of that day.

"A dominant requirement of the day," Thorez said, "is the building up of the prices farmers receive without raising the price to consumers. Today potatoes for which farmers receive two francs, cost the consumer 10 francs; pork for which the farmer gets 100 francs, costs the consumer 300 francs; win has fallen to 35 francs per litre to the growers, but the consumer pays 80 francs.

"What are the real causes of this situation?

"1. The drying up of the home market because of the inability of the workers to buy.

"2. The impossibility of shipping to foreign countries those quality products which we always used to ship before the war.

"3. The absurd importation of farm products from abroad.

"One might think we were candidates for the lunatic asylum. But the fact is that we are confronted by a concerted plan to ruin our agriculture in the same manner as our industry has been ruined. Numerous politicians, ranging from socialists to followers of De-Gaulle, are a part of the plan to treat France like a colony

"We, on the contrary, propose for French agriculture:

"1. Reestablish an equilibrium between industrial and agricultural prices.

"2. Guarantee a floor under farm priees.

"3. Cut the spread of profit to the middleman and also lower taxes.

"4. Furnish pasture and machinery at lower rates.

"5. Credit at low rates of interest.

"6. Insurance against agricultural disasters.

"7. Pensions for all old people who have worked the soil.

"8. Help young families to become established on the land."

• • •

REFERRING TO THE conditions in the area where he was speaking, Thorez pointed out that there has been a steady decline in the number of farm owners in Haute-Vienne. Back in 1892, there were 31,000 households who owned some land. By 1929, the figure had dropped to 26,000, and in 1942 there were only 18,500.

"Who expropriated these 13,000 former owners, who are to be found today in the factory districts on the outskirts of Paris or in the industries of Limoges? We think that the land belongs to those who work it, and that any who have been driven off have the right to demand it be returned to them."

Declaring that the economic problems of farmers cannot be separated from the major question of war and peace, Thorez presented to the assembly a picture of the preparations for the next war which the present government is carrying through. These include the swollen war budget, and the disgraceful subservience of the French government to the war-mongering capitalists of America. "And never forget," he said, "that the war they plan is to be against our friend and ally, the Soviet Union, this country that sacrificed millions of lives in order to liberate the world from fascism."

"It is against this policy and its terrible consequences that we are calling on the people of France to unite. We believe we can foresee the formation of a united, democratic government which will follow a policy of peace and of national independence."

Proof that the appeal of the Communist Party struck a responsive chord amongst the French peasantry was forthcoming in the cantonal elections. In spite of all the attacks of church, and government and the press, the Communist popular vote was the second highest of any single party. Compared to 1947, its vote receded a little, but the De Gaullist vote though slightly larger than the Communist, lost 13 percent of its strength.

Bare Child Labor Scandal in N.Y.

A recent survey by New York State's Department of Labor gives a glimpse of flagrant violations of the child labor laws on the factory farms where quantities of seasonal labor are employed. This is one of the important ways in which these commercial farms hold down their costs below those of family type farms.

The study covered 503 factory farms, employing 13,817 hired workers in 1948. Of this number, 2,840 were children under 16. Nine percent of the children were working legally and 91 percent illegally. New York State law does not restrict hours of work for farm workers, nor does it provide minimum wages.

The only provisions are that children under 14 may not be hired on a commercial basis—1,427 of the children found to be at work in this sample were under 14; it also provides that children 14 and 15 years old must have child work permits issued by the schools upon request from the parents—1,145 of the children 14 and 15 years old had no permits.

★

WARNINGS were issued by the Labor Department inspectors to growers and contractors violating the law, then a second inspection was made some weeks later. If the violations continued at the time of the second inspection, some offenders were prosecuted.

Just seven such persistent violators were brought into court and let off either with warnings, or $10 fines, or at the maximum $50 fines. The fines represented but a small percentage of profits made from this illegal use of child labor.

Because the state provides no restrictions on wages or hours, these young workers are fiercely exploited. Twelve percent were paid 20 cents an hour, 50 percent earned less than 38 cents an hour, and 18 percent earned over 60 cents an hour. This, of course, only counts hours worked, and ignores time wasted because of rain or conditions of the crop.

Hours of work varied, but the average child was away from home 10½ hours on the days worked, and some were away 13 hours.

LABOR CONTRACTORS supply about two-thirds of the workers who come in from out of state, who in this sample constitute about half of the total. The contractors' cut from the workers low wages was always substantial.

Tremont Ruling

CLEVELAND, O. — Common Pleas Judge Silbert ruled against a group in the Tremont area seeking to halt the opening of a juvenile receiving home at Tremont School. Political and church leaders have opposed the home because Negro children would be placed there.

Want $1 More

CLEVELAND, O.—The bricklayers and iron workers of the AFL building trades have decided they will ask for a wage rate of $1 a day more than other crafts in the industry.

Danish, Norse People Spurn Atlantic Pact

COPENHAGEN, (Telepress).—The Communist newspaper **Land og Folk**, commenting editorialy on the Danish Parliament's abandonment of national independence by endorsing the Atlantic Pact, says: "The fight against Denmark's inclusion as a pawn in the Atlantic states war bloc was not decided in Parliament yesterday. It will be decided where the Danish people live and work—the fight goes on."

"From factories, from trade unions, from individuals and organizations protests will continue, and will prove where the Danish people stands," the paper states. "Those who approve Denmark's entanglement in the war circle will soon find out that they can commit themselves to leading the country into war and disaster, but they cannot commit the Danish people."

OSLO (Telepress).—The Norwegian Communist Party in a statement calls on all Norwegians to preserve peace and national independenec and to protest against Norwegian participation in the Atlantic Pact. The Norwegian section of the World Federation of Democratic Women, which organized a big protest meeting last month in front of the Storting, has issued a new call to Oslo citizens to demonstrate on Saturday when Parliament will debate the Pact. Nearly 20,000 Norwegians have signed protest petitions against the Pact.

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WOMEN'S DELEGATION TO VISIT ROSA LEE INGRAM

President Truman and Attorney-General Tom Clark were asked last week to guarantee the safety of an interracial delegation of mothers which will visit Mrs. Rosa Ingram in her prison cell in Americus, Georgia, on Sunday.

The demand for the delegation's safety was made by Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, chairman of the recently-formed National Committee to Free the Ingram Family, which brings together women from all walks of life.

Declaring that "the eyes of the nation and the world are upon us," Mrs. Terrell urged President Truman "in the name of the colored women of America to guarantee the safety of this delegation to Georgia and back."

Mrs. Terrell's wire to the President said:

"I address you in the name of the colored women of America in behalf of a widowed sharecropper, an innocent mother of 12 children, pining away in a prison in Americus, Georgia. It is a crime against the motherhood of this nation that Rosa Lee Ingram should remain in prison because she defended her life, her children, and her dignity against an enraged white farmer. We are engaged in a crusade to free her.

"A group of white and colored mothers is going with me to Georgia to visit this mother. We need the prayers of the nation. The eyes of the world are upon us. We ask you as the President of these United States to guarantee the safety of this delegation to Georgia and back."

In addition to Mrs. Terrell, the delegation will include Mrs. Robinson, National Grand Directress of the Civil Liberties Committee of the Elks (Improved Benevolent Protective Order of the Elks of the World); Mrs. Ada B. Jackson of Brooklyn, New York, who has long been prominent in church and civic affairs; Mrs. Rosa Blocker, a leading woman Elk in New York, and many other women.

A number of southern white and colored women will join the delegation in its visit to Mrs. Ingram in the Americus prison.



Having established a new record for a hop from Burbank, Calif., to New York, Joe de Bona is greeted by a crowd as he swings from his P-51 Mustang at LaGuardia Field, New York. His time was five hours and five seconds.

Packing Labor Unity

CHICAGO.—At the recently-held NIRB election at Wilson & Co. between the UPWA-CIO, Local 25, and the company union, two AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutter and Butcher Workmen locals, 83 and 116, came out in support of the CIO.

They advised the workers that even though the top leadership of the two unions had differences of opinion, they should vote for and support UPWA-CIO, Local 25.

Why a Fight on Atlantic Pact

(Continued from Page 8)

ing Marxists, for fighting consistently for peace, cannot be trusted to defend America. Truman's "fair deal" is becoming a "raw deal" and bids to become a "war deal."

War is not inevitable. The millions who are fighting for peace all over the world, headed by the Soviet Union and the Communists and peace-loving people everywhere are stronger than the warmakers.

But we American Communists solemnly warn that unless American labor and all progressives speak up and spike this pact, it will bring the war possibilities closer.

Unless peace is fought for, and it can be won, the war danger will become very acute. To speak up for peace now is to prevent war. To fight for peace is to preserve it.

THEREFORE, the American Communist Party calls upon every American worker—in his shop, office and community—to fight for peace, to organize America's will to peace.

We call upon the honest, progressive, working-class leaders of the trade unions: **theirs** is the heavy responsibility of rallying their millions for peace, or sharing the blame for having helped Wall Street mislead our people into war, as Philip Murray, William Green, Walter Reuther, and David Dubinsky are now doing.

We call upon the masses to demand of Congress and the Truman Administration to fulfill the peace promises made to the American people during the last elections.

The Atlantic Pact must not be signed. Full, public hearings must be held so that it can be exposed as a war pact. This country must reject a pact which undermines and betrays it.

There is time to do this. Never was the moment so grave and compelling. To maintain peace by rejecting this unholy alliance is to save America, and help lead the world back from the swamp of catastrophe to the high road of peace.

Against the North Atlantic War Pact!

For a Peace Pact between the United States and the Soviet Union!

Correction in Dennis' Speech To Jury at Trial of Twelve

In publishing last week the text of Dennis' opening statement to the jury, we were obliged by lack of space to cut several paragraphs. Among them were the following:

"Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, I have outlined for you today some of the things we defendants will prove in the course of this trial.

"The nature of the indictment has obliged me to give you at least a sketchy outline, or glimpse, of what the social science of Marxism-Leninism is all aobut.

"I realize that the theories we Communists teach and advocate, and the scientific language we use, are strange and unknown to most, if not all, of you.

"But the defense will show that millions of workers in every land have come to understand and hold the principles of Marxism-Leninism which have been indicted by the prosecution in this case. We will also demonstrate that these principles are subscribed to by more than 600,000,000 people who, though most of them are not Communists, support working class governments led by Communists, by Marxist-Leninists.

"We defendants will show that we taught that it is only natural that peoples who strive for national and social freedom, real equality and economic security, should study and learn from the experience of the peoples in the land of Socialism, who have emancipated themselves from national and class oppression."

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Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St.
AL TRESSER and Orchestra
BETTY and BOB DeCORMIER
First Performance
SACCO-VANZETTI CANTATA

SUNDAY, APRIL 3—8:15 P.M.
"WHAT'S AHEAD FOR ISRAEL?"
- How will Israel line up in the fight for peace?
- The recent political developments in Israel

Speaker: A. B. MAGIL
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
575 Avenue of the Americas
Admission 50¢

THE PANEL ROOM
13 ASTOR PLACE, N.Y.C.
Sunday, April 3 — 8:30 P.M.
Presents the Distinguished Author, Columnist, N. Y. Post Home News
I. F. STONE
who reveals for the FIRST time
"THE INSIDE STORY OF THE ATLANTIC PACT"
(an exclusive)
Social Will Follow
Dance Music by
Allan Tresser Orchestra
$1.25 plus tax

LECTURE and DANCE
Beautiful Crystal Ballroom
HOTEL DIPLOMAT
108 W. 43rd St., N.Y.C.
SUNDAY, APRIL 3—8:30 P.M.
MARIE PICHEL WARNER, MD
(Noted physician, authority on marriage problems, writer and lecturer)
will speak on
"HEALTH ASPECTS OF SEX AND MARRIAGE"
An Illustrated Lecture with Lantern Slides
Our Social Forums Attract the Nicest People
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Continues thru Sat. & Sun., April 9 and 10
1 to 12 P. M.
Special entertainment, Bargains in spring fashions, summer wear, home furnishings. Supervised children's activities, Saturday and Sunday, 1-5 P.M.
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What's On?

SATURDAY

Manhattan

TOM CLARK SAYS NO—but the people say go—to the Jefferson Theater Workshop's production of Albert Maltz's "REHEARSAL." Sat., 8:30 p.m., April 2nd, Jefferson School, 16th St. and 6th Ave. Adm. 90c incl. tax.

JEAN LENTHIER presents post peace conference musical revue. Special screening of New Progressive Party Caravan material. Also song stylist, Millie Weitz and Lynn Boyd. Delicious food, dancing, perfect evening. Graphic Workshop, 106 E. 14th St., 8:30 p. m. Subs. 75c.

A REAL TREAT in store for those attending the Grand Concert & Dance of the JPFO teachers. Tonight, 8:30, at Teachers Center, 206 W. 15th St. Adm. $1.

SKITS & SKETCHES present gala Revue and Party for our twelve friends. Tonight, 9 p.m., New Drama Studio, 17 W. 24th St. Subs. 75c.

TESTIMONIAL DANCE for Sol Tischler, chairman, ALP, 4th South. Wallace Caravan. 88 Clinton St., 8 p. m. Contribution $1.

EVER SEE THE HUCKLEBUCK? Be at 96 Clinton near Delanecy, tonight, 8:30. Dancing, refreshments. Subs. 50c. F.D.R. YPA.

MORE FOR YOUR MONEY! Social dancing and some squares. Chaplin, other films, folk culture entertainment, lots more. 268 7th Ave., near 25th St. Artists, Cultural Youth Section, CP. Contr. 75c.

JUST A LOT of good eggs at Club Brookman Club's party. Lower Harlem CP, 1582 Lexington Ave. (near 100th St.), Tonight. Dancing and refreshments. Subs, 50c.

CALLING ALL YPA'ERS. Club New Life has a full night of entertainment, drinks, eats. Tonight, 8:30 p.m., 2328 Broadway, near 85th St., one flight up.

JOIN OUR FUN, members, friends. Surprise attractions congenial atmosphere, folk, social. Cultural Folk Dance Groups, 128 E. 16th St.

JEWISH CULTURAL FESTIVAL. A Heroic People's History in song, dance and demonstration. Celebration of 19th Anniversary, Manhattan District, JPFO. Performing artists, Hadassah and Dance Group, Manhattan Chorus, Aaron Kramer, Lew Norman, Norman Atkins. Washington Irving H.S., Irving Pl. and 16th St., 8:15 p.m. Adm. $1.20.

SPRING IS HERE Leave your inhibitions at home, come to our Saturday night social. Gorgeous gals, wonderful guys, well? ALP, 220 W. 80th St. (Bway.), 8:30 p.m. Subs. 75c.

"APRIL FOOL DANCE-A-ROUND." Folksay welcomes you to an evening of square and national dancing. First showing of "Work-a-Day Tales" the new Folksay production. Folksinging, cold cokes. We dedicate the evening to all born fools. All your friends will be there. 250 W. 26th St., 8:30 p. m. Instruction fee, 50c. P. S. This is not an April Fool joke. Honest!

PRE-BAZAAR DANCE. Come stag or drag. Admission is: bring new article to be sold at bazaar. You bring it, we'll sell it. Entertainment, refreshments, 8:30 p.m. Jefferson School, Student's Lounge, 575 6th Ave.

EDDIE WILL SHAVE, Artie Will Bathe (no fooling). Join us in our fight to save the twelve. Party at 444 W. 49th St. Top floor. Refreshments and entertainment. Subs. 50c.

Bronx

APRIL FOOL DANCE. Loads of fun planned for our dance of the year. Entertainment, refreshments and much more. Ausp. East Tremont YPA. Subs. 50c. Bring your friends. 862 E. Tremont Ave.

LOOP LIPRA PARTY. Please come. Have fun. $1 at door, no more. Free beer, sandwiches, entertainment. Bring friends. Mt. Eden Section, CP. 1530 Walton Ave.

Brooklyn

BROWNSVILLE ATTENTION: Everybody, including Arch Farch is going to Ben Davis Gala Party. Refreshments, dancing. Subs. 50c. 1703 Pitkin Ave. (near Rockaway Ave.)

ALP, 1st AD, Rugby, Party and Dance (social-folk). Meet wonderful people; entertainment, food and drink. 1014 Lenox rd. (E. 92nd St.) Subs. $1. 8:30 p.m.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

PRE-PUBLIC SHOWING. See the provocative, explosive feature-length film that exposes the racial truth, "Strange Victory," whose theme endorses the belief of the Cultural and Science Conference for World Peace. Directed by Leo Hurwitz; starring Alfred Drake. Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave., 3 p.m.

"WHAT'S AHEAD for Israel?" A. B. Magil will discuss recent political developments in Isfael and her place in the fight for peace. 8:15 p.m. at the Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave. Adm. 50c.

LATIN-AMERICAN FESTIVAL sponsored by Spanish Weekly LIBERACION at St. Nicholas Arena. Three orchestras, Esay Morales, Polito Galindez and Johnny Segui, will provide topnotch Latin-American music. Continuous dancing from 4 p.m. to 1 a.m. Surprises. Adm. $1.25 plus tax. Tickets available at your organization.

I. F. STONE, Crusading Columnist in a special report on "The North Atlantic Pact." Panel Room, 13 Astor Pl. Dancing follows.

STUDIO PARTY! Come all members, friends. Congenial atmosphere, Folk dancing, fun. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

"DEATH OF A SALESMAN" and other Broadway Plays will be reviewed in a discussion of the Contemporary Theatre by Dr. Annette Rubinstein, President, Book and Play of the Month Club, ALP, 220 W. 80th St. (Bway). 8:30 p.m., social follows. Subs. 50c.

"PSYCHIATRY IN ACTION." Amazing new British film showing how shock treatment, hypnosis, drugs and psychoanalysis work. Commentary by prominent psychiatrist. Sunday, April 3rd, at 8:30 p. m. at ALP, 10th A.D., 1437 Third Ave. (81st St.), contr. $1.

Bronx

DOXEY WILKERSON speaks on "The Trial of the 12 and the Fight for Negro Rights." Plus sensational Calypso music and dances featuring Theodore Benedict and his Calypsonians. East Bronx Youth Section, C.P., 891 Freeman St., 1 flight up. Subs. 50c.

EDWARD K. BARSKY speaks on "France and U.N."—Spanish entertainment. Subs. 50c. Stadium ALP, 724 Gerard Ave., 8:15 p.m.

Brooklyn

ART FORUM and Art Exhibition—Harry Gotlieb speaks on "Art Today and Tomorrow"—Audience participation. Sun. nite at 7:30 p.m. at Bath Beach, ALP, 8603 Bay Parkway. Subs. 35c.

FORUM—Harold Collins—"The Defense of the 12 is Your Defense." Sunday, April 3rd, 8 p.m. at 117 E. 93rd St. Rugby C.P.

SI GERSON, Legislative Director of C.P., feature speaker at Protest Mass Meeting on North-Atlantic Pact. 8:30 p.m. at Coney Island Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave.

JEWISH YOUTH CHORUS, E. N. Y., meets every Sunday, 3 p.m., 608 Cleveland St. All invited to sing, dancing follows.

Coming

CONCERT Russian Balalaika Musical Society. Conductor, Alexander Kutin; Russian Folk Songs, Dora Boshoer; Pianist, Bernice Riegelhaupt; Male Chorus of 35 voices. Carnegie Hall, April 9th, 8:30 p.m. Tickets, $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3.00, tax incl. at Carnegie Box Office.

CELEBRITY LIST!
MEMO TO UNIONS: A list of 300 celebrities living in New York is available. For your Convention, Annual Dinner you may want a star like Rex Harrison, Henny Youngman, Irene Rich, Talulah Bankhead. We have their private addresses.
Celebrity List price, $5.00
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Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday at 4 p. m.

Peace Demand Jolts War Makers

(Continued from Page 3)

had urgently requested that they too get the benefit of hearing the visiting scientists, artists, and writers. Meetings had already been scheduled for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Detroit, St. Louis and Los Angeles.

The Administration, intent on war, felt it could not afford to trust the American people to hear these advocates of peace.

For the cultural leaders—of widely varying political affiliations—had adopted a course which would successfully counter the Administration's plunge to war and fascism.

They urged that the channels of communication be kept open among the peace-minded peoples of all lands, particularly between our country and the Soviet Union.

"The frst step on the way to peace," the resolution declared, "is American-Soviet understanding."

"We are an independent American movement," they declared, "We are but one voice in the crescendo of the American and world will for peace. We shall not cease our efforts until peace has been secured. In this endeavor we serve our culture and our country."

Thomas Mann, the world-renowned novelist, telegraphed the conference suggesting a resolution protesting the State Department's interference with the peace assembly. "Though Mr. Acheson has repeatedly asserted," Dr. Mann said, "America's abhorrence of war and our determination to preserve peace, he has done much to discredit those who mean (in ardent sincerity) to serve the very ideals he praises."

★

THE CONSENSUS of the conference appeared in the speech Richard Lauterbach, noted writer and editor, delivered at Madison Square Garden Sunday night where 20,000 New Yorkers roared their welcome to the delegates. "Despite the official line that peace is subversive," Lauterbach said, "there are thinking Americans who refuse to swallow the line, preferring to be live villains in Mr. Acheson's black book than dead heroes in the next war."

Mr. Acheson had initiated a veritable press program through his Department's despotic refusal to permit Western European and Latin American delegates entry to the country. The press, in turn, sought to incite the public to physical violence against the conference. Screaming headlines predicted hostile picketlines of 50,000 to 100,000. First-aid stations, the newspapers announced, would be set up outside the Waldorf-Astoria where the conference was held. No libel, no obscenity was to low for publication.

Yet 8,500 Americans—from 21 states—attended the nine panels, the keynote and plenary sessions. More than 2,800 registered for the conference. There were 65 speakers, moderators and panel members, 29 international guests and five interpreters. Thousands had to be turned away. For example, the Natural Science panel with a capacity of 400 had 1,168 applicants for admission.

An idea of the conference scope can be gleaned from the credentials report: from art, music, theater and dance, 496; education, 244; economic and social sciences, 246; mass communciations, including film, press, radio and advertising, 202; writing, 276; natural sciences 140; health, 188; building and planning, 38; religion, 19. Eighty-three universities and colleges and technical institutes were represented.

★

THE MEETING assumed a cumulative grandeur as the hours passed. The creative strength of eminent artists and scientists—the cream of American and world culture who championed peace dwarfed the combined offensive of the maddened press and the gyrating neurotics and fascists who revolved around the Waldorf.

The police sullenly maintained "order," and I heard one cop chide a picket who kept shouting "Kill the Communists." The cop whispered: "Don't say that. Be dignified."

At no time, either on Friday, Saturday or Sunday did the mobilization of fascists, Czarists, Christian Fronters, Sidney Hookers, fascist-minded legionnaires ever pass beyond the figure of 500.

The press was too chagrined even to eat its own estimates. After the first 24 hours it ceased publishing figures: the plot to whip the public into a program neurosis had failed.

The American people as a whole showed they could see through the quotation marks which the press had put around the word peace; they would offer no support to those who wanted to lynch the conferees.

★

THE CONFERENCE dwarfed, too, the neurotic outcries of the Trotzkyist professor, Dr. Sidney Hook who fronted for the State Department. His meeting inside Freedom House in New York could scarcely dredge up more than 450. Everybody who came to the Hook conference—the "defenders of democracy"—was screened.

Anybody who had made reservations was permitted into the Waldorf conference. Even Dr. George S. Counts, Hook's warmongering partner, was allowed the floor at the peace conference. Whoever asked, got the floor within the limitations of time.

But the Hook conspirators refused even T. O. Thackery, publisher of the **New York Post,** permission to speak at their sparse assembly, Thackrey told the audience at Carnegie Hall when he spoke at the peace parley's keynote session. Counts and several others of his stripe taxied over from their meeting to barge in on the peace parley's literary panel. Their efforts to sabotage the meeting were signally spiked by writers and others there.

The literary panel was visited by a bellicose group of Trotzkyites and other anti-Communists like Dwight MacDonald, author of a smear biography of Henry Wallace, Counts and Jan Malaquias, author of an anti-Soviet novel. They sought to transform the panel into an anti-Soviet witch-hunt.

The awareness of the audience and the calm replies of the Soviet novelist, A. A. Fadeev, turned the tables. When MacDonald demanded to know why a whole list of other Soviet writers did not come to the conference, with broad implication that they had met a gruesome death, Fadeev replied as his listeners applauded, that one writer on MacDonald's list lived down the block from him and was at work on a novel, that another was completing a book on Shakespeare, that a third had published a novel in 1947, and so on.

"Why," Fadeev asked, "should you think that writers in the Soviet Union must stop writing when they are criticized?"

Fadeev also scotched MacDonald's charge that the Soviet writer had attacked American culture, declaring: "I did not attack American culture but those forces working against peace."

One Robert Lowell, who grandiloquently announced himself as a poet, and a Roman Catholic turned on Dimitri Shostakovich to explain what effect "criticism of the Soviet government" had on his music.

Shostakovich replied: "The criticism brings me much good. It helps me bring my music forward."

Lowell, it should be noted, is a member of the committee which recently awarded fascist poet Ezra Pound a prize for his anti-Negro anti-Semitic Pisan Cantos.

★

GREAT APPLAUSE greeted Richard O. Boyer's stirring attack on the "great lie" of anti-Communism. In one of the most eloquent speeches at the conference, the writer said: "I believe that we cannot win world peace until we reject the obscurantist, fascist ideology that Communists and Russians are the quintessence of deliberate cunning and natural evil. We cannot have it both ways," he continued.

"Hitler cannot be right and Truman wrong, and Truman right and Hitler wrong, for both described the menace of Communism in words that are almost identical—and equally erroneous."

The speakers—from all the countries abroad, and overwhelmingly from ours—felt the compulsion to overleap differences and achieve the unison that would quell the flames of war.

This proved true in every panel, and in the keynote and plenary sessions. Differences? Of course. But within the limits of common ground that peace is imperative.

★

ANOTHER of the many high-points came when Fedeev spoke at the plenary session, tracing the historic friendship between his people and ours. He described the respect his nation had for the great democratic traditions of our country and cited the millions of books published there of American writers: Mark Twain, Whitman, Jack London, Dreiser, Hemingway and many others.

Then he departed from his prepared text to take issue with a phase of Prof. Frederick L. Schumanns' speech. The professor of political science at Williams College has apportioned the blame for the present drive toward war on forces in the Soviet Union as well as the United States.

"I am a guest in your country," Fadeev said, "but I know that you would want me to speak frankly on this matter. Prof. Schuman is mistaken. There are no elements in our country which desire war against the United States or any other country."

Fadeev—a tall man with erect, soldierly bearing, said that **"the important thing to understand is that these elements in the United States which would like to see another war against Russia are not the enemies only of the Soviet people. They are also, of course, the enemies of the American people who like ourselves do not want war."**

★

SO THE CONFERENCE went. British Laborites like Prof. Olaf Stapledon rubbed shoulders with Russian Communists like Fadeev: Roman Catholic Dr. Domingo Villmail of Cuba, with Protestant churchmen Dr. Guy Emory Shipler. Negroes spoke for peace, like Dr. Raphael E. G. Armattoe, West African scientist, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Nicolas Guillen, the great Cuban poet. Truly, a magnificent demonstration of the brotherhood for peace.

Its astounding success can be further guaged by the reactions of many prominent individuals throughout the land who were profoundly shocked by the State's Department's actions. The wires to the offices of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions burned with calls from men and women who volunteered their help, asked the privilege of becoming sponsors. The despotic, fear-ridden maneuvers of the warmongers had boomeranged.

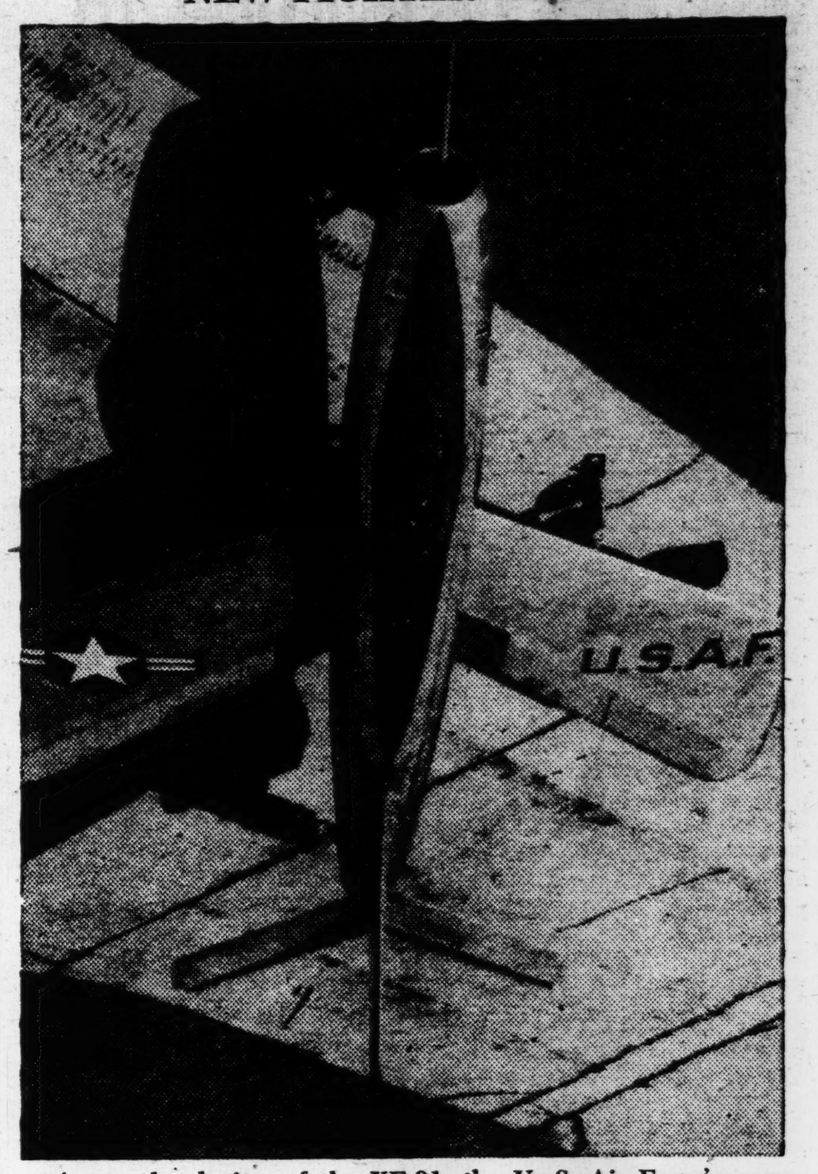
America, real America, sent up a call for peace that echoed across the world.

And millions of plain people, kin to the twenty-five million who died in World War II, took heart.

Condemns Buildings

COLUMBUS, O.—Most of the buildings operated by the state welfare department are so old that they are a menace to the safety and well being of the people living in them, State Welfare Director John H. Lamneck said. The main building at Longview State hospital, Cincinnati, was built 90 years ago, and the Ohio prison was constructed in 1834.

NEW FIGHTER PLANE



An overhead view of the XF-91, the U. S. Air Force's supersonic fighter plane, as it begins taxi tests at the Republic plant in Farmingdale, L. I. The craft is designed for very high altitude interception of bombers.

How Court Helped Stoolpigeon

(Continued from Page 3)

that Budenz was an interpreter of Marxism-Leninism was fantastic, but it did not take long for everyone to realize what was being cooked up.

★

JUDGE MEDINA did not think the question did the subject justice. He rephrased it.

"What did you, in conjunction with the other Communists, understand this sentence to mean?" Medina asked Budenz.

The defense lawyers hit the roof, and Medina retreated. All right, he said, he would let the prosecutor's question stand.

But McGohey had caught wise. Oh no, he said, he would put it the judge's way. **The "conspiracy" angle was beginning, under Medina's prompting, to take shape.**

The defense objected, the judge sneeringly overruled.

Budenz, the puppet, responded to the pulling of the strings. The sentence in the preamble, he said, meant overthrow of the government by force and violence. McGohey asked for a few more interpretations of the Constitution. The answers were exactly the same. It was a neat, tight pattern, everything in place.

I want it to be clear, McGohey said at one point, that I am not asking the witness what he thinks these terms mean, but how he and the other Communists, including the defendants, understood them. McGohey was telling his teacher he understood the lesson.

★

IT WAS at this point that tall, dignified-looking Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party, acting on his own behalf, arose to say sharply:

"This witness cannot speak for any defendant or for any Communist. No Judas, no traitor can interpret the policy of the Communist Party, any more than Benedict Arnold could interpret the Declaration of Independence."

Now, Mr. Dennis, Medina said soothingly, let us suppose there is some conspiracy, and the conspirators decide to use some special language which only they know the meaning of, and one of them decided to tell what that language is. . . .

The defense will show, Dennis replied, that the witness was using precisely the same language as Goebbels and Himmler in his descriptions of Communist policy. . . . He was quickly cut off by the judge.

There you have it. The "evidence" of conspiracy has been introduced. Communists have a "secret language" by which they say "overthrow the government." The defendants have been "connected" with the charge in the indictment, and the prosecution is saved by the "impartial judge."

Of course, there was much else wrong with the prosecution's case. In fact, it has turned out to be, as anyone with a smattering of knowledge of the facts knew it would, as gross and crude a frameup as those others in modern history—Tom Mooney, the "Zinoviev Letter" forgeries, Sacco-Vanzetti, Scottsboro and the Reichstag Fire.

It appears to rest on the flimsy inventions of stool pigeon Budenz and perhaps a few more. Besides these, the government has introduced a few excerpts from pamphlets that have been dead since 1935, 10 years before the period covered by the indictments and five years before the Smith Act, on which the alleged "crime" is based, became law.

There are also a few excerpts from the Marxist classics, the works of those geniuses of mankind—Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin. These classics are scientific descriptions of the course of development of society.

The government now says it is a crime for the people to distribute them, and for any Americans to read them.

Yes, we are all in this case even if we are not immediately mentioned in the indictment.

Mansfield Has Big Job Slump

MANSFIELD, O. — More than 7500 workers are being laid off at the Westinghouse plant here with little prospect of a return to work.

Officials of the corporation said that production was being reduced in keeping with demand.

The decision creates a serious unemployment problem in this city. There has been a decline here since the first of the year and fears are expressed that the downward course may become even more rapid in the weeks to come.

RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA—570 Kc. WNBC—660 Kc. WOR—710 Kc. WJZ—770 Kc. WNYC—830 Kc. WINS—1000 Kc. WEVD—1130 Kc. WCBS—880 Kc. WNEW—1130 Kc. WLIB—1190 Kc. WHN—1050 Kc. WBNY—1480 Kc. WOV—1290 Kc. WQXR—1560 Kc.

SATURDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WJZ—What's My Name
WCBS—Junior Miss

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News. Charles F. McCarthy
WOR—Bing Crosby
WJZ—Girls' Corps
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WCBS—Theatre of Today
12:15-WNBC—Irene Kuhn
12:30-WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—Navy Hour
WCBS—Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Home Gardener
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—U. S. in World Affairs
WJZ—Patt Barnes
WCBS—Give and Take
WOR—Official Detective
2:00-WJZ—Frank Merriwell.
WOR—Official Detective
WNBC—Frank Merriwell
WCBS—Handy Man
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
2:30-WNBC—Edward Tomlinson—Talk
WOR—Family Theatre
WCBS—County Journal
WNYC—Great Masters
WQXR—Program Favorites
2:45-WNBC—Public Affairs
3:00-WNBC—Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra
WOR—Proudly We Hail
WCBS—Facts for Veterans
WQXR—News; Recent Records
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:30-WOR—The Clock
WCBS—Cross Section, U.S.A.
WQXR—Music of Our Time
4:00-WNBC—Charlie Spivak Orchestra
WOR—Cisco Kid
WNYC—Jazz Concert
WQXR-News; Symphonic Matinee
4:30-WOR—Three's A Crowd
WCBS—Variety Musicale
WCBS—Red Barber
5:00-WNBC—Lassie—Sketch
WOR—Russ Hodges
WJZ—Popular Music
WCBS—Philadelphia Orchestra
WQXR—News; Record Review
5:15-WNBC—Wormwood Forest
5:30-WNBC—Dr. I. Q., Jr.—Quiz
WOR—True or False
WQXR—Cocktail Time

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WJZ—Speaking of Songs
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:30-WNBC—Opera
WCBS—CBS Views the Press
WQXR—Dinner Concert
7:00-WOR—Guess Who
WCBS—Spike Jones Show
WJZ—Harry Wismer
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Music
7:30-WNBC—Vic Damone, Songs
WOR—H. R. Knickerbocker
WJZ—To Be Announced
WCBS—Vaughn Monroe Show
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
7:45-WOR—Answer Man
8:00-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theatre
WOR—Life Begins at Eighty
WQXR—News. Symphony Hall
WJZ—Kay Starr Show
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
8:30-WNBC—Truth or Consequences
WOR—Take a Number
WJZ—Pat Novak
WQXR—New York Times News
WCBS—Philip Marlowe
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Little Herman
WCBS—Gangbusters
WQXR—News; Music
9:30-WNBC—Judy Canova Show
WCBS—Basil Rathbone Show
WJZ—Amazing Mr. Malone
9:45-WNYC—Top Talk
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:00-WNBC—Dennis Day Show
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Earl Godwin
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Municipal Concert Hall
WQXR—News; On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Grand 'Ole Opry
WQXR—Pop Concert

SUNDAY

AFTERNOON

12:05-WQXR—Symphonic Varieties
12:15-WJZ—Foreign Reporter
WNEW—Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WMGM—Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC—Eternal Light
WMCA—News Bulletins
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
WCBS—Peoples Platform
WMGM—Hour of Champions
WNEW-News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Record Review
12:45-WOR—Rendezvous with Ross
WMCA—Jerry Baker
WQXR—Ocrhestral Melodies
1:00-WNBC—America United
WOR—William L. Shirer
WJZ—American Almanac
WCBS—Charles Collingwood
WMCA—Let's Talk Music
WNYC—Music for the connoisseur
WMGM—Four Star Review
WNEW—Hollywood Open House
WQXR—New York Times News; Midday Symphony
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WCBS—Elmo Roper
WJZ—Edward Weeks, Comment
WMGM-News; Jan Bart
WLIB—Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC—Author Meets The Critics
WCBS—Tell It Again

I. F. Stone Speaks On 'Atlantic Pact' At Panel Room Sun.

The noted coulmnist I. F. Stone will discuss 'The Inside Story of the Atlantic Pact' at the Panel Room, 13 Astor Pl. this Sunday night (April 3) at 8:30. Question and Answers and a Social with Dance Music will follow.

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

(Saturday, April 2)

P.M.

6:15—Opera: Aida. (Toscanini). WNBC
6:15—CBS Views the Press. WCBS
9:00—Hit Parade. WNBC
9:00—Life Begins at 80. WOR TV
8:00—East-West All-Star Basketball Game. WCBS-TV
8:00—Saturday Night Jamboree. WNBT

(Sunday, April 3

12:00 M—Invitation to Learning. WCBS
1:15—Elmo Roper. WCBS
1:30—Author Meets the Critic. WNBC
2:30—University Theatre. WNBC
2:30—You Are There. WCBS
3:00—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony. WCBS
3:30—Juvenile Jury. WOR
4:00—Wm. S. Gailmor. WLIB
4:00—Quiz Kids WNBC
4:35—Living, 1949
6:00—Oscar Brand Song Festival. WNYC
6:30—Ozzie and Harriet. WCBS
7:00—Jack Benny show. WCBS
8:30—Henry Morgan show. WNBC
9:00—NBC Theatre. WNBC
9:00—Electric Theatre. WCBS
9:30—Theatre Guild. WJZ
9:30—Our Miss Brooks. WCBS TV
7:30—Paul and Grace Hartman. WNBT
7:30—Television Players. WJZ-TV
8:30—Author Meets the Critics. WNBT
9:00—Television Playhouse. WNBT

WJZ—National Vespers
WOR—Songs by Great Singers
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
WLIB—Melody Playhouse
2:00-WOR—The Deems Taylor Concert
WCBS—Longines Symphonette
WNBC—Here's to the Family
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Viennese Melodies
2:15-WLIB—Harriet Johnson, Interviews
2:30-WNBC—NBC University Theatre
WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—You Are There
WQXR—Americana
2:45-WOR—Blackstone, the Magician
3:00-WOR—Great Voices
WJZ—Harrison Woods
WCBS—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony
WLIB—News; Music
3:15-WJZ—Betty Clark, Songs
3:30-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Juvenile Jury
WJZ—Treasury Band Show
4:00-WNBC—The Quiz Kids
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Future of America
WLIB—William S. Gailmor
WMCA—Light Popular Music
WQXR—News
4:30-WNBC—Jane Pickens Show
WOR—True Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Milton Cross Opera Album
WCBS—Skyway to the Stars
4:35-WNBC—Living 1948
4:55-WNYC—News
5:00-WNBC—RCA Victor Show
WOR—The Shadow
WJZ—Curt Massey Show
WCBS—Wittnauer Choraliers
WQXR—News; Record Reviews
5:15-WCBS—Art Mooney
5:30-WOR—Quick as a Flash
WCBS—Broadway Is My Beat
WJZ—Quiet Please
WNBC—Harvest of Stars

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WJZ—Drew Pearson
WNYC—Oscar Brand, Folk Songs
WCBS—Hour of Stars
WMGM—Old Fashioned Revival Hour
WMCA—My Best Records
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Dean Martin, Jerry Lewis Show
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Escape
WJZ—Greatest Story Ever Told
WMCA—Ave Maria Hour
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WNBC—Horace Heidt Show
WOR—The Falcon
WJZ—To Be Announced
WCBS—Jack Benny Show
WMCA—Showtime
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Phil Harris—Alice Faye
WOR—Mayor of the Town
WJZ—Carnegie Hall
WCBS—Amos 'N' Andy
WMCA—Adventures in Industry
WMGM—Voice of Prophecy
WNEW—News; Spirituals
8:00-WNBC—Fred Allen Show
WMCA—Echoes of Big Time
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Sam Spade
WMGM—Cavalry Baptist Church
WNEW—Piano Rhapsody
WEVD—Irish Variety Show
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC—Henry Morgan Show
WMCA—American Panorama
WOR—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Lum 'N' Abner
WNEW—News; Piano Rhapsody
9:00-WNBC—NBC Theatre
WMCA—News; Composers Notebook
WOR—Play, John Garfield, Lilli Palmer
WJZ—Walter Winchell
WCBS—Electric Theatre
WEVD—Drama: Errand of Mercy
WQXR—News
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
WEVD—Michael Young
9:30-WNBC—Familiar Music Album
WOR—Jimmy Fidler
WJZ—Theatre Guild
WCBS—Our Miss Brooks
WNEW—News; Music You Want
WEVD—Quiz—I Challenge You
10:00-WNBC—Take It or Leave It
WMCA—Dinah Shore
WOR—Secret Missions
WCBS—Life with Luigi
WEVD—Forum
WQXR—News
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Who Said That?
WOR—My Name Is Logan
WJZ—Jimmy Fidler
WCBS—Peace Is Our Business
WMCA—Algernon Black
WEVD—Eddie Duchin Show
WQXR—Pop Concert

American Jewish Writers to Honor Soviet Actor

The American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, of which Albert Einstein is honorary president, will pay tribute to the memory of the late Michoels at a Memorial Meeting to be held this Saturday evening April 2d, at 8:00 p.m., at the New School, 66 West 12 Street.

Professor Michoels, who died last year, is generally acknowledged the greatest Yiddish actor-director of the USSR. Michoels, who visited the United States in 1943, as the head of the first official delegation from the USSR to the US, was producer and director of the Jewish State Theatre in Moscow. His production of Shakespeare's "Richard III" is regarded as the most imaginative production experienced, regardless of language. Ray Lev, noted pianist, J. Edward Bromberg, featured player in the Clifford Odet's play "The Big Knife", Bertha Gersten, famed actress of the Yiddish stage, and the Philharmonic Peoples' Chorus will provide an appropriate program. Speakers will be Albert Kahn, author of the "Great Conspiracy", Paul Novick, editor of the "Morning Freiheit", and Louis Levine, past grand master of the Order Brith Shalom, and ex-chairman of the Jewish Council of Russian War Relief. Joseph Brainin, chairman of this Writers' Committee will preside.

Movies:

How One TV Film Company Operates

By Aline Mosby

HOLLYWOOD (UP). — Everything in Hollywood is supposed to be super-colossal, but television films are just the reverse. These quickies are made so fast and cheaply they make "B" movies look like slow-motion epics.

A whole new industry has popped up to grind the things out. Hal Roach, pioneer comedy king, is the first movie studio head to switch custard pies and cute kids to TV quickies. Jerry Fairbanks, Rudy Valee and Imppro Films are whipping out TV movies, too.

• • •

BUT THE COMPANY that's cutting so many corners it has big movie moguls gasping is Grant-Realm Films.

This company turns out a complete 26-minute TV movie, with period costumes and sets, in two days for $8,500.

First, it abolished super-colossal sums a movie company pays for a story. Grant-Realm is filming classic stories whose authors, like Mark Twain and Bret Harte, are dead. The yarns are in public domain and all for free.

• • •

NEXT IT RENTED five lavish sets built for "Joan of Arc," a $6,000,000 ditty that took two years to make and had a cast of hundreds. For a Guy De Maupassant classic today the camera, director, tiny crew and couple of actors hopped from one set to another so fast the script girl ran to keep up with 'em.

The minute they leave the first set, it's fixed for the next movie that's being rehearsed in another director's office; and the actors, notable for skyscraper paychecks, work for $55 a day.

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Where the Dollars You Gave Go to Defend the Twelve

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
Chairman of Communist Committee to Defend the 12

Figures are vital. Some of us breathe, eat, and sleep, thinking of them these days. They represent the fight for the life of our Party—in the court, where it was forced upon us, and in the mass campaign, without which the court procedure is like a marionette show.

The original figure designated, when the campaign was first launched for these two purposes in relation to the 12, was $250,000. It was a reasonably correct estimate of a minimum figure as far as we can see now. But I emphasize **minimum.** I'm reporting here to you, who are helping to raise these funds, on what has already been raised and spent, and what are the estimated perspectives of future needs. Please do study this carefully and show it to your friends and fellow-workers, who have contributed or will contribute.

These figures deal specifically with the defense of the 12. The Communist Party, the Civil Rights Congress, the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, and many local committees have also raised large sums in the same period for other cases, such as Los Angeles, Denver, and Miami; for contempt cases initiated by the Un-American Committee, (Joseph-son, Marshall, Dennis, Eisler, the Anti-Committee), for a host of deportation cases, for the Trenton six.

The fight against repressive legislation directed against our Party is going on simultaneously in 14 states. But my specific task here is to discuss the trial of the 12, at Foley Square in N. Y. C., which must be the major concentration of the members of the Communist Party and labor and progressive forces generally at this time.

From July 31, 1948, to Feb. 1, 1949 (when we issued the emergency appeal for $100,000 through the Communist Committee to defend the 12) the Civil Rights Congress had already collected $74,095.45 for this campaign. Of this, $26,592.05 was turned over for the legal defense and the balance spent on mass agitation, tours, conferences, printing, etc.

With the heavy load carried by C.R.C. for other activities we felt they could not be expected to raise the full amount. We could not risk a lag or deficit once the trial was on. Therefore we placed the responsibility directly on the Communist Party to raise another $100,000 Emergency Fund, of which we have raised $84,343.87.

We have paid up to April 1, out of this fund, for the legal defense $64,780. In addition, the Communist Party also paid an additional $10,000 out of its own funds, and other labor organizations paid $2,430. (The C.P. National Office has cut all of its administrative expenses to the bone and everyone, including defendants, has voluntarily initiated a wage cut.) This makes a total spent to April 1, for trial expenses from date of their arrest to April 1, from all sources, of $103,802.05.

In the first period, from July 20, 1948, to Oct. 1, 1948, the expenses ($6,342.08) were largely for legal motions, attempting to quash the indictment and to secure postponements until after election. By Oct. 1 the staff of lawyers was organized, consisting of trial lawyers Messrs. Gladstein from California, Crockett from Michigan, McCabe from Philadelphia, and Isserman and Sacher of N. Y. A large group of able and distinguished lawyers are also working in the office and outside, on legal research, in preparation of motions and briefs, in investigation of evidence, interviewing of witnesses, etc.

If it had been possible to secure a Bill of Particulars, which was refused by the prosecutor and denied by the judge, the scope of the preparatory work would have ben greatly limited and the work and costs reduced. As it is now, the possible scope is 48 states and more, and requires enormous preparation to anticipate every conceivable approach which the government may make.

Carrying the motions to the Supreme Court on the jury system and on the judge's bias were part of the legal battle, involving much outside legal work and expense. All attorney's fees at present approximate $2,275 per week.

It has been necessary to set up an office at 401 Broadway for the use of all the attorneys. Si Gerson is in charge of publicity and public relations there. An office staff, including stenographers, clerks, messengers, and extra help for emergency stenographic work, etc., is required. For all these, and also including rent, files, telephone, telegraph, mailing, mimeographing, office expenses, salaries, maintenance of out-of-town defendants, the total is $1,412.50 per week. The court records now run to $1,500 per week.

Research in general for the preparation of the case, is estimated at $550 per week, sometimes more. The jury challenge, for instance, involved preparation of maps, charts, exhibits, photographs, photostats, investigators, witness fees, travel, as well as briefs. It is a very big undertaking.

The total for everything now is about $5,837.50 per week. But this does not take into account a later period when the defense will be calling witnesses and expenses will mount. It is a most conservative estimate to say that $6,000 per week will be required from now on. Some weeks it will be considerably more.

The above summary does not include any mass activities, such as pamphlets, leaflets, meetings, radio, etc., in each district, for which additional funds were expended.

How long the trial will last is hard to speculate, with any degree of accuracy. McGohey, the prosecutor, said three months, in January. But he did not count on the magnificent fight the defense made against the rigged jury system for seven weeks. We consider that a splendid investment, an education in democracy to the people of America, well worth the time, energy and cost. So if it's three months or longer, which is likely at the pace it is moving, we can see that the estimate of $250,000 was not far afield.

I'm sure all supporters of this case are unanimous that we do not care how long it lasts or how much it costs if our 12 leaders, including Comrade Foster through a deposition, are heard adequately and are able to bring every witness and every bit of evidence necessary to present their case to the American people.

We will back their fight to do this to the limit. To guarantee future legal expenses as well as a real mass campaign, it will be necessary to raise in the neighborhood of an additional $100,000 before the trial is over. Let us now raise the $14,000 still lacking to complete the present fund, which together with our present balance, will take care of the average required for another five weeks ahead.

How to raise more will be discussed later. Plans and proposals will be presented shortly. Let's first pass this milestone of the $100,000 Emergency Fund. Dollars are the least we can give for the life of the Communist Party, the vanguard of the American working class.

Farm Tool Union Convention Rejects Auto Union Merger

By Ruby Cooper

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa. — Efforts of top CIO officials to destroy autonomous rights of unions received their sharpest setback here last week when the convention of the CIO United Farm Equipment Workers◈ unanimously rejected an order to dissolve and join Walter Reuther's United Auto Workers. The convention action was regarded as the first major test of whether the CIO Portland convention's policies of intervening in the internal affairs of affiliates would be resisted.

While this issue was viewed as the most dramatic of the convention issues, the gathering emerged with a number of other decisions, adding up to one of the most constructive and progressive conventions in FE history. They included:

- **A 1949 wage program, with stress on a 30-cent hourly raise, seven-hour day at eight hours pay, health, welfare and pension funds.**
- **An appeal to national CIO to indicate a coordinated campaign by all unions for wage increases.**
- **A call for a national work holiday to force repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and a conference of all CIO unions to map a concerted repeal campaign.**
- **A foreign policy resolution blasting the North Atlantic Pact as a "get ready for war" program. It called upon President Truman to restore peaceful relations with the Soviet Union through direct negotiations.**
- **Condemnation of CIO's arbitrary withdrawal from the World Federation of Trade Unions and authorizing FE officers to participate in an world organization of farm implement workers which may be established by the WFTU.**

In an unprecedented display of solid unity, the 400 delegates denounced the CIO edict to disband as "an arrogant and dictatorial decree" and unanimously rejected it

They acted despite a lengthy telegram from CIO president Philip Murray warning that the CIO Executive Board would take "proper action" if the ultimatum was not complied with.

MURRAY'S WIRE was heard respectfully, but at its end a thunderous chorus of boos was unloosed. Shouts came from all parts of the hall, "Send it back to him."

When not a single delegate stood up later during the vote to support the CIO's order, the entire convention spontaneously rose and staged a five-minute ear-splitting demonstration.

The delegates earlier whooped their approval when president Grant Oakes indicated no defiance of the National CIO was intended, but that the union insisted on retaining full autonomy traditional in the CIO and the democratic right to differ with CIO leaders without reprisals.

He charged the CIO's order was "a piece of skullduggery without precedent in the American labor movement" and asserted that in opposing it, the union "is waging a battle for the rights of essential democracy in the CIO — not only our own, but every union's."

"There is no distinction whatsoever between an unjust law (Taft-Hartley) to put progressive unions in chains or out of business, and an ultimatum from the top CIO body to do the same thing," added.

MURRAY'S VEILED THREAT to withdraw the union's CIO charter recalled the dictatorial action taken by the AFL Executive Council in 1936 against the six AFL unions that had formed the Committee for Industrial Organization, forerunner of the present CIO.

Squelching all speculation that the union might secede from the CIO, Oakes made clear that "We will stay in and fight; we will fight to maintain democracy in the CIO.

"This union is going to remain in the framework of CIO and fight to bring it back to its original militant and progressive policies."

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Bosses Act to Beat Down Wages

(Continued from Page 2)

ference from the Taxi Workers Organizing Committee, which is part of District 50 of the United Mine Workers. Then, they even rebuffed the Mayor who had invited both parties to come together at City Hall.

The taxi fleet owners, employing methods of open brutality and intimidation, have been able to keep unions out, after resorting to bloodshed and goon violence, as they did in the strike of 1934. Thus far, the Mayor has done nothing further to bring about a conference, although taxis operate under license issued by a city agency.

Most of the unions involved in these battles are AFL. But although the AFL has close to one million members in New York, there has been no move to counter this developing pattern of union-busting through a united front, starting with all AFL unions and extending to the CIO and independents.

THE CENTRAL Trades and Labor Council, in which the hard-hit Teamsters are a dominant group, has met several times since the lockouts began, but aside from noting for the record that disputes exist, it has done nothing to rally its affiliates and members for a united counter-attack.

And aid of all kind is needed by the embattled strikers. Strike relief has by this time become essential for the bakery workers, but the international union of the AFL Bakery Workers has thus far set aside only $7,500 weekly in a lockout which involves 5,000 of its members. There are some 40,000 members of the union in New York who can come to the aid of their locked-out brothers in New York without feeling any financial strain.

Employers in one industry after another have been encouraged to follow the pattern of arrogance and lockouts by this failure of labor to unite all groups behind those in the picket lines. As a result, new struggles are brewing, as employers begin to feel that they have found a new formula for smashing union standards and conditions.

It has become apparent that no union, old or new, is immune from these attacks.

The answer lies on a return to the tested labor slogan: "An injury to one is an injury to all." And that means uniting all unions behind the present struggles, forging a program to win the unemployed, ending Jimcrow policies, putting a stop to red-baiting, jurisdictional fights and other splitting practices which whet the appetites of the union-busters.

Employers Incite Negroe Attacks

By John Hudson Jones

Both the strike at the Larkin Lectro Co., 160 W. 146 St., and the struggle for job rights of the Negro longshoremen in Local 968, AFL International Longshoremen's Association, against the corrupt Ryan machine on the Brooklyn waterfront, are fights that must receive the support of the whole community of Harlem, said Ferdinand Smith last week. The two developments were dealt with at the last meeting of the newly-organized Harlem Trade Union Council.

Action to broaden these fights and to map out a struggle for job rights to Negroes will be planned April 2, (Saturday) at a meeting of union leaders, shop stewards, and rank and filers, at the Harlem YWCA, 179 W. 137 St.

Smith, who is provisional secretary of the Council, pointed out that in both current struggles the bosses are trying to pit Negro and white workers against each other and to "set up a big pool of unemployed Negroes and use them to smash labor and economic conditions."

In the Larkin strike, which is in its third week, the boss has sought to use Negroes against whites and vice versa. Striking workers, who belong to Local 430, CIO United Electrical Workers, are convinced that Larkin's scheme is to break the strike and operate a lily-white shop in the heart of Harlem.

LARKIN'S ATTEMPT to incite violence between Negroes and whites was exposed last week when he personally directed the arrest of a white striker, James Hindeman, 24, on the phony complaint that he pushed a Negro scab, Leon Neill, 26, of 795 St. Nicholas Ave.

The Worker learned that Neil wasn't pushed, but that Larkin took him to Washington Heights Court, made the complaint and then harangued Judge Robert F. Mahooney, who set a high bail of $5,000, which was subsequently reduced to $1,000 in Special Sessions.

A Negro longshoreman told the Council how Ryan's man, Gus Scannivino, is arbitrarily denying work to the predominantly Negro Local 968.

In Memoriam

In fond memory of PHILIP HERTZ passed away April 2, 1946.
Gertrude, Andrew, Carl.



Accused train robber Luman C. Ramsdell waives extradition in Washington and is ordered to West Virginia to face prosecution. Ramsdell and a pal, George L. Ashton, were arrested in Washington and charged with the holdup of an express train near Martinsburg, W. Va.

WFTU Invites ITF Into New Depts.

PARIS (ALN)—The World Federation of Trade Unions has written a letter to existing international trade secretaries, such as the Intl. Transport Federation, inviting them to participate in the new trade departments which the WFTU is sponsoring to unite workers of the same trade all over the world. The WFTU letter says that the trade departments do not aim to supplant similar organizations already in existence, and do not reject collaboration with them. The new trade departments, the letter says further, will not automatically become WFTU subsidiaries, but will decide freely on their "structure, constitution and links with the WFTU."

Steel Workers Back Miners' Safety Fight

PITTSBURGH, March 30.—The Iron City Progressive Club, with a membership of nearly 200 steelworkers employed in the Jones & Laughlin plant on the Southside, unanimously passed a resolution at its last meeting endorsing the fight of the coal miners for enforcement of safety regulations. The resolution points out that eight men have been killed in the Jones & Laughlin plant in the last three months. One of them—Sam Mamula — was cut in two by a dinkey car in December. He had worked forty years for the company.

Kuomintang Official Asks 'Pacific Pact'

NANKING, March 30.—Gen. Chang Chih-chung announced today that the government delegation of which he is head would fly to Peiping Thursday to begin talks with representatives of the Liberation Government.

Chu Chia-hua, Kuomintang minister without portfolio, today expressed open support of a Pacific Pact similar in purpose to the North Atlantic anti-Soviet war pact.

In Central Shensi Chiang's Pal Loses

CENTRAL SHENSI, March 28 (NCNA). Chianghai's Kuomintang warlord Ma Chi-yuan, who led four cavalry regiments to attack the liberated areas in Central Shensi from the west at the beginning of this month, has suffered heavy losses. The Northwest People's Liberation Army killed or wounded over 1,000 Kuomintang troops of his 190th Division northwest of Yachsien, north of Sian, on March 11.

Hu Tsung-nan, Chiang Kai-shek's Northwestern commander-in-chief has conscripted civilian to build fresh fortifications around Sian, his headquarters. Captured soldiers of his 55th Divison state that their divisional commander told them: "We must fight, because we must deceive the Communists in order to gain time."

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WORKER Sports

PROMOTER AT WORK



RETIRED HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMP Joe Louis, who has hung up the gloves for good, including exhibitions, does a little work on his first promotion, the Ezzard Charles-Jersey Joe Walcott championship fight at Chicago June 22, as one of his partners, Arthur Wirtz, looks on. In his New York visit Joe showed that he knows his way around, and that what he doesn't know is he is learning fast!

Young Phils On Way Up

(This is another of the on-the-spot sizeups of the big league teams by United Press.)

CLEARWATER, Fla.—They call themselves the "Fighting Phillies of '49" and if scrap and spirit mean anything then look for those old National League doormats to do a little foot-wiping of their own this year. They're the youngest club in the majors—so young in fact that it may handicap them a little. But youthful enthusiastic talent abounds in this live wire camp and some of it seems certain to advance to major league stardom.

What's more, they have made off-season deals that strengthened the club immeasurably.

IN AN OBJECTIVE size-up it looks like the Phillies could muscle into the first division and in a wide-open race might even be strong pennant contenders. But the team is building for the future and isn't banking too much on this year except to land among the first four.

Amiable Eddie Sawyer, starting his first full year as manager, sizes up the club this way:

"Every position on this club except third base is wide open for anybody who can do the job better than the other fellow. I'm satisfied that Puddinhead Jones is my man at the hot bag. He was the best third baseman in the International League when we brought him up from Toronto last season. This year he could well be the best one in the National League."

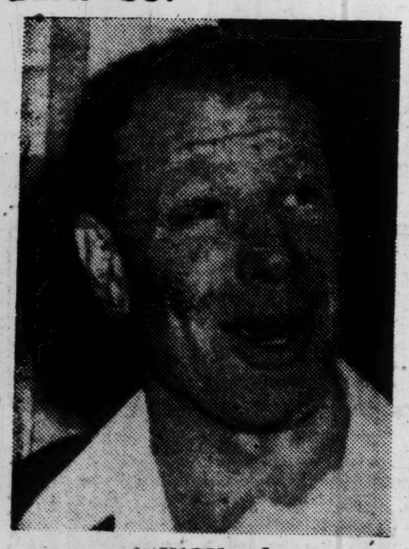
Sawyer is tremendously pleased over the deals which brought the Phillies "four fine players from the Cubs." He thinks Eddie Waitkus is the league's top first baseman and that outfielder Bill Nicholson could well regain the touch that once made him one of the most feared hitters in baseball. And both of the pitchers, Hank Borowy and Russ Meyer, figure to be regulars.

"Look at that Waitkus," he said. "You can't get him off the field. Remember he hit .474 in games he played at our park last year." Waitkus, a "hot apple" who has become the club's cheer-leader, is one of the most popular guys in camp.

"I didn't come down here to sing bass in the choir," he said. "I came to play first base on the diamond."

Even at that he might have his troubles ousting Dick Sisler from the job. Sisler, a great spring hitter, has been blasting the ball in a manner reminiscent of his father, the immortal George Sisler, and if he keeps it up Sawyer might even transfer him to the outfield, although he is no defensive whiz in the garden.

'WHO'S GONNA BEAT US?'



BILL VEECK, dynamic young prexy of the Cleveland Indians, is in high spirits over the looks of his world championship team in spring training to date. The veteran infield trio of Gordon, Boudreau and Keltner looks in as good shape as ever, Doby and Mitchell are maturing into true greatness in the outfield, the pitching is loaded and he has a fine pack of rookies pushing to fill any weaknesses that develop. Do you blame him for not weeping?

No Kidding! Giants, Scribes All Love Leo

PHOENIX, Ariz. — There have been times in the case history of Leo the Lip when he has been charged with being surly, gruff, and terse to players under his command and to sports writers. But this is 1949, and such facts about Leo Durocher are groundless.

Leo is leading his men. He is driving them hard, it is true, and he's booming at them from the field. But he handles each player in a different way.

"Each player is an individual and must be treated accordingly," he said.

Leo likes the Giants and lauds their spirit shown in early preseason drills.

"They have something," the skipper chortles. "The club is changed and there is something about the fellows this year that wasn't evident last season. No Giant team I ever contacted has had such spirit. In former years any real "do or die" feeling was lacking.

"Maybe that is why I'm so optimistic about our chances. I don't predict where clubs will finish, but we're not aiming for just the first division. We are shooting for the top."

Durocher is personally talkative, friendly with all who contact him, and eager to work with everyone. He holds press conferences daily in the dugout, and answers all questions fired his way without hesitation.

"When I talk, the words just come out," Leo said.

Durocher is all ready to shoot the breeze informally and he is all ready to be quoted. It is "never off the record" with The Lip.

Durocher has gone out of his way to be cooperative with one and all and as a result, believe it or not, he is now one of the most popular men in Phoenix, both off and on the diamond.

Tony and Frank sell extra Dailies in their shop each day. The result: a stronger union shop, better working conditions and higher wages. And also an alert and active shop in the fight for peace and civil rights. Don't you want to work in a shop like that?

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney



Dear Lester,

Your sports reporting and comments are consistently good. Along with Bill Mardo you are making the D.W. sports page the best contribution journalism can make toward the democratization of American sports life. Good for fans and participants.

However, throughout the basketball season I find no mention of top Negro pro teams especially the Globe Trotters and the Rens. The latter are in an organized league. What is their standing? How do they rate?

The Globe Trotters this winter beat the pants of Mikan and the Minneapolis Lakers. The GTs used most of the last quarter for a demonstration purely for the audience's amusement (and their own). Mikan got 11 points, a low average for him.

How can we rate the Lakers so high? It's like having a white heavyweight champion with Joe Louis doing shadow boxing exhibitions (in 1941).

I got reports of the Globe Trotters vs. Minneapolis game by word of mouth. How about some news gathering by the DW about the Globe Trotters and how the DW sports writers rate them in comparison to the super duper Lakers.

Always a faithful reader,
NED GARRETT.

P.S. Didn't the Globe Trotters beat the Lakers in '47-48 season?

WELL, THIS MADE me feel as though we'd been falling down on the job. Despite our technical disadvantage in relation to the other papers, we DO try to do a lot of "newsgathering," especially news that the other papers hide.

But now I feel better. Some telephoning around establishes the following facts:

1. The Globe Trotters have not played a single game in New York City this season. So it was impossible for us to cover them, and the wire service we get doesn't report on them.

2. The Rens, who are not as good as the Globe Trotters in the opinion of those we spoke to, played in the National League representing Dayton and later Detroit and had a record of approximately 9 won, 6 lost.

The Globe Trotters, who are unaffiliated, did beat the mighty Lakers this year and last year. I can't give the Daily Workers' estimation of them and comparison to the Lakers because we have never had a chance to see them here, but it is obvious they have to be good to beat Mikan and company. Too bad they don't get the publicity they deserve.

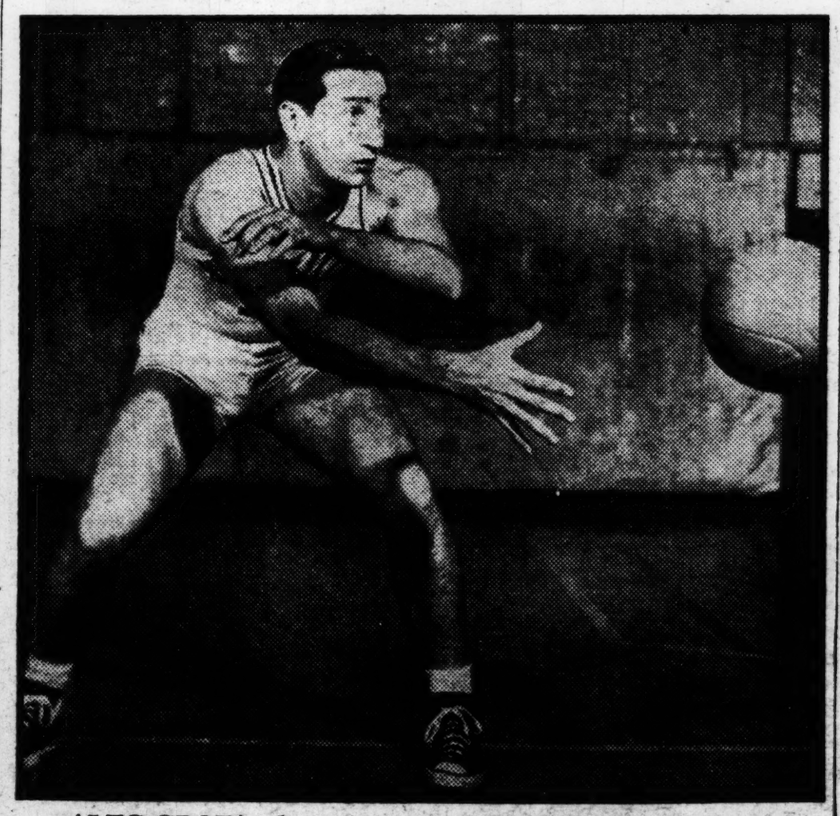
Maybe some of our outlying readers who saw them in action can fill us in a little more.

BASKETBALL IS OVER but baseball isn't really here yet. And meanwhile the rules-makers, who annually convene and rarely do anything much, have come up with a change which should meet with the hearty approval of most fans and players. What it does is save the last few minutes of a close game from degenerating into a wrestling match as the trailing team tries to get the ball and forgets basketball in so doing. As it stood, the losers were willing to risk a foul shot against them because the most the foul will score is one point and then they get automatic possession of the ball, and if the foul shooter misses they have at least an equal chance to recover the ball.

For this reason, teams in the lead in the last couple of minutes of a close game have been "taking the ball out," which is their option, and so the finishes have been getting rougher and sillier, with a whistle every three seconds and a constant procession of taking the ball back to the middle line.

The new rule changes all this by one simple device. In the last two minutes of any game, ANY foul committed, while charged to the fouler as a personal foul (five of them and you're out of the game) will be treated as a technical foul. In other words, the team fouled can take its shot and then still retain possession. This puts a heavy penalty on the deliberate type of late foul by a trailing team, and will put added emphasis on good, fast, clean freezing and skilled defense play.

HE WOUND UP BEST IN THE LAND



ALEC GROZA, the 6-7 center of the championship Kentucky basketball team, wound up his collegiate career with 25 points against the Oklahoma Aggies' tight defense, a spectacular feat, as his team won the NCAA title. The Martins Ferry (Ohio) lads, very fast for his size, has been drafted by Indianapolis in the BAA pro league.

More Dope On 'Russian Hero'

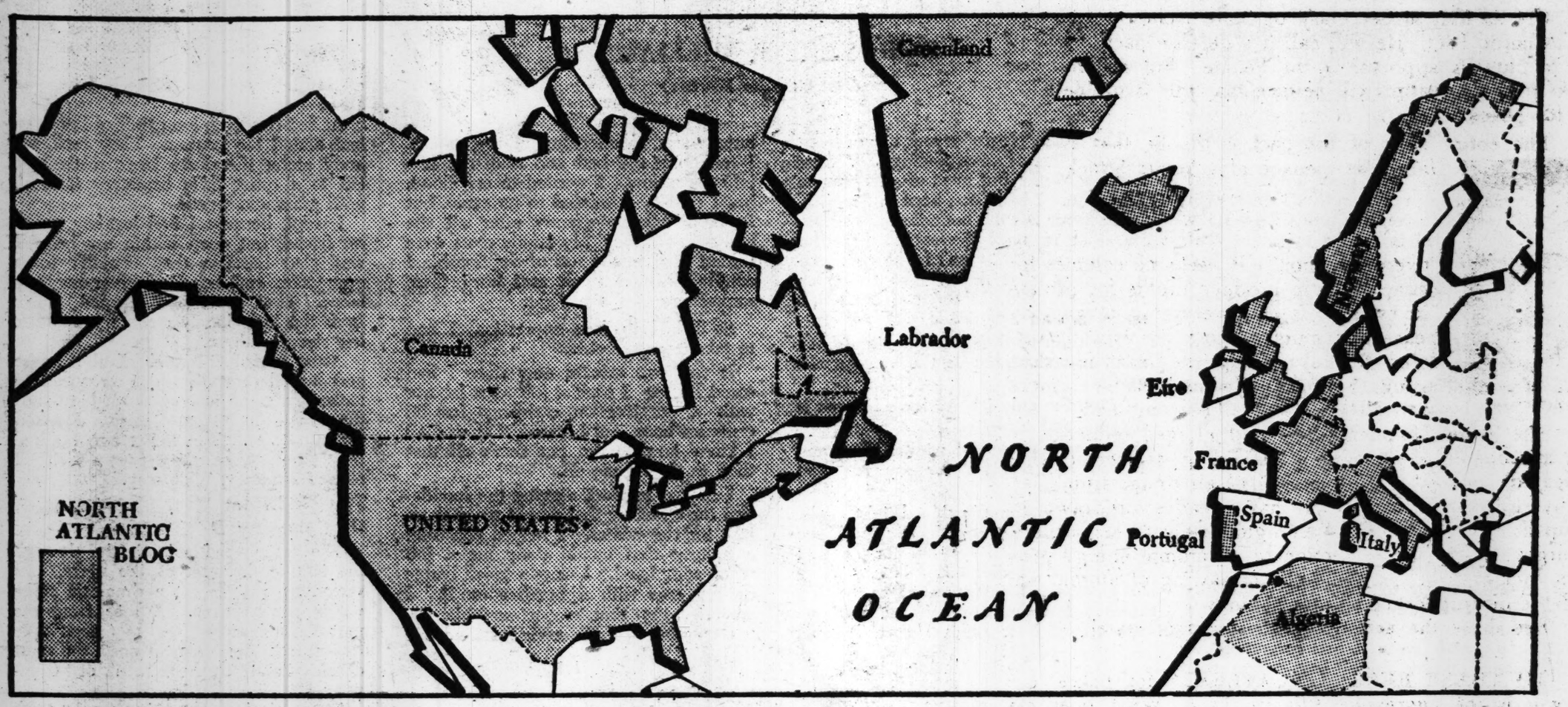
A letter from Liverpool, England, reveals that the winning of the Grand National by 66-1 shot Russian Hero was "a great triumph for the local population." It seems that the horse's owner, William Williamson, is a working tenant farmer on the estate of the Duke of Westminster. His lordship's horse faltered in the stretch. Farmer Williamson changed the name of his nine-year-old horse to Russian Hero during the great battle of Stalingrad.

Dodgers Still Setting Precedents

The current Dodger tour through the cities of the Texas League is introducing democracy to the diamonds of several new cities, including Beaumont, Houston, Dallas, Oklahoma and Tulsa. Only Texas League city skipped was Shreveport, Louisiana, which said the state law would prohibit Jackie Robinson and Roy Campanella from playing. Brooklyn said:

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY APRIL 3, 1949 SECTION 2



You'll Pay for the Atlantic Pact

The war drive of Wall Street means hunger rations for American working men and women. Not for a short time, either. Permanently! And the trusts' boys in Washington have it all figured out—how to take it out of your hide in more ways than you dream of.

By JACK BAKERFIELD

THE "cold war" and the Atlantic War Pact are going to cost the American wage-earner and his family plenty. The guns are going to take the place of butter.

Henry Wallace, testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, issued this warning. The truth of his warning has been admitted in statements by President Truman's economic advisers, in a highly instructive government report.

In this frank report Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, tells what James B. Carey, Philip Murray, William Green, and David Dubinsky are striving so frantically to cover up their frenzied red-baiting: what the Marshall Plan and the cold war costs the American workers.

The report was delivered to a "Joint Orientation Conference" of "business and civil leaders" (in other words, capitalists and Chamber of Commerce elements, etc.) summoned to Washington by Secretary Forrestal, to be let in on what's cooking. Later, the Government authorized publication of Nourse's report.

Sacrifices— By Whom?

At the outset Nourse states the question quite plainly: What effect does military preparedness in these physical and dollar terms, have on the economy? To begin the answer to this question, he refers back to a previous report as early as last April in which the Council said:

"Every citizen must recognize that further diversions of productve effort to military uses inevitably involve some sacrifice of civilian types of consumption. It is our particular application of the old alternative of 'guns or butter.'"

Now who originated the famous slogan "Guns Before Butter" which is not so old at all? That's right! It was originated by the late Reichsmarshal Herman Goering! And of course it didn't mean just a little shortage here and there, such as nations had in previous wars, but it meant the iron-bound orientation of a whole country toward war and death guaranteed by the guns, rather than towards life and well-being symbolized by the butter. That is why that slogan was denounced all over the world—and by leading American spokesmen as well—as a hallmark of a fascist system launching a "totalitarian" drive toward aggressive war.

The April report continued:

Our people had . . . looked forward to a post-war period in which larger numbers of people would achieve higher standards of living than had ever been realized before. These hopes are not nullified by the defense program. But they must in some measure be postponed or for the present revised downward."

And here it is in so many words! Forget all the speeches, advertising and promises of an increasing standard of living. As a result of the cold war and the "defense" program, the higher standard of living is off!—until after World War III, if you should happen to be alive at that time.

But don't imagine that meanwhile you're going to be able to get along no worse than now. By no means! The April report continued:

"During this period if any group insists that its income shall be advanced in proportion to every advance in prices . . . it is in effect demanding that it be exempted from sharing in the common burden of protecting our country. These economic facts of life should be proclaimed along with every step in working out the practical details of the defense program."

Ways of Fleecing Workers

Now here is where the unions come in. Workers join unions because they need the union to fight for them for a higher standard of living and against any cuts in their standard. And there never was a time when the bosses didn't point to some general condition in the country which made it "necessary" to cut wages or keep them down.

The unions learned through hard experience that if they fell for this, they gave up their main reason for existence. But Carey and Murray and Green and Dubinsky, having accepted the Marshall Plan and the cold war, have to accept also the "economic facts of life" that go with the re-armament program, and consequently have given up any effective struggle for wages.

Two other points are contained in the instructive paragraph last quoted. First, that the main method of taking away the actual income of the workers in this scheme is through rising prices. Second, that the government should take an active part through its "defense" program in beating down the standards of the workers ("proclaiming these facts of life," as they call it).

"If the nations of the world had been willing to disarm and devote themselves to restoring and subsequently expanding domestic production and enlarging the flow of mutually profitable trade," says Mr. Nourse, things would have been different. No one should be fooled by that phrase "nations of the world."

Isn't it common knowledge that the Soviet Union did reduce its arms and proposed further universal arms reduction, while it was the Wall Street forces of our country that started the "get tough" policy and the nonsense that the U.S.S.R. will give in on everything if

(Continued on Magazine Page 2)



'Someday, I'm Going Back South'

Is patriotism a matter of skin-color? That's what a Negro GI asked himself when he got back home in Dixie. What he encountered and the solution he reached after months of bitter struggle.

By ROBERT F. WILLIAMS

(Detroit Auto Worker)

DETROIT

IT was the day before Christmas. The boat on which I sailed docked at New York. At last I had reached the land I called home after a long and bitter struggle. I was as glad as any other soldier.

The roaring noise from the hysterical throng of people soon vanished from the range of my throbbing eardrums, as they took me away to the separation center.

As I boarded the train for home, I was proud of the discharge emblem that stood out on my chest like yellow gold.

All of this was past now. I must buckle down to civilian life. I must plan and map a future, a future with a stake in life. I tried to read a magazine that I have bought, but I couldn't. I just sat there staring about the day coach in which I rode, staring at the strange faces about me.

I spent a rough night. I awakened at dawn and peered out of the window.

I was deep in the heart of Dixie now. I had been segregated. The car in which I rode was dingy with soot. The seats were hard and dirty, but that didn't worry me either. I was just a few miles from home now; my heart ran wild with anxiety.

As the train pulled up to the little depot, I saw a huge billboard that read, "Welcome Home Soldier," but I knew it didn't apply to me. The long journey was over, but I had a longer one ahead of me. As I crossed the tracks on my way home, I had forgotten the weight of my duffel bag. The soft dingy gray sand felt good as it cushioned my tired feet.

I crossed a field. I could see an elderly woman standing in the door of the humble dwelling that I called home. The figure in the door was my grandmother. I had lived with her since my mother died when I was 10. As I approached her she gave out with a loud cry — "My son, my son is back; the Lord has heard my prayers." A heavy lump enlarged in my throat. There wasn't a brass band there to greet me, but Granny's outreached arms carried more welcome and emotion than a thousand brass bands.

Is Patriotism A Matter of Color?

My first discouragement came when I went to the employment office and applied for a job. They looked me over and asked for my form 100. I proudly put it at their disposal. They looked at me sarcastically, pretended to look through the files and finally said:

"So you're a high school graduate, a machinist by trade, a clerk typist in the Army and also trained as a telephone linesman?"

I nodded my head politely, unaware of the harsh fate that was about to befall me.

The interviewer let me have it straight between the eyes: "I'm sorry, boy, but they don't hire Negroes for this type of work down here."

The word "Negro" struck at my heart like the burst of an exploding "88." Sure I was a Negro, but most of all I was an American. I had been born in America. I had never left the boundaries of America, that is, until I went to fight for America. If that wasn't being an American, then what did it take to be an American? Did the color of one's skin make him an American?

The train of thought that pierced my mind was shattered as the voice spoke again.

"Boy, the only job we have for you is digging and cooking."

They asked me if I wanted that, and I said no, reached for my hat and walked away.

Granny met me with a bright smile. "Did you have any luck, son?" she asked. I walked on by her as if I didn't hear. I didn't feel like speaking to anyone. I just wanted to be left alone. My throat grew dry, and my lips parched; it seemed that I could taste warm blood rising in my mouth. I fell uopn the bed and sank my fists into the pillow. I wanted to cry aloud, but I didn't. I wanted to go away, but I couldn't leave granny after all she had done for me. My family roots were buried deep in the soil of the South. I couldn't extract them and bury them somewhere else overnight.

So I had to face oppression, I had to take it on the chin.

It was two months now since I had come home. I took a job as a laborer with a construction company for 50 cents an hour, not because that was all I knew how to do, but that's all that they would let me do.

I started to work digging the foundation for a factory that would mean more jobs for the whites. I helped construct a factory that would deny me a job when completed. I wore a green badge on my cap with a number on it. I watched the time-keeper scribble my name and number in crude fashion. He called me "boy." I felt like spitting in his face, but I didn't.

I worked in heartbroken silence. The others about me sang as their picks rose and fell in harmony. Their coarse voices echoed in my ears even after I went to bed at night. Their deep spiritual songs lingered like a haunting nightmare.

Day after day, without end, their picks rose and fell in harmony. The hot sun of summer blistered my skin. I was wretched. Everywhere I went I could hear the song of men in bondage ringing in in my ears. Life had become a sad song of dismay.

At last the long, long trail of bondage had ended for granny. They took her body along the dusty back roads that led to a quiet little cemetery infested with grass and weeds.

I wept, because I had lost my greatest friend, but deep within my heart I was glad because they couldn't force oppression and bondage upon her any more. The procession turned away from the little lonely cemetery and left her sleeping there.

After I had disposed of the house and humble furnishings, I prepared to make my home in New York City. At the tiny little Jimcrow station I asked for my ticket. The ticket agent asked me, "One way or round trip, n----r?" I replied remotely, "One way."



The Mad Poet Of Company D

The train sped relentlessly through the infinite darkness of the night. Its screaming whistle set a dramatic stage within my memory. A face from the past flashed across my memory. We had named him the mad poet, the most dashing and fearless man of Company D.

"There is just one thing wrong with this war," he said.

"What's that?" we had asked.

"It's just too damn far from Dixie," he replied in an ardent tone.

His eyes would blaze with fire in his informal speeches. Though he had fallen at the gates of St. Lo, his distant words penetrated my soul as if he stood before me.

"We damn fools can slaughter all the foreigners on the globe, but that won't improve our lot back home. Home is where we must fight, fight for the liberation of our people. We've got to fight Jimcrow and segregation where we find it back home."

The ghostly memory vanished from my consciousness as the distant echoes faded into the night.

"One way or round trip, n----r?" One way, one way, one way, the thought droned in my mind. But it wasn't a one way journey. It was one way of arming myself for a battle that some day I hoped to spearhead. It was a temporary retreat to recuperate from an overwhelm barbaris force. It was a withdrawal to the ranks that had already been organized and the battle line drawn. No, I wouldn't betray my race, humanity or my fallen comrades by refusing to fight the evil principles at home that they had fallen abroad to destroy.

Some day I would return, seasoned from the battle in the north and more efficient in the fight for the liberation of my people.

Yes, some day I shall return!

You'll Pay for the North Atlantic Pact

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

the U. S. builds up its armaments ("to insure peace," of course)?

Where the Responsibility Lies

It was the U.S.S.R. that announced a five-year plan "to restore and expand domestic production," while the 'free enterprises' of our country, as we shall see later, had no such perspectives. It was the U.S.S.R. that was striving to "enlarge the flow of mutually profitable trade" while our government, contrary to the people's interests met these efforts with cancellations of export licenses an embargo on exports to the U. S. S. R. (on the grounds that everything might be considered as war potential) and finally with the Marshall Plan, total elimination of trade between Eastern and Western Europe.

So the responsibility for the present situation and the decline in our standard of living lies not on "the nations of the world" but on the bi-partisan "get tough" foreign policy of our government.

"If prospects for peace had improved . . . throughout 1947 and 1948, our ability to adjust our economy to the requirements of sustained peacetime prosperity would progressively have been put to the test in one industry after another as each passed from a condition of scarcity to one of abundance . . . to true competitive enterprise."

Here we have straight from the horse's mouth that our American capitalist society above all fears being called on its great bluff of what it always pretends to represent—"sustained peacetime prosperity." This is the test that it dreads with all the anxiety of one who knows he is not equipped. The heads of the great "free enterprise" system no longer have any confidence in "true competitive enterprise."

"If the practitioners of communism had not thrust us back into the danger of war, we would soon have been thrust forward into the difficulties of peace."

Fancy Words for Economic Crisis

By now, of course, the responsibility for the situation has shifted not just from America to "the nations of the world," but from "the nations" to some nations—"the practitioners of communism"—the old shell game under all the dignified phrases.

Now what is meant by the "difficulties of peace" into which we would soon have been thust forward? Plainly and simply a new economic crisis — a full-blown "depression." Of course, the capitalist press claims that it is only the Communists who predict a depression because "Stalin ordered it" and because "presumably" the Communists "want chaos." But here we see that the Government's leading economist, speaking to the capitalists, makes the same prediction under the fancy phrases.

And how do they hope (at least, in part) to avert the depression?

"These dangers are still further limited by the very widespread expectation in business circles that that level (of armament expenditures) will be raised. If the scale of military expenditures does in fact increase substantially, they may be postponed indefinitely." Here is the admission that one of the functions of the armaments expenditure and the cold war is to avert a new depression. Despite these expenditures, we nevertheless see

(Continued on Magazine Page 12)



Then he's set them up for the house and everybody drank the best.

Simkins' Big Break

A SHORT STORY BY WALTER FRISBIE

THERE is country that is beautiful to die in whatever the season but that can't ordinarily give a man more than a grudged, grubbing sort of living. If a man's home is in country like that and his roots there, he lives the best he can hoping something will break his way. Cramer County is like that. It's a rough trapezoid of land in the hills above the Ohio River about 65 miles from Louisville if you fly. It's too beautiful to forget and not distinctive enough to bring the transient back again.

Second-growth timber, mostly oak but a lot of sycamore and maple, covers the endless steep hills. Rabbit hunting is good. A few foxes sneak after stray chickens. Profane squirrels float their tails around gaunt trees. You can usually hook a catfish or small trout in the river and the half dozen odd little lakes have more than enough blue gills. You can't eat autumn leaves, however, no matter how madly bright their colors. And cash crops don't grow where even the grass and weeds are starved and stunted.

• • •

CRAMER COUNTY has a handful of dying villages and Julieville, the county seat. Outside the president of the First National Bank of Cramer County and the owner of the Cramer County Desk Company, the biggest man in these parts is Lucky Amos Simkins.

They didn't always call him Lucky Simkins, only after his big break, and a few not then; and after he became a big shot called Lucky, he got drunk oftener than he used to.

If you asked him about himself he'd grin his lean dog grin and say, "We always was no-accounts. My daddy was a no-account and I had a no-account ma. None of our family ever amounted to nothing. . . . And me . . . I'm just lucky. That's what they call me, boy, Lucky Simkins . . . Lucky Simkins. . . . Have another drink on Lucky Simkins."

Then he'd set them up for the house and everybody drank the best. Everybody drank well when Lucky Simkins came to Julieville to spend a week. He was systematic about his benders; he or his wife made arrangements for them carefully. They were looked forward to and regular as the new moon. When he went boozing he carried no money with him. The saloonkeeper and the manager of the hotel, the two restaurant owners and the three store owners toted up the bills and took them to the bank. Frequently one of them got a polite note protesting this or that item, usually correctly. But in any case promptly on the first of the month following, checks for he proper amount came to each creditor. This had gone on since a few months after Simkins' big break and would probably continue.

• • •

LUCKY SIMKINS never got nasty when he drank. He never fought. He never bothered anybody except to take another one. He just got himself completely potted on a Monday and stayed that way through Saturday. Sunday morning his wife with their youngsters drove into Julieville in a jeep station wagon, picked him up at the Olympic Hotel and took him home. He always looked pretty peaked and walked uncertaintly. But invariably he was sober Sunday morning by nine.

I saw old man Simkins one time limping down the dusty side of Main Street in Julieville looking for all the world like one of the gray stooped tipples leaning over the exhausted mines that had given birth to Cramer County and killed it. The old man hadn't been lucky. There had been no big break for him. Lucky took care of him but he wasn't happy. The heart for working had gone out of him when the mines petered out. He'd tried to get a job at the desk factory, the only industry in the county, but they weren't hiring any 35-year-old men, especially former coal miners. Now the old man was fifty years old, looked a century. He limped around in the sun all day and dreamed whatever dreams no-account old men dream, and was proud of his boy, Lucky.

When there had been no more coal and no more jobs that give a man a living, old man Simkins had taken his family from the small house they rented in Julieville out to a cabin half way up a hill about two miles from town. With his wife, the five boys and two girls, the old man had scratched a living of sorts from the ground. Things weren't easy but nobody kicked much. Most of their neighbors were no better off. And when you do as well as the people around you, you don't feel your failings much because you don't see them.

The old man tried to get the boys to go for some schooling but after they learned to read a little, write some and use the tables, they figured they had all the learning they'd need. And even if the kids had wanted more education, the school had been closed down. It's still there beside the dirt road, windowless, doorless, tumbling down almost, chimney fallen over in a rockpile, unused except romantically by young people whose strength and hopes haven't been weakened yet and who don't think of themselves as bound to live out their lives and die where they were born.

• • •

BY THE time Amos was 18 the old man found it a lot easier to care for his family. One of the girls got married to a desk company worker and lived in a nice little house in Julieville. The other girl, three of the boys, and Mrs. Simkins had died in the same month of typhoid. The doctor said their well had been contaminated by the privy and they respected the doctor's opinion but it didn't make sense since the privy was way on top of the hill and the well was beyond the cabin at the foot. The old man and the two boys got along all right with their little garden in the summer and fall and what they could shoot or hook during the winter and spring.

Amos' brother then found a girl and a job at the desk factory; he got married. Amos and his father settled down in their cabin to be no-account together. Amos had been happy then.

We'd sit and drink together in Julieville's only saloon and talk about old times.

"I sure had fun then," he said, swallowing a double shot. "I didn't have nothing. I didn't know nothing. I didn't want nothing. . . . That was before I was lucky."

• • •

AMOS had a theory about living things. He probably wouldn't have called it a theory even if he knew the meaning of the word.

"You can tell what things are," he said once, "by the feel of them. . . . Run good rich dirt through your fingers. It's alive. It's soft and warm and rich feeling. . . . A lot like a woman's breasts. . . . Now you take sand, pat it with your hands. It's soft, yes, and warm as long as the sun's on it, but it's dead. You can feel the deadness of it. It won't grow nothing. It's deader even than something that was alive and died and rots because in the heat and stink of rotting you know there was life and there's some kind of life yet, and there'll be better life because whatever it was died and fertilized the place. . . . But sand. . . . It never was alive and you can tell it by the feel of it in your hands. . . . Press on a pillow with your hands. . . . You'll find it soft but no life in it. . . . A good pillow's softer than a baby's backside but dead. . . . That's the way it is. You can tell all life and the goodness of it with your finger tips . . . I used to think," he said after yelling at the bartender to bring us some more drinks, "that you could tell by the feel of anything in your hands that it was good or wasn't. . . . Take a tool . . . a . . . a screwdriver now. . . . There's the weight of it and the balance and the firm smooth strength of the metal. You can tell by weighing it in your hand and feeling it under your fingers whether it's a good faithful tool or just the look of one. . . . Or an engine. . . . You can't tell an engine by looking at it or smelling it. . . . There's no taste that'll tell you anything about one of the things. . . . And they can dope them up till they sound okay. . . . But if you got a feel for engines, your hands can tell you about them, even about a lot of what's inside them. . . ."

"You should have been a poet, Lucky," I told him.

He laughed and ordered more drinks. "Not me," he said. "I'm Lucky Simkins. . . . And I'm a farmer. . . . I got 200 acres of the 500 in this country that can give a man a living. . . . My farm's paid for. . . . My machinery's paid for. . . . I got a few head of cows. . . . Some pigs. . . . I got a good henhouse and plenty of chickens. . . . There are two cricks going across my land and I got 10 acres of woods, good stuff. . . . My house and barns are in good shape. . . . Look, I'm the luckiest sonofabitch in Cramer County. . . . The bottom's going to drop out of things for farmers but not for me. . . . Prices are going to blow up and break their little boom all to hell, but not mine. . . . I don't owe no bank. I don't owe no insurance company. . . . I got enough put away to take care of taxes for years. . . . I got insurance so my family is safe. . . . No matter what it is. . . . Bust, drought, fire, war. . . . If anybody come out of it okay, I'll come out. . . . I'm lucky! . . . My wife's got a diploma of some kind for business training and we're seeing to it the kids get a good education. . . . I'm really lucky!"

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ABOUT this time he'd usually get still another drink and break down. He'd

(Continued on Magazine Page 12)

They didn't always call him Lucky Simkins, and then only after he got his "big break." Simkins farmed the poor land like the other farmers who grubbed a bare living in Cramer County. Then things turned out his way. He got his "big break." An unusual story with an unusual ending.

Do the Upper Clawss Have Weaker Stomachs?

The Heller Budget Researchers have come up with a new angle—it costs Mr. Mister from two to three times as much to live as it costs plain John Doe. This can lead to a lot of ideas—as follows:

By MASON ROBERSON

A CAPITALIST is a man who believes the world is created in his own image – and then wonders why it's warped like that. For instance, the Constitution of the United States holds the view that all men are created equal. Without quarreling with that, capitalism is firm in the belief that once men HAVE been created, the equality factor is out the window like a dust mop—and they don't mind wheeling in some scientists to prove it. If you can call it proof and if you can call them scientists.

According to these men's findings, practically from the day kids get old enough to throw their milk on the floor, they start differentiating wondrously. Their stomachs differ, their teeth differ, their eyes differ. They even require different qualities of food to maintain equal levels of mental and physical health—a fact never taught ME when I was wrestling with the caloric content of a balanced diet.

Even Teeth Are Class-Conscious

These amazing facts of the fifth dimension in human beings came to my attention while leafing through the Heller budget, or, more properly the study of the "Quantity and Cost Budgets for Three Income Levels" put out by the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics of the University of California.

This study is an analysis of the amount of money it takes for an average family (man, wife, boy 13, girl 8) to maintain itself at the commonly-accepted standard of living—for each of three commonly accepted classes of people: the executive class, white collar class and the wage earning class.

No study was made of why hunger, even in a democracy, should vary according to class. But I digress, and I'd hate to do that, for the report is full of more juicy information than Walter Winchell's files.

For instance, I'll bet you didn't know that a family of four working together for a year can only average $175 worth of illnesses—if they happen to be in the white collar or wage earning class. The people up on the hill, however, couldn't possibly get through the same year without having $318 worth of the identical illness.

The fact that the upper bracket families are made of finer stuff is further demonstrated if you apply a test popular among horse buyers—and take a look at the teeth of these variously wealthy individuals. You might think teeth are just that—something adequately explained in a medical library. If you do, Jack, you're dreaming. Teeth are as class conscious as the head waiter at Ciro's.

In order for the teeth of plain Willie Jones, wage earner, to maintain the health and vigor necessary to get a firm grip on such of God's blessings, as, say, a middling tough steak, Jones and family have to go to the dentist for $21 worth of probing and cleaning every year.

What's In A Name?

The same molars in a man of distinction could no more survive under such plebian handling than an orchid could in a goat farm. He has to trot his tribe to a Specialist. And furthermore, the teeth aren't cleaned. They're given an "oral diagnosis and prophylaxis," and it has to be done twice a year to Jones' once, and the overhead is $58. And they eat very tender steaks!

Before we leave the human mouth, so to speak, we might look at some of the attached parts.

In Shakespeare's famous love drama, Juliet asks Romeo: "What's Montague? it's nor hand, nor foot, nor arm, nor face, nor any other part belonging to a man." Juliet went on for some time like that—trying to find out what was in a name. If she'd had the Heller report handy she could have picked up the $64 like getting change on a streetcar.

That little bulletin puts it down with no hesitation at all that the flesh, bones and organs of our betters are made out of definitely finer stuff. In fact, $803 finer than those of the poor working stiff. And so is his old lady. In the budget, the yearly overhead on the feed bill for an executive's family is $2,211, while the bodies of Jones' tribe only demand $1,408 to stretch them from one birthday to the next.

If you think that's complex, try this for size: If Jones should quit his job as, say, a teamster, and take something inside both an office and a white collar, right away the same family wouldn't be satisfied on less than $1,614 worth of groceries!

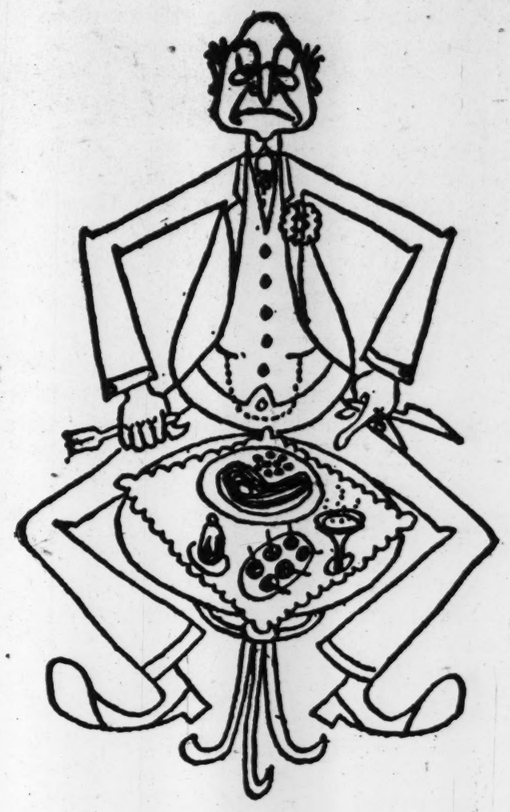
Give up?

It gets even more fascinating when you learn what the blood cells of a blue blood require to keep the old engine running in high gear as compared with the same in Jones and the Missus and the kids.

Ditto: Housing And Clothing

To get through a week the executive requires a tasty combination of roast chicken, hot biscuits, hot rolls, liver and onions, lamb chops, broiled steak, swiss steak, olives, peach shortcake, lemon souffle, fruit cup and cranberry sherbert just to skip over the high points.

To cover the same distance, brother Jones and hisn plod along from Sunday's roast lamb to stew, to more lamb (leftovers?) to meat loaf, to beans.



made of better stuff

Drawn by Nancy Lee

When it comes to the side dishes they're even farther apart. While Mr. Mister is wallowing in peach shortcake, lemon souffle, cranberry sherbert and the rest of the goodies, Jones is "satisfying" himself with a feast of gingerbread, tapioca pudding, prune whip and peanut butter cookies. Same size men, same size stomachs, and the good (third class) life under capitalism.

The wondrous divisions noted above repeat themselves all through the budget. Jones can clothe his family for $428. If the name is R. B. Y. Van Dyke III, or some such, the same function can only be handled for $1,586.

Jones' tribe can be housed for 450 skins a year. The Van Dykes need $1,596 to keep out the rain. Even if you want to be glad, there's a writeup according to class. Jones' recreation sets him back $119 a year for his family; Mr. Mister, $558.

Mr. Mister also has a vested right in five times as expensive a vacation and a one-third richer diet. Under the logic of capitalism, a triple standard of "needs" is capable of being formalized into a series of charts.

We certainly live in a wonderful age.

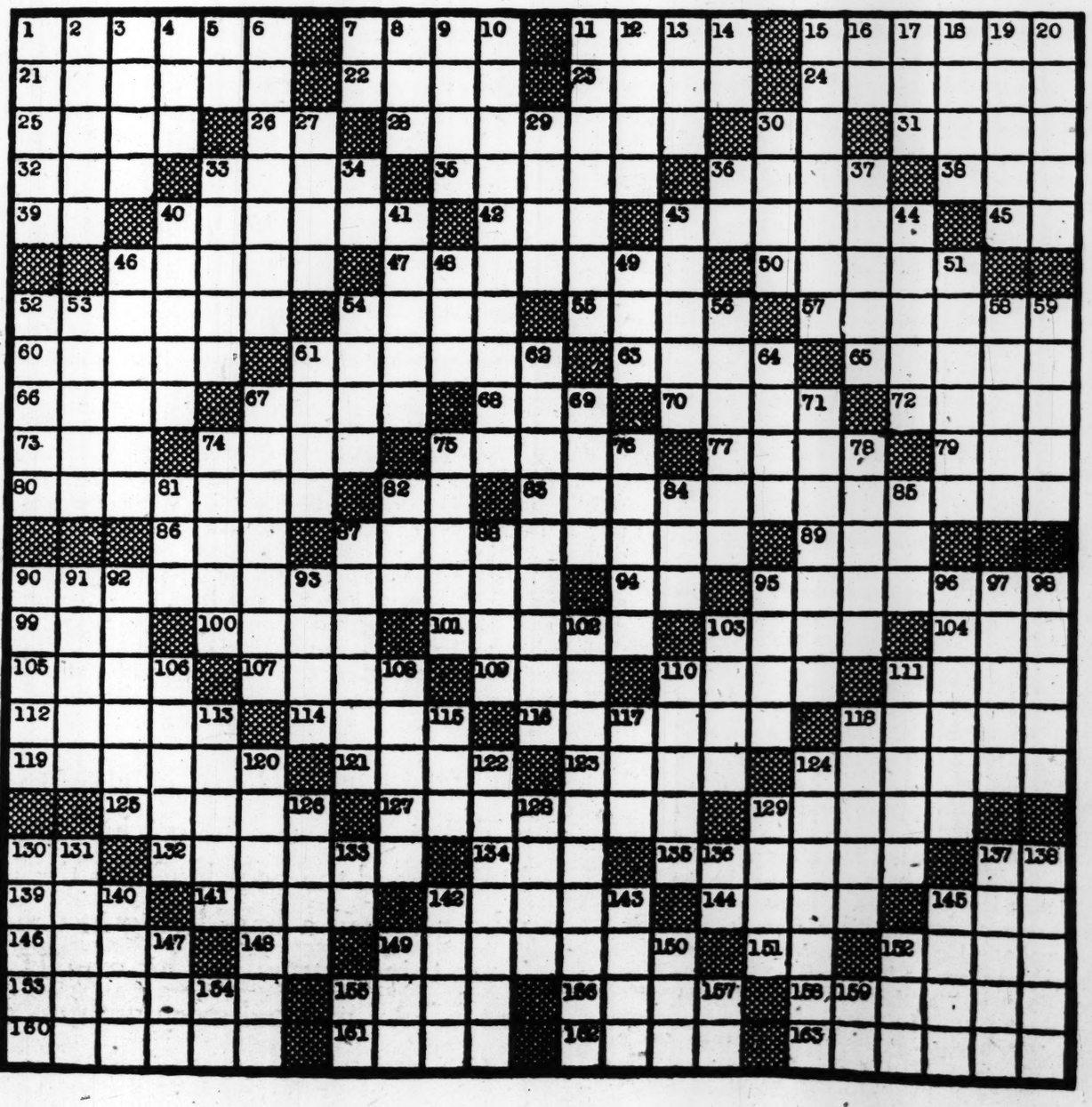
The Worker Crossword Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

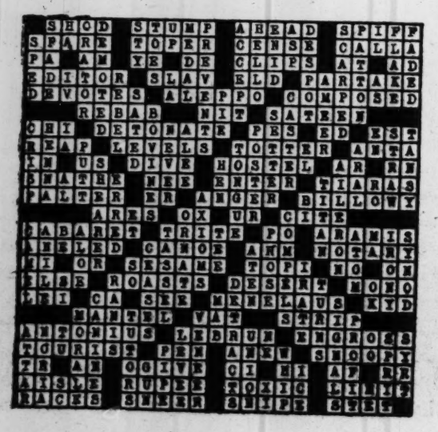
1-Fen
7-Wife of Zeus
11-Gumbo
15-First English king
21-To evoke
22-Ardor
23-Reward
24-Commander
25-To plunge
26-Pronoun
28-Chanted
30-Sun god
31-Girl's name
32-First woman
33-Summit
35-To snap one's fingers (obs.)
36-Tableland
38-Insane
39-Symbol for selenium
40-Small tool
42-Colloquial: an insurgent
43-English admiral in World War
46-Sharp end
47-Obliteration
50-Pale-purple color
52-Shaped
54-Scandinavian navigator
55-Impudent language
57-Vegetable
60-To entangle
61-Very hot
63-Bristle
65-Trap
66-Algerian seaport
67-Petition
68-Also
70-Prong
72-To stimulate
73-Chess pieces
74-Devotees
75-Type
77-Tint
79-Poetic: always
80-Soon
82-What?
83-Generously
86-To irritate
87-Distingushing
89-Lubricant measures
90-Used undercover
94-Babyonian delty
95-Acquires
99-Sea eagle
100-One of the Great Lakes
101-Cornered
105-Fruit of the palm
107-To fly upward
110-Heraldic bearing
111-Land measure
112-Slanting
114-Allowance for waste
116-Treeless plain
118-Not metrical
119-Jacket of thick cloth
121-Withered
123-Bounders
124-Condemned
125-Sups
127-Harvest
129-Eaten away
130-Colloquial: mother
132-To deny
134-To become
135-To insult
137-Above
139-Chalice
141-Weblike membrane
142-To proclaim
144-Immerses
145-Epoch
146-Symbol for neon
149-Closest
151-Lordship (abbr.)
152-Persian priests
153-Visigoth king
155-Observed
156-French river
158-Football team
160-Tune
161-Poetic: to go
162-Certain
163-To abhor

VERTICAL

1-Ancient Persians
3-To split
4-High card
5-Spanish for "yes"
6-Salary
7-That man
8-Yale
9-To rave
10-Smokeless coal
11-Public vehicle
12-To retain
13-Color
14-Paid notice
15-Flexible
16-Earth goddess
17-Prohibition
18-Brother of
19-Successive fresh supply
20-Barter
27-Miovable shelter
29-Metalliferous rocks
30-Actual
33-Spirit of the air
34-Ninety
36-Pronoun
37-Book of maps
40-Ladies
41-Large waterfront
43-Surrounded
44-Unlikely stories
46-Slow stately dance
48-Great speed
49-Short-napped fabric
51-Packer
52-"Ethan - - -" by Edith Wharton
53-More unusual
54-God of love
56-Anvil
58-Baby window association
59-Cloth with uncut loops
61-Chinese secret association
64-Ox of Celebes
67-Sculptor's bench (pl.)
69-Good-for-nothing (Scot.)
71-To elevate in mind
74-Strong point
75-City in Belgium
76-Fished for lampreys
78-Redacts
81-The linden
82-Slender finial
84-Greek letter
85-High note
87-Besmirches
88-Wax
90-Evergreen tree
91-To harangue
92-Freed from restraint
93-Tumult
95-Highly seasoned dish
96-Revenue
97-Scandinavian language
98-Horse
12-Teacher
103-Makes a mistake
106-Mischievous
108-To pass a rope through
110-Stranger
111-Ascended
113-Maxim
115-Prefix: three
117-To scold
118-Puddles
120-The office of ruler
122-European country
124-Fell in drops
126-Auction
128-Rent
129-Wicked
130-Woman's title
131-Soap plant
133-Symbol for tantalum
136-Man's nickname
137-Incites
138-Coloring substance
140-Russian inland sea
142-Part of "to be"
143-Son of Isaac
145-Roof edge
149-Born
150-Sailor
152-Convened
154-Fundamental mass of life tendencies
155-Compass point
157-Note of scale
159-French article

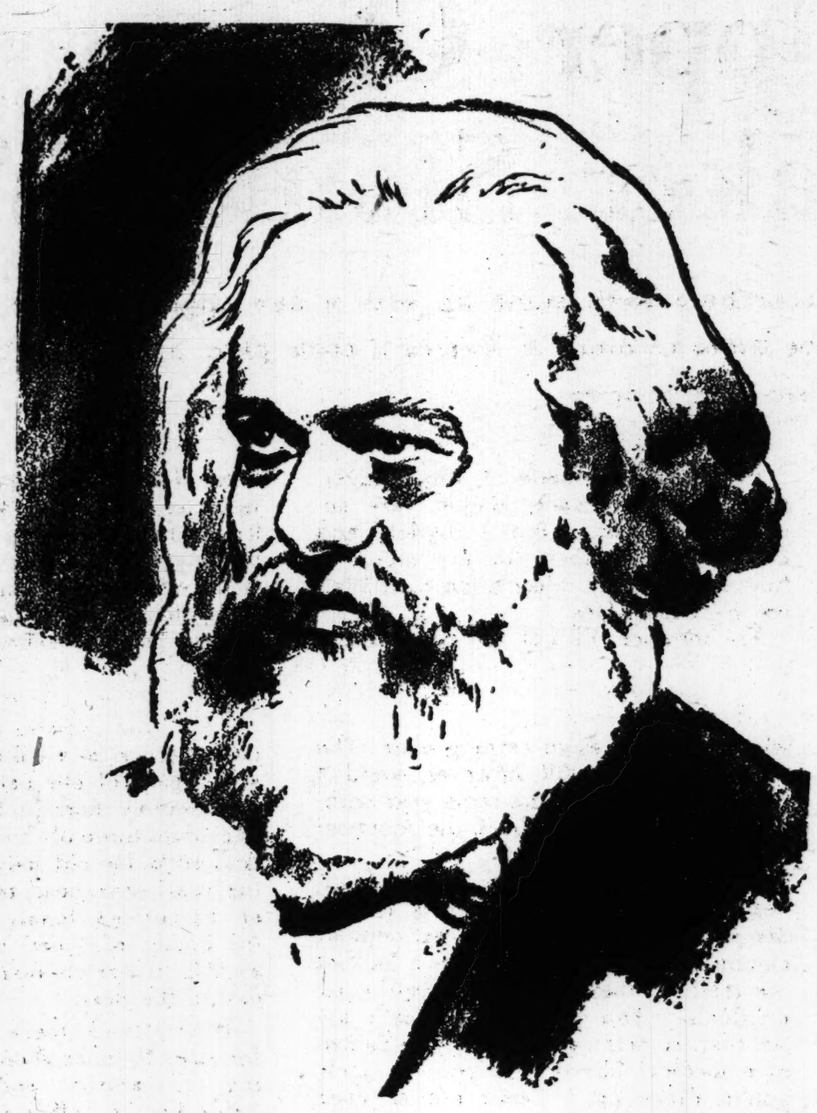


(Last week's solution)





FREDERICK ENGELS



KARL MARX

Social Change --The Nightmare of the Rich

A classic by Marx and Engels, first published in the United States, analyzed the revolution in Germany and warned the nations of betrayal by the capitalist classes. Here are some of the ideas established by history, but now under threat of banishment as a consequence of the trial of the Communist leaders.

By GERHART EISLER

THERE is hardly another capitalist group in the world more afraid of revolutions, of radical social changes than the American bourgeoisie of today, even if such revolutions are happening very far from the shores of this country. No American capitalist newspaper would dare to print today, as the New York Daily Tribune did in the years 1851-52 a series of articles about the revolution and counter-revolution in Germany such as were written by Frederick Engels in close cooperation with Karl Marx, who edited and sent these articles to the foreign editor of the Tribune.

The outcome of the trial of the 12 Communists may decide whether "revolution and counter-revolution in Germany," written nearly 100 years ago in an American newspaper, will not become an illegal book, because it cannot be denied that it contains very important lessons about revolutions and is written from the point of view of the founders of Marxism.

If Frederick Engels would have known the mentality of the official United States of today and her educated and uneducated poison pen writers, he surely would not have written in these articles that **"the times of that superstition which attributed revolutions to the ill will of a few agitators have long past away. Everyone knows nowadays that wherever there is a revolutionary convulsion there must be some social want in the background, which is prevented, by outworn institutions, from satisfying itself."**

A Highly Readable Marxist Classic

"Revolution and Counter-revolution" is a classical example of the power of the Marxist method, of the historical materialist method of analyzing and dealing with great historic events. And all those who have fallen victim to the consciously spread assertions about how difficult it is to read Marxist literature may find out the untruth of such statement by reading this great book.

Where is the bourgeois professor, the bourgeois publicist of today who is able to write in such brilliant language about a contemporary event of great significance, who could connect the details, the facts, with the most thorough analysis of their passing and general importance and who, by being an ardent partisan of one of the sides, could at the same time picture the historic truth of all sides.

The German revolution of 1948-49 was a democratic, anti-feudal revolution and a part of the European revolutions of these years. Everywhere the people rose against their reactionary rulers under very different conditions and circumstances.

In Capitalist France, political power had for a long time been in the hands of the bourgeoisie. The French workers were engaged in direct battle with this capitalist class and had in the June revolution of 1830, interrupted the reactionary period which had set in in Europe after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815. In England, the workers developed the powerful Chartist movement, demanding political rights and social improvements of their terrible conditions.

There was the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, the prison of nations, ruled by the old feudal masters, and there was the semi-feudal Germany, or more exactly the semi-feudal states of the disunited Germany with Prussia and Austria as the most powerful ones.

Atlantic Pact Of the Time

After the end of the war for freedom against Napoleon, the German people, who had participated with ardor in this war of national liberation, hoping to advance the unity of Germany and democratic rights, were betrayed by their masters. The "Holy" Alliances — the North-Atlantic Pact of that time—of the Prussian King, the Russian Czar, and the Austrian Emperor, was formed with the goal of suppressing every progressive and democratic movement in Europe.

German unity was sacrificed to the interests of an outdated feudal order. Germany consisted of 35 states and four so-called free cities. The German feudal rulers, the kings, dukes, and princes were afraid that in a united Germany the power of the modern bourgeois class would be so strengthened that they would lose their feudal and semi-feudal economic and political privileges.

In the battle against German unity the feudal rulers connived again and again with foreign powers who were afraid of the competition of a modern united and strong Germany.

However, in the first half of the 19th century there took place in Germany, especially in the Rhineland, the rapid transformation from the feudal way of production to capitalist commodity production. The young German capitalist class needed for its unhampered development a great internal market, the abolition of all custom barriers, etc., between the different German states, the removal of the feudal order which hampered and slowed down the capitalist development. **A united Germany became a pressing necessity for German capitalism and for the German bourgeoisie.**

The historic mission of the German bourgeoisie of that time — a mission which had been fulfilled long since in the United States, in England, France, the Netherlands, etc. — was to become the leader in the battle for the creation of a modern national state and for the overthrow of the feudal order.

The Bourgeoisie Betrays the Workers

In this democratic anti-feudal movement the bourgeoisie found its allies in all the classes and sections of the population who suffered from the rule of the feudal masters: the petty bourgeoisie, the peasants, terribly suppressed by the Junkers, and especially the workers. The young German workingclass, numerically still weak, and still without full class consciousness, suffering terribly under the barbaric conditions of early capitalism and without political rights was, despite these conditions, the most active ally of the bourgeoisie.

The whole situation was further sharpened by the outbreak of the capitalist economic crisis of 1847.

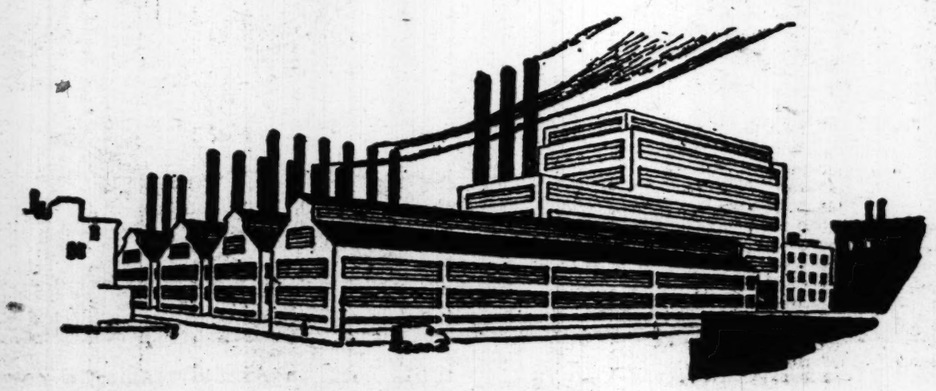
However, the German bourgeoisie and its party, the liberal party, did not fulfill its historic role. Terrified by the revolutionary struggle of the French workers, afraid of its own workers, the German bourgeoisie betrayed the democratic alliance and went over into the camp of the feudal rulers. Germany remained disunited, the nobility remained as the rulers, the feudal relics remained. This betrayal of the German democratic revolution and the defeat of the German revolution gave Germany's modern development its peculiar and especially barbaric Junker-bourgeois character.

Prophetically wrote Engels: "Similar treason against its best allies, (my emphasis—G.E.) against itself never was committed by a party (the liberal party of the German bourgeoisie of that time—G.E.) in history, and whatever humiliation and chastisement may be in store for this middle clas party, it has deserved by this one act every morsel of it."

This, in brief, is the background of the "German Revolution and Counter-revolution" with such glorious deeds as the defeat of the army of the Prussian king, of 14,000 soldiers with 36 cannon on March 18, 1848, by the badly-armed workers, students and burghers of Berlin in bloody battle and the storming of Vienna. And on the other hand with shameless betrayals, indecisiveness and confusion.

But from these "mad years"—as the bourgeois historians called them — the masters of Marxism, Frederich Engels, Karl Marx, Lenin, Stalin and hundreds of thousands of Marxists have drawn and further developed the most important lessons of the independent and leading role of the workingclass movement both in the bourgeois-democratic revolutions and in the other stages of development.

Despite the fundamental changes since that time, "Revolution and Counter-revolution in Germany," like every true historic work, remains also today a very important work that helps us to understand Marxism-Leninism, and makes us more able and mature to walk, fighting, the hard but glorious road of progress.



New Milestones in China's History



PARTITIONING THE LAND after breakup of the huge holdings of the rich landlords. An essential part of great social revolutions during the last three centuries, it has come to China with the defeat of the Kuomintang and war-lords by the Liberation Armies. In the United States it came after Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, and was promised again with the surrender of Lee at Appomatox – a promise speedily broken as Northern capitalism betrayed the Negro and poor Southern white by reviving the slave power. In Europe it began with the French Revolution, received its greatest impetus from the Socialist Revolution in Russia, and has continued in the post-World War II period in the People's Democracies of eastern Europe. Still on the agenda are the great latifundia of Italy, Spain, Portugal and the Latin American countries; the estates of the English nobility, the surviving Junkers of Western Germany, the spiritual descendants of Jefferson Davis in the United States, and the colonial countries where native and European Pukka Sahibs yet live at the expense of millions of serfs.

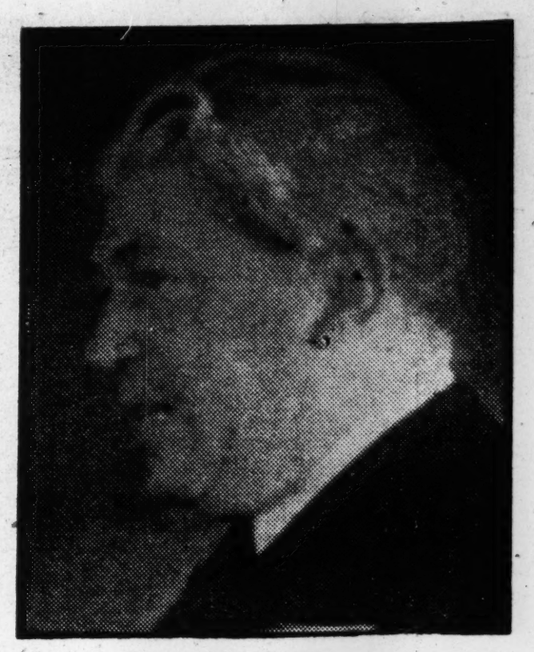
For China's peasant millions, these parcels of land will bring – under a really democratic People's government – security from the ever-present threat of starvation. They are milestones in China's march toward her destiny as a great free nation.



A POLITICALLY-CONSCIOUS PEOPLE'S ARMY is the guarantor of China's eventual complete liberation and lasting independence. Here are shown soldiers of the Liberation Armies reading a newspaper – something non-existent in the ranks of the Kuomintang forces, conscripted from the illiterate and semi-literate peasantry.

The Truth About Religion in the Soviet Union

Since its establishment, the Soviet Union has been the victim of calumny and slander. Most vicious of all are the lies about the persecution of the church and the prohibition of religious worship. Here are the facts of the matter.



G. KARPOV

By G. KARPOV

(Chairman of the Council for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church)

MOSCOW.

ALONG with the other civil liberties guaranteed by the Constitution of the USSR, the full freedom of religious worship is enjoyed by the people of the USSR.

The attitude of the socialist state toward religion and the church is clearly expressed in Article 124 of the Constitution: "In order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience, the church in the USSR is separated from the state, and the school from the church. Freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens."

In defining its attitude toward the church, the main concern of the Soviet Government has been to ensure full freedom of conscience.

That freedom of conscience does exist in the USSR is best demonstrated by the fact that the church is separated from the state, by the fact that this separation is complete—not as in some capitalist countries which boast of laws providing for freedom of conscience and religious worship, but in which religion actually serves as a weapon of class and national oppression, countries in which religious organizations are employed to further the policy of "the great ones of the earth."

No Freedom Under Tsarism

In tsarist Russia—prior to the October Socialist Revolution of 1917—there existed no freedom of conscience and no freedom of religious worship, despite the government Manifesto of April 17, 1905: **On Strengthening the Principles of Religious Tolerance.** The Orthodox creed enjoyed a position of predominance. The Orthodox Church, as represented by the Holy Governing Synod and its head, the Procurator of the Synod, was part and parcel of the government machinery. All other creeds were merely tolerated. They were kept under surveillance by the Department for Ecclesiastical Affairs of Foreign Creeds, which was under the direction of the Ministry of the Interior. Conversion from one religion to another—except conversion to the Orthodox religion—was made extremely difficult.

The tsarist autocracy had powerful support in the pulpit, in the church school, and in the church censorship, all of which preached humiliation and obedience to the "powers that be."

Atheists were subjected to special persecutions.

The progressive section of the population regarded the situation as highly deplorable and strove for the establishment of freedom of conscience and the separation of church from state.

As a matter of fact, the position the Orthodox Church held in the state was prejudicial to the church itself as a religious organization. The most farsighted and progressive among its leaders were of the opinion that it would be better for the church itself to be free from dependence on the state, free from the latter's control.

With the establishment of the Soviet system in Russia, the existence of a state church came to an end, and real freedom of conscience and genuine religious tolerance were introduced.

On January 23, 1918, the **Decree on the Separation of the Church from the State and the School from the Church** was promulgated. It was signed by V. I. Lenin.

Under that Decree, church property, such as real estate, and enterprises which were operated for profit, were nationalized. Church buildings and objects especially intended for religious service, however, were turned over to the religious congregations or associations, for permanent use free of charge. The registration of births, marriages and deaths ceased to be a church function. Citizens were accorded the right to profess any religion or none at all.

The separation of the church from the state was accepted by church members as a positive development, because it relieved the church of secular state functions which are out of keeping with its character.

In his preface to the book, **The Truth About Religion in Russia,** published by the Moscow Patriarchate in 1942, Metropolitan Sergius wrote:

"The Soviet Government's Decree on freedom of conscience and freedom of religious creeds has removed a burden which the church bore for many years, has relieved it from outside tutelage. This has been of immense usefulness in the internal life of the church. The Decree accords freedom, and guarantees the inviolability of this freedom, to all religious associations. It is a great boon for our Orthodox Church that it is no longer dominating, and in this respect no longer restricts the religious conscience of other creeds as it did when it served as a lever of the autocratic power."

Irrespective of religious views, every citizen in the Soviet Union is guaranteed the enjoyment of all civil rights.

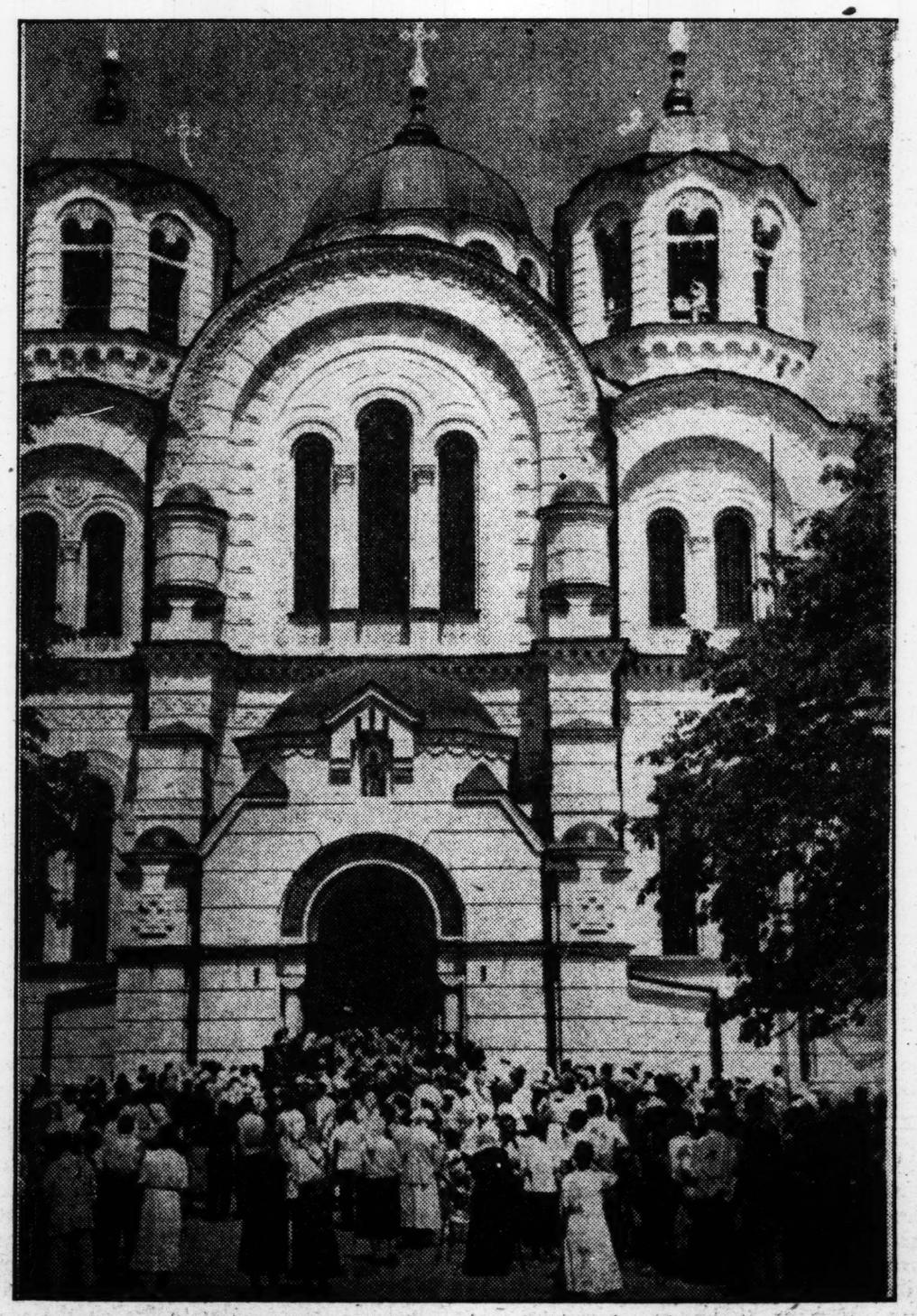
State-owned printing shops print both church books for religious associations, and books of an anti-religious character. Likewise, paper is provided from the state warehouses both for the former and for the latter. Under the Constitution of the USSR (Article 135) the clergy enjoys electoral rights on the same footing as all other citizens of the Soviet Union.

The laws of the Soviet Union and the established rules of the socialist community **preclude any infringement of rights or any persecution on account of religious beliefs. The laws of the Soviet Union likewise preclude anything that might offend the religious feelings of believers.** The concrete manifestation of freedom of religion in the USSR is to be found in the fact that there is no interference whatsoever with the practice of religious rites and customs.

Freedom of conscience, and hence, freedom of religion, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the USSR, has done away not only with national, but also with religious strife among the numerous peoples of the Soviet Union. It has strengthened their friendship, their moral and political unity.

While guaranteeing the freedom of religious worship, the Constitution of the USSR also recognizes the freedom of anti-religious propaganda.

In 1927, during the interview Stalin gave the first American labor delegation to visit the USSR, he declared:



Solemn church services in Saint Vladimir Cathedral in Kiev draws the devout. Photo was made on St. Vladimir's Day, July 28, 1946. The church had undergone extensive repairs made necessary by damage inflicted by Nazis in the war.

"Under the laws of our country every citizen has the right to profess any religion. This is a matter for the conscience of each individual. That is precisely why we carried out the separation of the church from the state. But in separating the church from the state and proclaiming religious liberty, there was also guaranteed the right of every citizen to combat by argument, by propaganda and agitation, any and all religion."

Malicious enemies of the Soviet Union abroad have spread mischievous rumors about alleged "persecution" of the church, the clergy, and church members in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Government has never persecuted anyone for professing one creed or another, or for belonging to a religious organization of one kind or another.

Soon after the Great October Revolution some leaders of the Orthodox Church, confirmed adherents of the tsarist autocracy—because under the latter they enjoyed special rights, privileges and material benefits, which they lost after the Revolution—joined the fight for the restoration of the monarchy and the old regime. They fiercely opposed the implementation of the **Decree on the Separation of the Church from the State and the School from the Church,** which the Soviet Government promulgated in 1918.

Church organizations and religious beliefs were used by reactionary members of the clergy to further their designs against the Soviet system and against the Soviet people. The Soviet Government was therefore compelled to take measures, in conformity with justice and necessity, in order to isolate the most actively hostile members of the clergy.

About Trials of Church People

Hostile elements abroad interpreted those measures as "persecutions" against religion and against the church.

However, church representatives themselves now admit that the measures taken were not persecutions against religion or the church.

A new trend made itself manifest in the life of the Russian Orthodox Church. It was expressed in support for the domestic and foreign policies of the Soviet State.

On July 23, 1927, Metropolitan Sergius, along with other members of the Synod, came out with an open declaration, which stated, in part:

"The leaders of the Church are not with the enemies of our Soviet State, and not with the insane tools of their intrigues, but with our people and our government."

The declaration further stated:

"We want to be Orthodox Christians and at the same time to be conscious of the Soviet Union as our temporal country—whose joys and successes are our joys and successes, and whose reverses are our reverses.

"While remaining Orthodox Christians, we remember our duty to be citizens of the Soviet Union, not out of fear, but because that is what our conscience dictates."

This declaration met with the approval and support of the mass of members of the Orthodox Church. The clergy more and more abandoned the false road of struggle against the Soviet Government; more and more the clergy supported the measures of the Soviet Government, and this in turn gradually led to a change in the attitude of the Soviet Government toward the Church and its leaders.

Movies:

George Raft's Burning Lips Never Parch

By JOSE YGLESIAS

AT A North African garrison of the French Foreign Legion, cut off for days from their water supply and threatened by an impending attack by an Arab tribe, rain suddenly begins to fall. The men with parched lips and agonized looks quickly run into the open and joyously let the downpour bath them, Only one, their captain, stays inside, his preoccupations too fine to be concerned with such matters as physical needs.

Where is such a complex of events to be found? In the movies,, of course. This time in **Outpost In Morocco.** And why does the captain not run out in the rain? Because his lips are less parched than the others? No, his lips are less parched for the same reason that he does not run out in the rain. It's because the captain is George Raft.

Common people run out in the rain. So do "characters" like Akim Tamiroff. But not George Raft, even if he is playing Monsieur le Capitaine Paul Gerard and Frenchmen, as Hollywood tells moviegoers, are notoriously emotional people. The screen writers were faced with a delicate decision there: to be true to Raft or to the equally established fact in scripts that the French are easily excitable. It is a tribute to the persistence of the screen personality that they chose as they did.

THERE WERE hardly any other such unforeseen complications in the script of **Outpost in Morocco,** an old style Foreign Legion movie masquerading as a grade A production at the Capitol theater. All its situations and turns of plot, as some one once said of Milton Berle's jokes, have the advantage of having been tried before. It is easy to imagine that it was hatched at the kind of story conferences one hears about: what would you do, they must have asked themselves whenever stomped, if you were George Raft?

Well, if you're George Raft in the Foreign Legion, you are naturally assigned to accompany Marie Windsor, the beautiful daughter of the Emir of Bel-Rashad, back into the interior to her father's palace. Thus, too, in the opening scenes, before he receives the assignment, the Emir's daughter, mistaking him for a gigolo, asks him to dance with her in a nightclub (Remember Raft in **Bolero** and those others in which he displayed his ballroom dancing?)

A perfect gentleman, he does not destroy her illusions when she pays him with a gold coin dangling from her bracelet. He accepts it, flips it in the air and catches it again expertly with an impassive hand, a slight smile on his lips. (Remember Raft in **Scarface** and those others in which he played cool, shrewd gangsters?)

Out in the desert on the way to Bel-Rashad, the inevitable takes place. "It was a woman," Cara, the Emir's daughter, questions him with the bold eyes of a gun moll, "that caused you to join the Foreign Legion?"

"Yes," says tight-lipped Raft, "I never thought there could be another."

He takes her in his arms.

"No, no," says Marie Windsor, pushing him away. "This can never be—we're worlds apart."

Worlds apart, of course, is what audiences were given ten years ago and what they are ready for today. Some of **Outpost In Morocco** was shot in North Africa in the interest of realism, but what its makers seem to have forgot is that a whole generation of Americans were out there too and have less glamorous accounts of French imperialism at work.

No one particularly wants to see George Raft out of a job but the day of the "personality" is waning. Perhaps if he examined the sources of his former successes, he'd find that as the tough gangster he caught on for reasons a little less than intrinsic in his person. Whatever else they were, the gangster movies of the thirties were representative of the violence and corruption of public life, and Americans were quick to recognize that.

It is time for screen stars' lips to be as parched as anyone else's.



A scene from the new Soviet film "Life In Bloom," directed by Alexander Dovzhenko, coming soon to the Stanley Theatre. It deals with the life and experimental work of the famous Russian scientist Michurin.

Hollywood:

The Hero In Anti-Labor Films Changed from Scab to Redbaiter

By DAVID PLATT

(Second of a Series)

Years ago the 'scab', the 'loyal one' to the boss, the anti-union man, was the outstanding hero of Hollywood's films about the workingclass. The villain was usually the labor leader, described as an "alien", "an outsider", "anarchistic". After World War One these vicious caricatures were thrust off the screen by labor's protests.

But beginning with the Russian Revolution of 1917 which saw the first Socialist state established, Hollywood's anti-labor films took different forms. The capitalist film-makers discovered new types of heroes and villains for their films against the workingclass.

After 1947, after the great strikes in steel, shipping, stockyards, shipyards in 1918 and 1919, after the hysterical Government witch-hunts and anti-labor (Palmer) raids, the films replaced the prewar 'villainous labor leader', the 'anarchist', the 'dynamiter', the 'striker' with . . . 'the red menace'.

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WOODROW WILSON'S Secretary of the Interior, Franklin Lane, met with the moviemakers to hammer out the new anti-labor line. The New York Times, for January 12, 1920, reported:

"The movies will be used to combat Bolshevik propaganda as the result of the conference held yesterday . . . Mr. Lane emphasized in his address the necessity of showing films depicting the great opportunities which industrious immigrants may find in this country, and of stories of poor men who have risen high. He suggested that the industry organize immediately to spread throughout the country the story of America as exemplified in the story of Lincoln."

One or two innocuous Lincoln films were made in line with the Secretary's proposal. But these were lost in the deluge of films which red-baited the Soviet Union and the American labor movement. These films invariably wound up with an urgent plea that capital and labor join forces against their mutual enemy 'Bolshevism'.

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ONE OF THE FIRST fruits of this red-baiting was a thing called **Bolshevism On Trial,** produced by the Mayflower Photoplay Corp. Its advertised purpose was to 'show up the false doctrines (especially the doctrine of free love) which have wrecked Russia's social system." The scenario of this utterly fantastic film could almost pass as a satire by Ted Tinsley. Listen:

Norman Worth, humanitarian son of a millionaire capitalist becomes converted to 'socialism' as a way out of the world's cruelty and suffering. He joins Barbara Bozenka "an earnest young woman won over to the same belief" and Herman Wolff "who uses socialism as a cloak to hide his desire to see Bolshevism installed in America." The little group succeeds in establishing a "cooperative colony" off the coast of Florida under Wolff's leadership.

From the very beginning, Wolff "a strong-willed character but lacking in moral sense", tries to introduce 'Bolshevism' into the community. Although he is a married man, he advocates 'free love' and tells Barbara "she must live with him" or else. When Norman, who loves the girl, objects, Wolff confines him under lock and key.

Then the 'Bolshevik' Wolff, inflamed by "his long suppressed desires", tries to rape the "youthful beauty Barbara whose idealistic enthusiasm he had used as a bait to lure capital into his scheme."

But Norman frees himself and rescues his beloved in the nick of time. With the help, of course, of a U.S. gunboat which his dad, who had given money to the group in order to cure his wayward son of his faith in socialism, had sent to the island in time to 'restore order'. The film ends with the 'red flag' being hauled down with the "eager consent of most of the disgusted Communists."

When this ridiculous forerunner of **I Married A Communist** and **The Iron Curtain** appeared, leading capitalist newspapers hailed it as the "real thing". One bourgeois film critic declared: "Let it serve as a warning to all idealists."

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This warning was repeated a few months later in **Red Viper,** a Tyrol film about a group of "east side Bolsheviks" who threw bombs at high government officials. It caricatured the whole fight for social justice.

Universal joined the bandwagon in 1920 with **Right To Happiness,** the "story of a Russian girl who didn't know how to control her emotions so she became a labor leader." The picture posed the loaded question: "Which would you rather have in this country — destruction under the red flag or construction and co-operation under the American flag?"

Selig's **The Undercurrent** linked the returned soldier with the fight against the 'reds'.

Frank Keenan's **World Aflame** red-baited the Seattle general strike. It was one of the worst of the lot. The hero was Carson Burr, self-made millionaire business-man who broke the strike. Like **The Iron Curtain,** Keenan's film was based on Hearst newspaper headlines and the false testimony of stoolpigeons and scabs. Opening up at Burr's palatial home, the film showed how the family dinner was spoiled by a cook quoting from the 'red' paper **Red Messenger.** It told how the Burr chauffeur, a 'red' neglected his duty and how the waiters in the restaurants in town got together under the leadership of the 'red' newspaper editor and plotted the general strike—just like that. It showed how Burr ran for Mayor and was elected on an anti-red ticket and gave the order to fire on the pickets. The 'Bolsheviks', according to the film, replied by kidnapping his

(Continued on Page 9)

Around the Dial:

WMCA Proves A Point

By BOB LAUTER

BASEBALL'S spring training season ended a very unusual nightly show over WMCA. It was Jackie Robinson's fifteen minutes of sportscasting and interviews.

As far as I know, Robinson's show was the first on any large station to present a Negro as editor and commentator. Two businesses shared the sponsorship. In a short time, Robinson built up an impressive following among Negro and white sports fans, and as things look now, he will undoubtedly resume broadcasting when the baseball season ends.

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ROBINSON developed an easy and informal style which was well suited to sportscasting and to the casual interviews which featured his program. Among his guests were Bill Stern, the sports reporter, and famous athletes such as Lou Boudreau, and Joe DiMaggio. Robinson also made it a point to introduce outstanding Negro athletes to the radio audience. Thus he interviewed Joe Louis, Harrison Dillard (the hurdler), and Larry Doby of the Cleveland Indians. Shots of Robinson interviewing Larry Doby appeared in a newsreel.

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DURING THE COURSE of his programs, Jackie Robinson launched a contest, the prize for which was two tickets to the Rose Bowl plus free transportation. The gimmick was the identification of a mystery-singer. In keeping with the character of the program, the singer turned out to be the Brooklyn Dodgers' Ralph Branca for whom singing is a serious hobby.

Robinson received more than 10,000 letters in response to this contest—clear proof that he had established a very large and faithful following for his program.

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AS A RESULT of his show, Jackie Robinson may help break color barriers in radio as he did in baseball. The Voice of Freedom Committee is currently campaigning to place a Negro news commentator on one of the major networks as a public service feature. The Committee can now point to the Robinson show as proof that the American listening audience will welcome Negro newscasters and commentators.

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A YEAR AGO Eugene Konecky, in his book **The American Communications Conspiracy,** claimed that television manufacturers were putting over a huge hoax on consumers. These manufacturers ought to give the public some unequivocal answers to a few questions.

Are larger screens and better images outmoding present TV sets? Will we soon have color-TV which will replace all present models?

Most important, will not the impending switch to the Ultra High Frequency (UHF) end of the spectrum for TV render obsolete about six million sets now in the homes of consumers? And will this not represent a steal of billions from the consumers' pockets?

Because such questions as these remain fundamentally unanswered and because video is outrageously priced, the purchase of TV sets continues to lag far behind production.

Fadeyev Speaks For World Peace

[Text of speech delivered by A. A. Fadeyev, Secretary General, Secretariat Union of Soviet Writers, at the Cultural and Scientific Conference on Peace at Madison Square Garden, Sunday night, March 27.]

By A. A. FADEYEV

I AM HAPPY to have this opportunity of heartily greeting the progressive American intellectuals—writers and scientists, artists and engineers, doctors and teachers who are defending the cause of peace, and of thanking them for their hospitality, on behalf of the representatives of Soviet culture. In their behalf I would also like to greet the millions of plain people of America. Because it is the plain people who with their hands create the whole basis of culture. Because we ourselves have risen from among the midst of the plain people.

It is they who actually carry within themselves the best features of a nation. It is they who know what real humanism is for; above all, they know the meaning of toil. I therefore shall take upon myself the liberty of saying that plain people are big-hearted people. It is the mothers and wives who lose their sons and husbands in wars and it is they who know what war is—better than verbose lawyers and frigid statisticians. And that's why no one strives for friendship and peace among peoples as much as do the plain people.

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OUR COUNTRY, the Soviet Union, stands for peace and friendship among peoples, because we are first and foremost a state of plain people. We defend the cause of peace not because we are weak but because we want our people to live happily and we desire the same for the peoples of the rest of the world.

Our country has been "rather fortunate" in its history Throughout a span of eight centuries, with rare consistency, our land was invaded first by the Mongols, then by the Germans, the Swedes, the French, then again and again by the Germans. All of them, as is known, were badly beaten and retreated in ragged uniforms. Each time the invader destroyed as much as he could, and we, the Russian people, with extraordinary industry and patience rebuilt everything anew. The American should understand that we have finally become tired of this.

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NOW WE ARE a large and developing socialist country which has long since forgotten what unemployment and poverty are like. We have not yet fully rebuilt the cities which were destroyed by the war but our industry and agriculture have already exceeded the pre-war level. We live well and hope to live still better. We are building factories and homes, clubs and universities, we are educating millions of children of workers and peasants of the 60 nationalities united in the Soviet Union in public schools and universities. And every honest and objective individual cannot help but understand that for us there would be no sense in waging war.

The American people also have no need for war, if for no other reason than the fact that absolutely no one is threatening them. Therefore we—two great and peace-loving peoples—can state to all the covetous individuals who profit by wars and their newspapers which attempt to fan the flames of a war that "no matter how hard you try, gentlemen, we shall not fight."

It is a source of great merriment to us Soviet people to read in some foreign newspapers that Soviet people are allegedly "not free" to voice their opinions. Such newspapers, without even having heard one's opinion—I do not say "published one's opinion" as I know that is hopeless—begin with distorted faces to push one aside and cry: "We know, we know, you are going to curse the Atlantic Pact!"

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IT IS HIGH time to understand that to confront a Soviet person with the question of the existence of or lack of freedom is more absurd than to have posed the same question to an American in the period following the War for Independence. An American of those times would have said: "This is my country. I have fought for it to gain the right to a free life. To hell with you!" We Soviet people have created the Soviet Union with our own hands, its fields are abundantly drenched with our blood, shed in the struggle for independence, in every brick there are drops of the sweat of our toil, in every book—the soaring of our genius. We love our Fatherland—it is the air which we breath. What do you want of us? Thus can we Soviet people answer questions of this kind, and if our land of socialism is not to the liking of some people in America and western Europe, then I can remind such people that American democracy after 1776 was also not to the liking of many.

If we take the respect of national sovereignty and national culture as our base and striving towards the goal that peoples live in friendship, one can always come to an agreement even in those cases when something is not to one's liking. Were not the old czarist Russia and American democracy able to come to an agreement and live in peace over more than a century? In the same way the America of today could come to an agreement with the new socialist Russia.

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AS TO THE Atlantic Pact, I shall not lower myself to cursing it, but I shall ask only one question which is a natural one for a writer whose books have been translated into most of the languages of the world. If this pact is being created in order to unite peoples, then why is not my country also being drawn into it? Or is it that the Baltic Sea is further away from the Atlantic Ocean than the Adriatic Sea? The drawing into the pact of Italy, for instance, and the failure to draw in to it such a country as, for instance, the Soviet Union, can hardly be explained by their location in relation to the Tropic of Cancer.

In general, a cancer is not the sort of phenomenon upon which the well-being of people and mutual understanding among peoples can be based. Beware that this symbolic crab-like cancer does not tear the world to bits with its claws.

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ON MY PART, I can assure you that the Soviet people are sympathetic towards the American people. It is with interest that we study your history in which there are pages near to us. We have translated into the Russian and other languages many American writers whose books have been circulated in editions of 40,000,000 copies. Only by extreme unobjectivity can some statements in the press be explained—statements that we do not want cultural relations with the United States.

But we do want relations, that is, we want to attain that which serves the cause of friendship among nations and peace among them.

Then let us proceed forward in the name of peace despite the enemies of peace.

For peace among the peoples!
For peace all over the world!

Books:

'Wastrel,' Frederic Wakeman's Feeble Novel About Money, Love

THE WASTREL by Frederic Wakeman. Random House. New York. 252 pp. $2.75.

By Robert Friedman

FREDERIC WAKEMAN takes the contemporary American novel back a few decades with his latest work, The Wastrel. For this new novel by the author of The Hucksters concerns itself, in large part at least, with demonstrating that a life of luxury on your old man's money is not conducive to sobriety and mental health. The obvious alternative for The Wastrel posits no other, is for the hero to follow in his money-making father's footsteps to make everything come out alright.

The Wastrel is the story of the eccentric Duncan Bell. Adrift in the Caribbean with his nine-year-old son after a boasting accident, Bell recalls the incidents of his life during the long hours in which he makes a supreme effort to save his child and himself. Ultimately, he succeeds; and as he reaches shore he gasps a promise heavenward that things are going to be different between him and his wife Lorna. Since Bell had refused to sleep with his wife for over a decade (except for the incident resulting in their only child), over her alleged faithlessness—a charge he knew in his heart to be untrue—the novel ends with trumpets sounding and angels beaming.

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BUT THE WHOLE THING is a trumped-up sham. Bell's spiritual regeneration, based dubiously on his trial-by-water, adds up to little more than that his marital relations will be a little less abnormal, even by top drawer bourgeois standards.

The author makes a few feeble gestures in the direction of social realism in The Wastrel when he has Bell excoriate the exploitation of the Negro on the West Indian islet on which he sojourns. These hardly serve, however, to elevate to any significance the conflict which Bell must resolve.



Another Novel from The Garbage Pail

THE POST OF HONOR, by David Dortort. Whittlesey House. New York. $3.

IT IS highly unlikely that a complete study of the anti-Communist novel will ever be made. Future, socialist students would find it a futile and nauseating endeavor. And, considering the terrific mortality rate for this literary sewage, it is dubious whether any full collection of the genre will ever be kept, even such undoubted afficionados like Westbrook Pegler.

However, The Post of Honor by David Dortort deserves some special mention. Here is a novel whose author brimmed with eagerness to tear into the Reds. So literary trifles as plot motivation and character development. So, in the first chapter, we get as pretty a little straw man as was ever set up and knocked down.

The author describes an unemployed demonstration before City Hall—the time is the depression of the 30's—and he tells how the police club the jobless, and then how a group of Brownsville Young Communists zestfully club a couple of cops in savage reprisal. This fraudulent fantasy is the hurried basis for young hero and poet Max Gerard's departure from the YCL, to the tune of such nuggets as: "When the end justifies any and all means then we must begin to reevaluate that end; and "A man who murders another man in order that he may provide bread for his family is a murderer nonetheless." The latter homily is directed, of course, not against the capitalism which murders every day, but against the Communists.

When and where which Communists murdered is a little detail left unexplained.

LATER, and with a loathsome, abnormal relish, the author lingers over the telling of an orgy in which Gerard takes part and which concludes with an effort by two of his companions to set fire to a synagogue. And what is the moral, to the hero, of this sordid episode? That the whisky-soaked, Jew-hating fascists are just as bad as his erstwhile YCL associates.

Thus this pure soul, revolved by imaginary Communist excesses, next equates communism with fascism. Only communism is much the worse enemy to Dortort so that, logically, it must be necessary to welcome fascism to destroy the "main danger." If he does not spell out that inevitable ideological progression it is certainly caution, not revulsion, which inhibits him.

Since the "critics" always try hard to sell garbage like Post of Honor on the basis of literary merit, it might be noted here that the writing is something like a plagiarism, twice-removed, of a parody in prose of an Odets play. Just as there isn't a political or philosophical thought here which wasn't filched from the NAM so too is this novel devoid of native and original talent.

—R. F.

THE HERO IN ANTI-LABOR FILM

(Continued from Page 8)

son and threatening him with death. This settled the hash of the strikers. With their leaders arrested and branded as "agents of a foreign power", the men sued for peace. And with peace restored "the Mayor called together all the leading businessmen and explained his plan for getting capital and labor together and putting a stop to strikes in the future." What was the plan? Cooperative profit sharing. Better known as company unionism.

• • •

SHAMEFUL was the public endorsement of the anti-labor World Aflame by the chiefs of the American Federation of Labor and Railroad Brotherhoods. The AFL's Frank Morrison said: "Every moment of it is a delight." Warren Stone of the Railway Brotherhood said: "It's bound to exert a tremendous influence for the good for all — employes and employers." Ten years before the appearance of this film the AFL was protesting rather than encouraging such pictures. The imperialist war had intervened with a corresponding softening of the labor leadership.

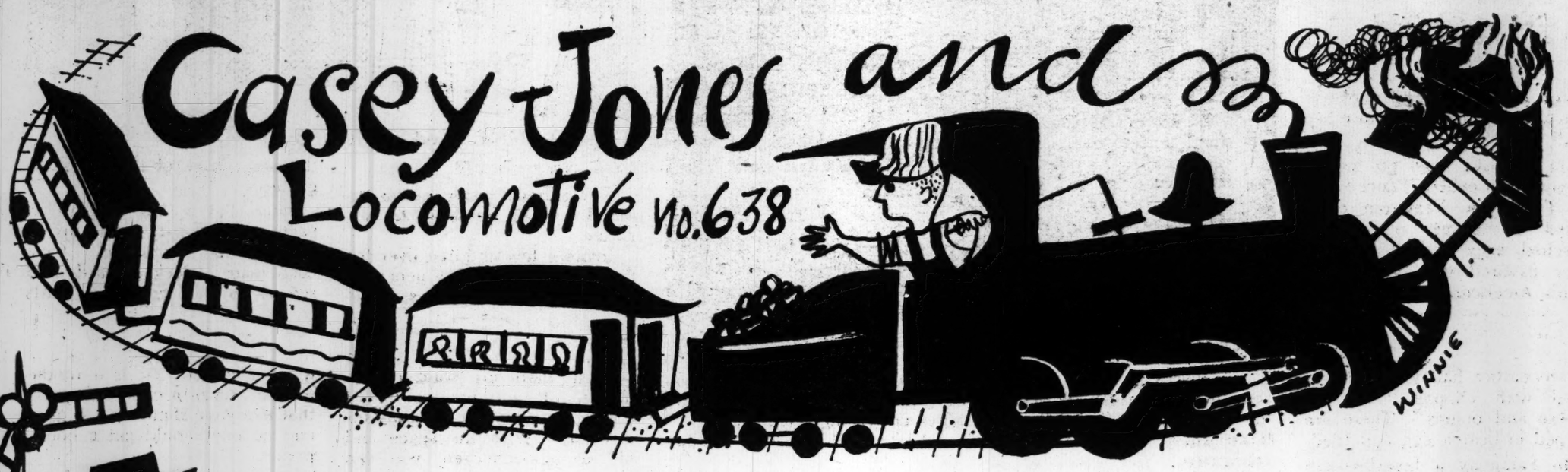
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THERE WERE MANY — many similar boss-inspired films against organized labor in those days. Democracy, the Vision Restored urged capital and labor to "kiss and make up". The Other Half said the rich as well as the poor have their problems. A Child For Sale suggested that strikers and profiteers were both guilty of stirring up industrial unrest. The Volcano was about a pretty social worker who joined the East Side 'Bolshevik' club of Alexis Minski because she wanted to do something about the wretched life of the poor. Governor Al Smith helped her to understand that 'red' was not her color. Socialism and 'free love' were linked in Mettro's The Uplifters.

Employer-terror against militant unionism inspired the 1919-20 cycle of red-baiting films. Years later when the anti-red hysteria had subsided somewhat it was discovered that the "lawless Bolsheviks" who agitated for 'free love', 'threw bombs', 'victimized old ladies' and 'sought the overthrow of the government by force and violence' according to the capitalist films—were actually decent, patriotic Americans who believed with Abraham Lincoln that labor had the right to organize and to strike and to do whatever was within their power to improve working and living conditions.

(Concluded next Sunday)

JUST FOR US





(Adopted from **Casey Jones and Locomotive No. 638**, a book by Irwin Shapiro, by permission of the publishers, Julian Messner, Inc., New York. Copyright 1944 by Irwin Shapiro.)

Come all you rounders, for I want you to hear
The story of a brave engineer.
Casey Jones was the rounder's name,
On a big eight-wheeler of a mighty fame.

CASEY couldn't help being a railroad man. He was born to the long, lonesome wail of a locomotive whistle. He grew up to the sound of the engine moan. He started out as a call boy, then was a ticket agent, a telegraph operator, a brakeman, and a fireman. At last he got to be an engineer.

And then Casey Jones had a fight with Superintendent Bolsun Brown because Bolsun didn't want Casey to play baseball in his spare time. "You'll lose your touch on the throttle," he told Casey. But Casey wouldn't give up baseball — and especially his razzle-dazzle pitch—so Casey Jones was fired!

Next day, Casey's Uncle Memphis showed him a notice in the paper. "First run of the Cannon Ball Express from Chicago to San Francisco with Locomotive No. 638. The Cannon Ball will attempt to break all speed records. Engineer — Superintendent Bolsun Brown."

"Bolsun can't handle No. 638," said Uncle Memphis.

"And he's not going to," said Casey, "because I'm going to be in the cab of that locomotive."

The night of No. 638's first run, nobody would have known Casey. His face was covered with soot and coal dust. He was wearing somebody else's thousand-mile shirt.

Casey made his way to the depot were No. 638 was getting up steam. Then he saw Bolsun Brown. He had on brand new engineer's clothes and he carried his orders in his hand. After Bolsun started talking to the conductor, Casey hurried to the locomotive and climbed into the cab.

"Seems there's been a mistake," he told the fireman. "Seems I'm supposed to be the fireman on this hog."

The fireman climbed down and Casey picked up the shovel. When Bolsun mounted the cab, Casey kept his face turned away and kept on shoveling coal.

When the brakeman gave the highball, Casey pulled the cord of the bell. Bolsun opened the throttle and No. 638 began to pull out. "Chug-chug-chug!" went her engine. Then it went Sssssssssst! and stopped. Bolsun's hand was shaking on the throttle. "Maybe I've lost my touch," he said.

"How come?" asked Casey. "Have you been playing baseball?"

Bolsun wiped his face with his sweat rag and tried again. This time No. 638 roared out of the depot. The only trouble was, she



didn't run smooth and she didn't run fast at all.

It wasn't long before they ran into a storm. Suddenly Bolsun let out a yell and stopped the train. "Look!" he said.

Right below was a deep valley. A trestle bridge over the valley had been struck by lightning. Now it was burning.

"Can't cross through that fire," said Bolsun. "I guess we'd better turn back."

The conductor and brakeman ran up to the locomotive, and they said the same thing as Bolsun.

"Casey Jones could get her through," said Casey quietly.

"Look here, fireman," said Bolsun, "I've heard enough talk about Casey Jones."

"And you're going to hear a lot more," shouted Casey, wiping the soot and coal dust off his face with a rag. The engine fire lit up his face so that Bolsun could see it.

"You can't . . . ! You're not . . . !" said Bolsun. "But you *are* Casey Jones!"

"Casey Jones it is," said Casey. He told the conductor and the brakeman to board the train. A cheer came from Uncle Memphis and the other passengers when they heard the news.

Casey sat down on the engineer's seat and put his hand on the throttle. He blew his whippoorwill call on the whistle. Then he put the engine into reverse and the train started rolling backward.

Ha!" said Bolsun. "I knew it! You're taking her back!"

"Just hold on there, Bolsun," said Casey. "You'll see what I'm going to do."

Casey did take the train back to the depot in Chicago and picked up a fireman. "Coming along to 'Frisco, Bolsun?" he asked.

"I'm a fool to do it with a bridge out," answered Bolsun, "but I will."

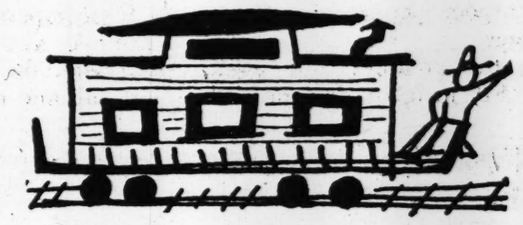
Casey blew a blast on the whistle, opened the throttle, and No. 638 went rolling along, rolling along. Faster and faster she went, until they got to the valley.

"It's our last ride," shrieked Bolsun.

Casey opened the throttle wide. No. 638 rushed ahead — and her speed was so fast she cleared the valley. She flew from one side to the other and came down with a little bump.

"I can't believe it!" said Bolsun. "I saw it, but I can't believe it!"

After that, of course, Casey didn't have a bit of trouble. No. 638 passed state after state. By

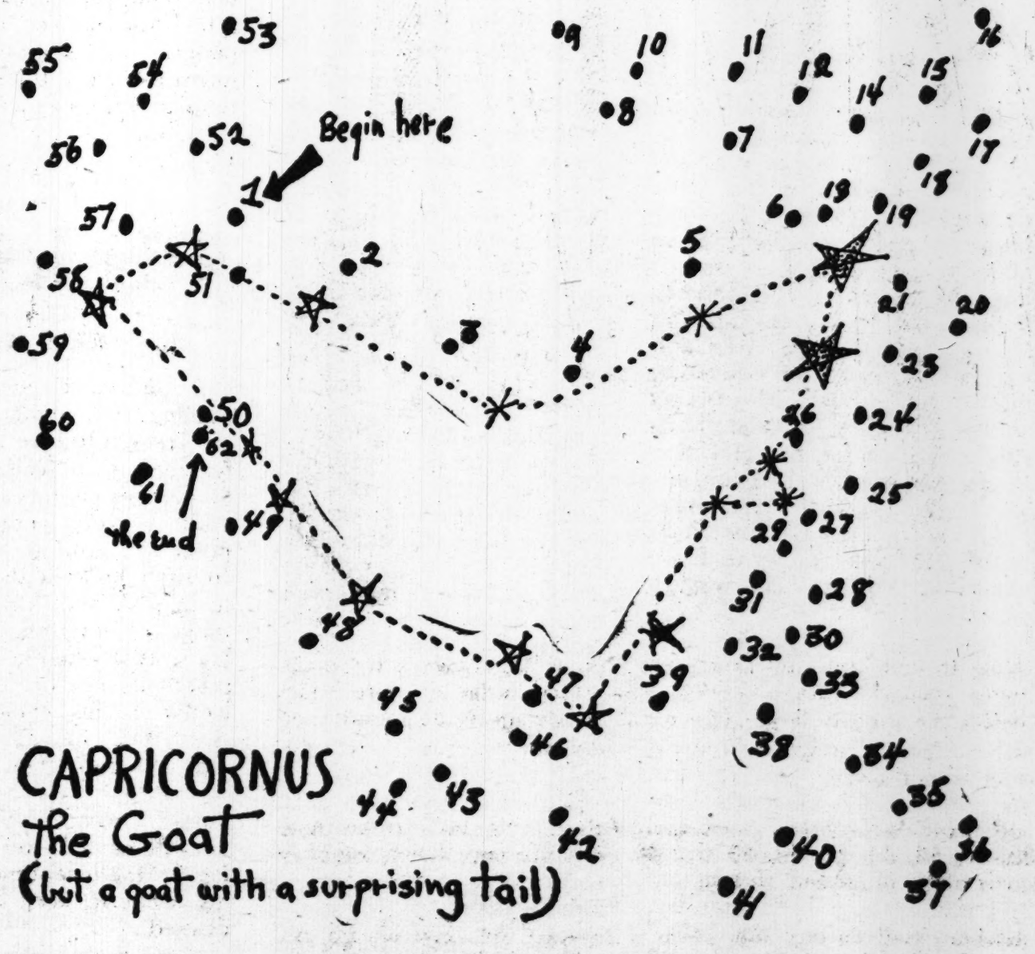


morning she was in 'Frisco. She'd broken every record ever made.

Casey pulled into the depot where a crowd of people waited to give him a cheer. Uncle Memphis and the other passengers jumped from the train, laughing and shouting.

Bolsun turned to Casey and said, "Well, Casey, you got her to 'Frisco. You're a great engineer, and you've got your job back."

"I'll keep running locomotives," said Casey, "only don't tell me to stop playing baseball."



Long ago, people used to think they could see animals and figures in the sky. The stars in the puzzle are "really" in the sky. When you follow the dots, you'll discover wha t they thought they saw.

Different Egg Recipes

For novelty in egg cookery, take a look at recipes from other lands.

IN CHILE, eggs go into a popular dish called "Pancho Villa. This is a "casserole composed of beans, corn, and poached eggs cooked in beef juice flavored with garlic." In South American cookery, as in our own, eggs are useful in prepartion of foods for frying. "Papas Rellenas" are "mashed potato patties hallowed out and filled with chopped meat of cheese and onions." These are dipped in beaten egg and fried.

In Paraguay a favorite dish is "Chipa." Eggs are beaten into shortening. Other ingredients are anise, milk, salt, cheese, and mandioca flour. Then the cook is directed to form a stiff dough; separate and knead thoroughly; place on a banana leaf, or other large mild-scented or flavored leaf, and bake in a hot oven.

Familiar in American kitchens is "Tortilla Espanola"—Spanish omelet.

Here is a recipe that calls for:
4 medium potatoes,
6 tablespoons of fat,
1 teaspoon salt,
1 teaspoon pepper,
6 eggs.

Cut the potatoes into small cubes. Fry in fat until done and well browned. Add salt and pepper.

Beat the eggs well and pour them over the potatoes, stirring while they curdle. Cook over a slow fire. Turn and cook on other side, being careful not to overcook.

We came back to an ever popular, stay-at-home dish—eggs served up in typical United States fashion. For a hearty Western sandwich, beat 3 eggs, add 3 tablespoons cold water and beat again.

Brown ½ cup chopped onion in 2 tablespoons fat.

Mix 1 cup finely chopped meat with the eggs, and season with salt and pepper. Add to the onion, stir, and cook over moderate heat until the agg is set.

Treat the family to a really special dish—an onion scuffle. The following recipe serves 6:

You will need:
1 pound of onions (1 quart chopped);
4 tablespoons of butter;
4 tablespoons of flour;
1/3 cup of top milk;
1 teaspoon salt.;
⅛ teaspoon pepper;
3 egg yolks, beaten until thick and lemon colored;
33 egg whites, beaten until stiff.

Boil the onions until tender and rub through a sieve.

Melt butter, add flour, and blend.

Add water and milk gradually and cook until thickened, stirring constantly.

Add seasonings and onion pulp and mix well; stir into egg yolks. Fold in egg whites.

Pour into a greased baking dish, set in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees, for 30 minutes.

Serve.

Lunch Time on Saturdays



It does a girl good to have lunch with one of her favorite men occasionally, and it's especially good if the child is very young and the man is the child's father. Families are stronger and happier if father knows how to fix the cereal, tie bibs, and take care of their youngsters.

THRIFT WITH FOOD

Combine peas with left-over vegetables and cooked or canned tomatoes. Bring the combination to a boil. Then pour it into a baking dish and cover with biscuit rounds. Bake in a hot oven (425 degrees F.) until the biscuist are nicely brown.

★

Use cooked oatmeal in a tasty casserole. Combine the cereal wiht chopped, cooked meat or fish. Add minced onion, green peppers, and seasoning. If the mixture is very thick, it may be thinned with a sauce. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for about 40 minutes.

Frocks for the Mature Figure



How to look slim and pretty yet wear a larger size is the problem many readers write us about. Illustrated today are two styles that flatter the slightly larger figure. They are up-to-the minute and not too mature in styling. Each has distinctive details; a flair for compliment-gathering.

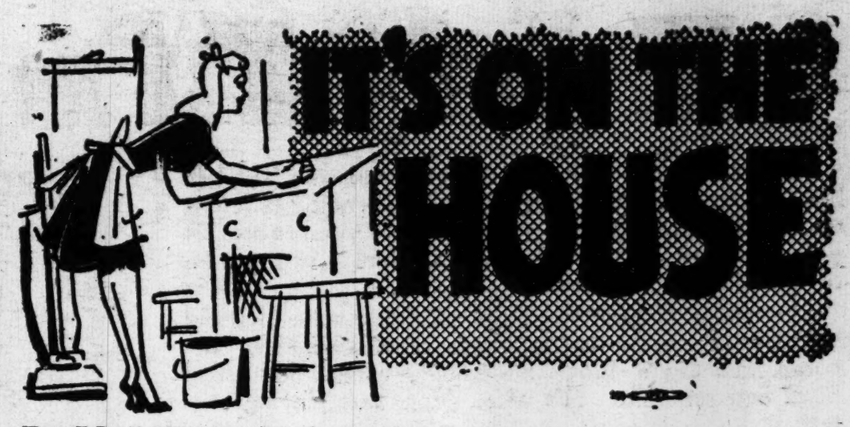
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Barbara Bell sew-rite perforated Pattern No. 1881 is for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38, cap sleeve, requires 5⅞ yards of 35 or 39-inch fabric.

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For these patterns, send 25 cents, for each in coins, your name, address, pattern number and size wanted to Barbara Bell, The Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y.



By JO LYNNE (Federated Press)

Children's Games

A children's party seems to rob the young guests of all initiative.

Invite a few children over for the afternoon and they generally can entertain themselves. But once they know it's a party, they usually sit back to be shown.

Well, there are ways of doing it. If you have a record player, you can play records for a while. With the space and old enough children, you can have square dances using recorded calls. If you have a piano and someone can play, some of the time will pass pleasantly with song and dance.

But music soon palls and it's hard to keep the children interested. For a party means games—and you're the one to suggest them. Here are a few old standbys:

Contests and Prizes

Peanut Hunt—Hide peanuts in fairly accessible places and give each child a small paper bag in which to put his finds. If the children are really cooperative, you might be able to persuade them to put their shells in the bag, too.

The great advantage of a peanut hunt is that everyone gets something. Bring the hunt to a grand finish by having the children put half shells on the fingers of one hand, draw faces on the shells and let them amuse themselves waggling their fingers at each other while you get the next phase of the party organized.

Pitch—Put a hat or pail at each end of the room and divide your guests into teams. Give each team a deck of cards and see which team gets more cards in the container within a given time. First and second prizes like cookies and lollipops ought to be awarded. It is a fundamental rule of a children's party that everyone should get a prize and no one should get a booby prize.

Feather or Peanut in the Bottle—Line up milk bottles at the end of the room. Give each child a feather or a peanut on a teaspoon and see who can get it into the bottle first.

Whistle—Give each child a soda cracker and have him eat it and try to whistle at the same time.

Ha-Ha—First child says ha. Second player says ha-ha. Third player says ha-ha-ha. And so on. The winner is the one who gets his ha's right and keeps from laughing the longest.

Simon Says — A leader is picked to give commands. He is followed only when he precedes his commands with the words, "Simon says." The aim is to give the commands as fast as possible. As soon as a child raisse his hands, say, when the leader commands him to but without saying, "Simon says," the child is out. Last one remaining becomes the leader in the next game.



Picking Their Own Books

By VERA MORRIS

I BELIEVE teen-agers, including the younger teens, are old enough to take responsibility for their own reading material. Sometimes parents are aware the child is very young that this point will some day be reached. In such households parents try to help a child develop a wide range of interests in his reading so that when he reaches high school he has become fairly selective in his choice. Often at this stage his taste may run more to form than content but this doesn't rate parental interference because with maturity he will have better understanding. In the meantime he is learning what to keep and what to discard.

One of the surest ways to get him to read any book is to forbid him to do so. The normal teenager in the throes of becoming an independent adult rebels at being treated like a "child." Other good ways are to hide books, to talk of them with knowing glances, or to high handedly denounce a book as "trash," and not fit reading for a "child of mine." The first two merely make the book tantalizing, the latter and more common way among progressives brings hot resentment at being treated like an idiot with no judgment. Most children will defend their judgment by defiantly reading the "trash" even in secret.

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A FAR HEALTHIER plan is regular family discussions on books, movies, radio and so on. The very youngest should have a chance to voice opinion and reaction and his opinion should have consideration. Even in households where parents are not familiar with the junior books, say parents who read only in their native language, the young ones should be encouraged to talk about the things they should read. That way a family talk becomes a habit which tee-agers are more likely to continue.

Such discussions are important when an objectionable book appears. It's not hard to debunk the book and author and most high school children of progressives are able to do this themselves. Most young people, generally more idealistic than adults are quite aware of the traitor and his "sell-out," but where they aren't parents should certainly point this out. Other books and articles can be used to point out the lies and inaccuracies. The book is such a mess, I'm told, that its not difficult to offset any influence it might have. Young people will feel much more grown up if they choose their own reading and feel free to have a man to man talk about it.

Ted Tinsley Says....

BECAUSE his uncle on the maternal side had left him a bequest of one share of Bethlehem Steel (common), Arch Farch was a stockholder, a partner in this great industry, a vital cog in the machinery of management. He was also broke.

He sat in the corner of his one-room suite to study the Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders, accompanied by a Proxy Statement, which Bethlehem Steel had sent him. His wife, Edna, was playing solitare.

"Edna," called Arch, "it is now clear to me why the Bethlehem Steel Corporation is opposed to socialism."

"Why?" asked Edna, out of duty to her husband.

"Because socialism destroys incentive."

"How do you know? Were you there?"

Arch Farch waved the Bethlehem Steel Proxy Statement to the stockholders. "Take Norborne Berkeley," he said. "Norby is a Director of my corporation. He gets a yearly salary of only $60,000, and he's eligible for an annual pension of $48,400."

"Your corporation," said Edna, "has a better pension plan than your union."

"Don't interrupt me!" Arch was impatient. "Norby also receives a yearly incentive payment of $114,624. Now do you realize that socialism will destroy that incentive?"

"I hope so," said Edna.

"Communist!" snarled Arch. "What would happen to Stewart J. Cort under socialism? Stewy's another Director. He gets a salary of $90,000 a year, and he's eligible for a pension of $28,691 annually. But he wouldn't be giving us much service if he didn't get a

ARCH FARCH, STOCKHOLDER



"Or take Eugene G. Grace," continued Arch. "Gene yearly incentive compensation of $114,624."

"A man's got to keep body and soul together," said Edna.

is our Director and Chairman. He gets a salary of $150,000 a year, but do you realize he isn't eligible for any pension at all?"

"Poor man," remarked Edna, holding back the tears with ease. "No pension at all? Doesn't he even get any incentive?

"Well, yes," admitted Arch. "He gets a yearly incentive compensation of $171,932."

"Do you mean to say he has to struggle along on $321,932 a year — with eggs at 75 cents a dozen?"

"Right!" cried Arch. "Except for dividends. Socialism will destroy all that!"

Arch then voted on three resolutions. The first would provide all stockholders with complete reports of annual meetings on request; the second would keep yearly pension down to a $25,000 maximum; the third called upon executives to waive payment of some incentive compensation. Arch followed the company's recommendations, and voted "No" on all three. He folded his ballot, put it in the long envelope, and licked the seal. "Got a stamp, Edna?" he asked.

"No stamps."

"Give me three cents."

"I haven't got three cents."

"I need three cents."

"Why don't you sell your share in Bethlehem Steel?"

"What? And give up my voice in the industry? Never!" He strode out of the house. "I'm walking to the principal offices of Bethlehem Steel in Wilmington, Delaware," he said. "I'll be back in three weeks."

As he disappeared down the street, Edna heard him growl, "Socialism destroys incentive."

Simkin's Big Break

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)

cry like a long, lean dog that's mourning death at night in the winter. It was funny at first, this big, healthy, prosperous guy bawling in a saloon so you could hear him across the street. He'd lay his head on his arms and cry and cry. After about a half-hour he'd quiet down to big, racking, tearing sobs. It was only funny at first, because it wasn't the maudlin drunk sort of crying; it was more like a child when he finds out that Santa Claus is fiction and that from then on till the end of his life no matter how far away, his Christmas realities are strictly limited by the size of his father's pocketbook and after that his own. It wasn't funny after a while; it made me feel blue, too, reminded me of the way my little girl cried when her puppy was poisoned, and the way I cried once when a part of the things I'd always believed were true and changeless turned out to be as phony as soap opera.

There wasn't anything any of us could do for him when he cried. He didn't ask for sympathy. He didn't talk. He didn't listen. He just laid his head on his forearms and let go. After it was over, it was as though it hadn't happened. His eyes were red, but they'd have been red anyway from the drinking. He'd fumble out a big handkerchief, blow his nose while we watched him and carefully fold it and stow it away again.

Then there's be more drinks.

• • •

AMOS met the girl he married when he was 19. She was a school teacher and lost her job when they closed down another of the township schools because there was no money to keep it up. Since he wasn't the chasing kind, he didn't talk much about his sex life, but I think he loved his wife and she worshipped him. She knew without his telling her much of the feeling that pushed him. She treated him the way most of us would like to have our wives treat us; she respected him just as he respected her. She didn't patronize or pet him; she didn't treat him with any of that obvious lack of solicitude that sometimes drives a handicapped person into black anger. They were two equals in their marriage and it was a good one. Their youngsters showed it, too. They were confident children with security in their eyes. I never figured out just where Amos got the civilized approach to wife and family because he never was out of the Cramer County hills except for the two weeks that he worked over in Millersville in the shipyards.

Right after he got married he tried a go at farming and lost everything but the clothes he and his wife had on.

VIRGIL — Listening In —By Len Kleis



"The no-account Simkins bloood," he said, "that was what they blamed it on. . . . We got a hell of a beating. . . . I went in debt for 20 acres and got a little stock and a tractor. . . . That was silly, but nobody told me, and, hell, no one in our family had been serious farmers before and nobody told me nothing. . . . Things got bad and there I was with a pregnant wife, a lot of bills and no place to live. . . . I didn't want to go home with daddy. . . . I was afraid of that well. You know it hadn't hurt me, but the doc swore it was the cause of my mother and sister and my brothers being dead. . . . So. . . . But I couldn't do nothing else. . . . We went home. It was tough. . . . I tried for a job in the desk factory but they wasn't taking nobody. . . . I worked out the price of my baby with the doc, doing odd jobs around his place, even mowed his lawn. . . . He was a good egg, even gave me a little money now and then to get fruit for the kid. . . . It's a mighty funny thing when you think about it. . . . you was talking about margerine and some kind of tax, remember. . . . Hell, most of the farmers I know don't eat butter even when they have small herds. . . . They can't afford it. . . . They eat margerine or nothing just like the rest of the poor folks. . . . But I don't eat it now. . . . Not since my big break. . . . Lucky Simkins only serves the best butter on his table. . . ."

• • •

HE and his family; he had another youngster the next year, got along somehow till the war came along. And then he went over to Millersville to go to work for the General Shipbuilding Structural Iron Co.

"Two weeks," he said, "two weeks! . . . That was all I worked and I got my pile. . . . I got set up for life. Now I'm the lucky Simkins boy . . . the one that made good. . . . It was tough in that shipyard. I was put in the machine shop, tending a big press. We stamped out some kind of motor housings. . . ."

Even when Amos got blind drunk he didn't go into much detail about his work in the shipyard machine shop and his big break but everybody in town knew about it. After the accident the company had through its insurance company given him $15,000. It was the law, but he felt some gratitude. "They could have," he said, "fought the case and held up compensation but money was flowing pretty fast then."

With the $15,000 and seven years' work, he and his wife had built themselves in the hills of Cramer County a life that had in it as much real security as anybody has nowadays.

He laughed and ordered a drink. "I guess there's no doubt about it. . . . I was lucky. . . . I did get a real break. . . . Hell! they even gave me the fixtures."

Lucky Simkins picked up his whisky glass and moved his other arm toward his neck to scratch his right ear lobe. He was very drunk.

The claw arrangements that served for hands didn't look good but he could do damn near anything with them that I could with my hands.

YOU'LL PAY FOR THE NORTH ATLANTIC PACT

(Continued from Magazine Page 2)

the country already on the threshold of a serious economic crisis. Capitalism cannot meet the test of "sustained peacetime prosperity," but continually recreates depression and war.

And what will be the effect of an increased armament program? "It is clear," says Mr. Nourse, "that new forces of inflation would be unleashed," which, among many other evils, "would push up the cost of living." Could not inflation be averted? Probably! "To prevent it, however, the program must be financed by drawing the cost out of the pockets of the people. It must, in other words, be financed out of higher taxes and larger savings, voluntary or involuntary."

Hunger Rations Not Temporary

Thus, one way or the other, the people, and especially the factory workers, professionals and white collar workers, will pay for it and, irrespective of their nominal wages, will not be able to buy the goods they need for themselves and their families to live on. And this is not an unfortunate incidental effect of the program. It is part of the essence of the program, stated explicitly by Mr. Nourse as a necessary government policy "to lessen the problem of allocation by driving civilian demand out of the market."

"Major-General Gruenther yesterday indicated to you that at M-day the full panoply of wartime controls far beyond those of World War II would have to be invoked. How far lesser or partial controls would be accepted in the twilight zone between the present state of preparedness and actual mobilization is anybody's guess."

And now as to the general perspective for our country under this armament war-preparation program: "This clear economic implication of rising military expenditures raises a much more fundamental question. Would such a development simply defer the attainment of peacetime economic objectives, or will it make them more difficult of attainment over an indefinitely long future period. There are several respects in which the latter appears definitely to be the case."

In other words, the perspective is not for a temporary "tightening of the belt," but for the same system of "austerity," of living on the verge of of starvation that has been the common lot of the European peoples, who are almost two wars ahead of us in turning over their whole economy to armament.

And while the Careys, Murrays, Greens and Dubinskys talk about all this being for the preservation of American freedom, Nourse points out the demands that the government and the bankers and the generals will make: "that the people at large face the necessities of the situation, make the sacrifices and accept the disciplines which are entailed."

In the true spirit of Hitler and Mussolini, the word "obey!" is to become the sole reality of our American "freedoms."

This is the perspective which Carey and Dubinsky are pushing so enthusiastically and want to force on the unions, and which the Communists oppose. Let any honest trade unionist decide which policy is more in the interest of the workers in the shop and the whole American people.

The Worker

Budenz Admits 'Worker' Never Urged Violence

—See Page 2

On Sale Saturday and Sunday

Vol. XIV, No. 14 | April 3, 1949 | IN 2 SECTIONS, SECTION 1 | 28 Pages | Price 10 cents

CAB STRIKE SOLID; COPS HELP SCABS

— See Page 3 —

NOT A CAB WAS ROLLING



Cabbies picket one of the city's largest garages, the Parmelee terminal at 23rd St. and First Ave. Local 35 of the Taxi Workers Organizing Committee, an affiliate of United Mine Workers' District 50, declared the strike was 95 percent effective in its first day. Union charged cops with anti-union bias, asserting that drivers with police badges were driving the handful of scabbing taxis. See story on Page 3.

—The Worker Photo by Peter

Dewey Signs Feinberg School Witchhunt Bill

—See Page 2—

Breweries Shut Tight As 7,000 Go on Strike

—See Page 3—

Budenz Admits 'Worker' Never Advocated Violence

By Max Gordon

The reluctant admission that no article or editorial advocating violent government overthrow had ever to his knowledge appeared in the Daily or Sunday Worker was wrung Friday from chief Government informer Louis Budenz, in the trial of America's 12 Communist leaders.

Budenz was subjected to cross-examination for the second day by defense attorney Richard Gladstein in an abbbreviated session winding up at 1 p.m. He will continue on the stand Monday.

But while Budenz was forced to admit neither he nor anyone else had ever written such an article or editorial in the Communist press, he did confess that he personally had advocated violent government overthrow in other publications some time before he joined the Communist Party in 1935.

The Communist leaders are being tried on the classic witchhunt charge of "conspiring to teach and advocate" violent Government overthrow.

PAMPHLETS WITHDRAWN

The professional stoolpigeon also admitted that two pamphlets on which the Government is depending in its effort to outlaw the Communist movement were withdrawn from circulation as early as 1936 or 1937. They are Olgin's "Why Communism?" and Peters' "Manual of Organization."

As an excuse for getting them into the record, Budenz had told a cock-and-bull story in his direct testimony about having been handed these pamphlets by defendant Jack Stachel when he joined the Party in 1935.

His admission that they were not circulated after 1937 is a blow to the Government's case since the indictment against the Communist leaders includes only the period from 1945.

MORE ADMISSIONS

Budenz was forced into his admission that no advocacy of force and violence had ever appeared in the Communist press by a series of direct questions by defense attorney Gladstein.

He tried to weasel out by constant qualifications that "indirectly" there was such advocacy through articles supporting Marxism-Leninism. This, according to Budenz, is some secret Communist sign-language meaning "overthrow the Government by force and violence."

"In the articles you wrote for the Daily and Sunday Worker, did you at any time ever advocate violent government overthrow," Gladstein asked the witness.

"Not specifically," Budenz answered. He added that he did resort to "Aesopian language," which he interpreted as language that said one thing and meant another.

A LONG CHAIN

"In one of my articles," he said, "I recommended an article by John

(Continued on Page 15)

'FEUD' VICTIM



JOAN EVANS, 14, is in a Los Angeles hospital after being hurt doing a scene in a movie dealing with the famous feud of the Hatfields and the McCoys. The young actress accidentally got in the way of a .44 caliber blank-cartridge pistol fired during the filming of a gunfight.

Shipyard Meet Winds Up Amid Threats of Split

By George Morris

The convention of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding workers ended last night with the union's ranks hopelessly split and battered, despite some 11th hour dickering backstage and on the open convention floor to patch up the differences between the ship, metal and rail groups.

The division, which showed itself with the defeat of the administration's demand for a $1 dues per capita, sharpened with election of the 12-man General Executive Board today.

The ship delegates, meeting as the "trade union caucus," put forward an all-shipyard slate, and jammed it through on a rollcall. The metal and rail groups formed a counter-caucus, and put forward a partial slate to which were added three railroad and two metal delegates.

The all-ship slate drew votes of 304 to 489. Those not on the slate drew 185 votes.

LAST PROPOSAL

Two hours before the adjournment, and after the elections, the administration's forces, through Syd Rose, proposed a deal for a 90 cent per capita. They also offered to add representation on the board for the two groups, and to continue special councils in metal and rail. This came after the convention had already boiled with confusion and bedlam, as compromises and proposals to reconsider decisions were repeatedly defeated by angry ship delegates.

The ship delegates were up in arms against any more dealing with "the sabotagers," as one of their leaders called the opposition, particularly John J. Driscoll and Angelo Verdu, who head the metal group.

On the last-minute plea, Driscoll asked for a 10-minute metal, rail caucus. When the convention

(Continued on Page 10)

SPRING CROP



HAVING snuggled in her mother's pouch for three months, this baby kangaroo at the Bronx Zoo feels the warmth of the first Spring sun and boldly takes her first peep at the world.

PanAm 'Sparks' Strike Against Threat to Jobs

A strike of 240 airline radio operators Friday morning snarled flights of Pan-American Airways, putting the line's operations hours off schedule and threatening cancellation of a number of trips.

The walkout by members of the CIO Transport Workers Uion (TWA) followed a fruitless 16-hour conference called by federal mediator George C. McSwann. The radio operators are striking against a move by the company to install a new radio-telephone apparatus on its 75-passenger Boeing stratocruisers.

Negotiations started March 15 and were broken off last Monday by Pan-American. When the contract expired at midnight, Thursday, the strike was called by TWA.

On other demands of the men —a $40 monthly wage increase and time and one-half for flight overtime computed on a monthly basis—the firm was willing to talk. But it insisted that the union withdraw its opposition to the new device.

The radio-telephone apparatus, while efficient, would weaken present safety standards in the following way the union said:

- The apparatus connot contact ships at sea, making it necessary to send emergency messages to shore stations, which would relay to ships for possible rescue operations, involving a considerable loss of time.
- The new apparatus is operated by the pilot, which in a moment of stress would inpose an additional burden on him.

Soviet Note Raps Atlantic War Pact

The U. S. State Department confirmed Friday night that it had received a memorandum from the Soviet embassy here, but said there would be no comment immediately. The memorandum, sent to the seven countries sponsoring the Atlantic Treaty, declared:

1. The pact is aggressive and aimed at the Soviet Union—a fact which has been openly admitted by the official representatives of the pact nations in public pronouncements.
2. It violates the UN charter and undermines the organization.
3. It violates the Soviet treaties with Britain and France.
4. It violates the Yalta and Potsdam agreements.

AGGRESSIVE AIMS

The memorandum was handed to the U.S., Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Canada. It said the following steps taken by the sponsoring nations proved the Atlantic Pact was aggressive:

1. U.S., British and French peacetime rearming.
2. Stockpiling of atombombs and planning of atomic warfare.
3. Establishment of a network of air and naval bases.
4. Retention of the combined Angle-American staff organized during World War II.
5. The Western Union military headquarters at Fontainbleau, France.

The pact is groundless, the note said, because the Soviet Union does not intend to attack anyone.

It charged that the pact will further weaken the United Nations and could not fit under Article 52 of the UN charter because it was not regional, embracing two hemispheres. Furthermore, it did not have as its aim the settlement of any regional issues.

NOT REGIONAL

It charged also that the pact could not be justified under Article 51 of the UN charter since none of the sponsoring nations were threatened by armed attack.

The memorandum also said that Soviet treaties with the peoples' democracies, which had been mentioned to justify the Atlantic Pact, were aimed at preventing a repetition of German aggression, which the Atlantic Pact terms did not mention.

It pointed out that the Soviet Union has similar type treaties with both Britain and France.

Miners Celebrate 8-Hour Day

PITTSBURGH, (UP). — The nation's coal fields shut down Friday as nearly half a million miners took a holiday to celebrate the 51st anniversary of the eight-hour day in the coal industry.

Gov. Dewey OK's Feinberg School Witchhunt Bill

ALBANY.—Gov. Dewey Friday signed the Feinberg school witchhunt bill, which applies thought-control to New York's education system, by barring anyone advocating progressive ideas from teaching or being employed in public schools.

To put on a "liberal" front, while signing this reactionary measure, Dewey vetoed the Scanlan bill, which was aimed at barring progressives from using public buildings for meetings.

The approved measure, sponsored by former Senate Majority Leader Benjamin F. Feinberg, mandates the Board of Regents to set up rules and regulations to keep members of progressive organizations from acquiring positions as superintendents, teachers or employes in public schools throughout the state.

The bill precipitated hot debate in both houses of the legislature. Democrats opposed the measure as "un-American and unconstitutional."

Dewey signed the bill without comment.

In New York City, Mrs. Lillian Gates, legislature director of the New York State Communist Party, declared:

"By signing, in the most indecent haste and 'without comment' the super-thought control Feinberg Bill, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey has clearly revealed himself to have been in the driver's seat all along in this hit-and-run assault on democracy.

"Let no one be mislead that this bill is aimed against 'Communist teachers' in the public schools. It is directed against the democratic education of all our children. It is designed to facilitate teaching of the inevitability of war, to strengthen the teaching of white supremacists, anti-labor, anti-democratic ideas. It is 'spite' legislation of the most vicious kind, seeking to punish those who have dared to fight for adequate state aid to education, decent salaries for teachers, for child care centers, and other needs.

"Gov. Dewey's true face, the face of Big Business determined on war and fascism, is revealed. A majority of Democrats and all Republicans, with one honorable exception in each body, supported him in this policy.

"The people of New York stopped the all-out assault on civil liberties, backed by the majority of both parties. They can and will prevent the Board of Regents

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Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

NOW we know what our State Department means by Soviet aggression: it's when some Russians come here to talk peace and play the piano.

Last week's peace conference in New York City should be getting on Tom Clark's list soon: on charges of advocating the overthrow of war by peace.

People are still wondering what happened to the "100,000 Pickets" that the Hearst press promised would surround the conference hall. It seems it was all a typographical error—they meant crickets.

The State Department is trying to sell us the Atlantic Pact as a dove of peace. The people should demand it be pigeon-holed.

These Hackies Are Not for Hire

By Joseph North

The rolling coffins, as the hackies call their cabs, stood in long yellow rows jamming the outdoor Terminal garage at Eleventh Avenue and 44 Street, Friday, as the pickets trod steadily throught the rain.

"Almost 100 percent down," a picket told me cheerfully. A cab pulled up and circled the garage. "See that?" the picket said. "They got orders to go round and round. Make it look busy. Arnstein told them."

Daniel A. Arnstein owns the fleet of Terminal cabs—some 600—the pickets told me and he had flown in from Florida to general the business. "He was recuperating from a serious operation," another hackie said, "but he escaped death to come up and take charge. He's in there now giving his stooges their orders—Joe Cottell, Al Sealy and Moe Bodenheim."

They tell me their story as they come off the picket line and help three other hackies put the signs on.

But before they talked they wanted to know what paper I represented. "If you're from the Mirror, you're a jerk," one said. "And any of the others too," another interrupted. "We ain't got a friend on any newspaper in the city. It's all lies what they say about us."

FOR THE HACKIES

When I said I was from The Worker there was a moment's silence. Then one said: "Hell, they're against the capitalist system, so they must be for a hackie."

Theirs is the 1949 story of steadily sliding wages, with none taking home more than $40-$45 a week. It is a story, too, of long gruelling hours of work—each of them put in "eleven, twelve hours a day, six days a week."

"The shape-up is the thing," a tall, broad-shouldered hackie just out of the Naval Hospital told me. "We come here, two o'clock in the afternoon. We hang around till four, five o'clock every day. Sometimes we're sent home. When we work it's still two, three in the morning."

A third chimes in to describe his day yesterday. "I pull in at two. I wait till five. At ten I'm on the way to the Airport. The cab breaks down. I'm there till one in the morning before its repaired. I come back, I make $4.70 for the day. That's a twelve hour day. $4.70."

He has four children, and "the rent's due today." See why we're on strike, he says. "Ninety-nine percent of the men feel the same as me." he says. "Ninety-nine percent, at least."

KICKBACKS, GRAFT

Their story deals with kickbacks and graft, and mainly they tell of the ramshackle conditions of

(Continued on Page 11)

Davis Forces City to Begin Anti-Rat Fight

A $100,000 appropriation for 22 new building inspectors was seen as a victory for Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, who has been leading a fight on rat-bites in Harlem slums. At the same time, Davis warned that the O'Dwyer administration will not be permitted to "evade the issue of Jimcrow housing by this appropriation or any other sop to their conscience."



DAVIS

Just a "little more than a penny per rat," Davis declared, "this $100,000 appropriation serves to focus attention upon the wretchedly over-crowded and rat-infested Jimcrow slums in which Negroes and Puerto Rican families are forced to live in New York."

The city acted after Deputy Building Commissioner J. Raymond Jones reported the department has found it difficult to process reported violations on rat bites.

In the fight against the attacks from rats and vermin in the slum-ridden Harlem sections, Davis has introduced resolutions and has led numerous delegations to the Health Dept.

The Harlem Edition of The Worker played a major role in exposing these conditions.

Jones reported to the Board that in the first three months of 1949 there were 127 rat bite reports. For all of 1948 there were 479 and in 1947 there were 35. The new inspectors will be concentrated mainly in East Harlem, Harlem and Brooklyn. Though the specific section in Brooklyn was not mentioned most of the attention will be paid to the Bedford Stuyvesant area.

The inspectors will operate two squads out of the 28th and 24th precincts and a pilot area has been set up from 110th to 120th Streets and from Fifth Ave. to Morningside Ave.

For the purposes of the drive the Department of Housing and Building has suspended the usual 30 day notice on violations.

Modell Lockout Ends; Pay Up $3

Final settlement of the Modell Stores lockout was announced Friday by Independent Distributive Trades Locals 65 and 830. The agreement provides for reinstatement of all the workers, continuance of the union contract and a three-dollar raise on base pay and minimums.

Breaking of the five-week lockout represented a decisive setback to raiding by the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Two days prior to the settlement, the employer had issued a leaflet headed, "I'm through appeasing the Kremlin."

A spokesman for the workers said, "It's the same thing in a union fight as on this peace question. Modell breaks the contract, locks us out, and then accuses us of making trouble. That's the same way with the papers. Washington makes the war moves, Moscow asks for peace, and they blame Russia for the rtouble."

The raise was granted one month before a contractual wage reopener was due.

Cabbies' Strike Solid Despite Cops' Help To Strikebreakers

By Bernard Burton

New York City's general taxi strike went through its first day Friday with the walkout 95 percent effective despite a display of anti-strike activities by the police department. Leon Zwicker, regional director of the United Mine Workers' District 50, estimated that fewer than 300 out of the city's more than 11,000 cabs were rolling.

By Friday evening the police had made 16 arrests, although admitting there was no real violence. Nearly all of those arrested were strikers and 10 of the 16 were pulled in in the Harlem area.

Strikers asserted that scab hacks were being driven by men sporting police badges. Presumably these were inspectors of the Hack Bureau, which is a police department agency.

COMPLAIN TO MAYOR

The union announced it had filed a complaint with the Mayor on the "flagrant interference by the police department with the peaceful efforts of the union membership in their drive for fair and decent working conditions."

"Police," Zwicker stated, "have chased our pickets for blocks. They have refused to permit orderly, peaceful picketing. They have encouraged scabs and strikebreakers and have done everything in their power to aid the fleet operators in breaking the strike."

He pointed out that men have been arrested merely on the grounds that they did not move quickly enough. He said that at one of the largest garages, the Terminal, at 45th St. and 11th Ave., the cops scattered the strikers and permitted only two to walk in front of the block-long garage. There are about 500 cabs in this garage which usually employs from 1,200 to 1,300 men.

When union photographers sought to take pictures of the two pickets, they were barred by the police under the command of Capt. William F. Maley and Sgt. Karl Martensen of the 16th precinct.

Employers, meanwhile, were taking heart from the police actions, and indicated that they would try large scale strikebreaking activities within a few days. Benjamin Botwinick, president of the Taxicab Bureau, Inc., praised

(Continued on Page 15)

Good Luck, Cabbies

AN EDITORIAL

To the hard-working taxi drivers of our town we say Good Luck in your effort to win decent pay, union recognition and working conditions. We will do everything we can to help you win.

We are proud that we are the only paper in town which backs you. We wish we had more company in this. But frankly we didn't expect the Big-Money press to back working men asking for more dough from their profit-loaded corporation employers. We disagree with the Post's opposition to the strike.

Mayor O'Dwyer's move to keep scab taxis moving along assigned routes in the city should be branded for what it is, strikebreaking.

We urge every New Yorker to stand behind these men who have to work miserable hours to get enough to feed their families and pay the rent. They ask for the right to collective bargaining, for $9 a day for day drivers, $11 for night drivers, and health and welfare benefits as well as a closed shop. And yet these ordinary, wholly justified demands, are bringing down upon the taxi drivers the lying slanders of practically every big paper in town. The Hearst press (Mirror and Journal-American) play up scare headlines about "violence." The other papers do the same.

They are using the same "force and violence" fake against the New York taxi drivers that they are trying to use against the leaders of the Communist Party whom the government is trying to railroad to 10-20 years in jail for having "dangerous ideas."

But the taxi-drivers can see that even the demand for decent wages is viewed as a dangerous idea by the Big Money papers.

We urge every AFL and CIO member to stand behind the taxi drivers. We urge all other citizens to refuse to use cabs while their fellow New Yorkers seek a settlement of their demands.

Good luck, cabbies.

Find Sen. Taylor Guilty Under Jimcrow Law

BIRMINGHAN, Ala.—An Alabama jury tonight found Sen. Glen Taylor (D-Ida), guilty of disorderly conduct, and sentenced him to 180 days at hard labor and $50 fine for his defiance of Birmingham Jim Crow laws a year ago.

Taylor said he was "very pleased" by the verdict and announced an immediate appeal to the Alabama Court of Appeals.

Breweries Shut Tight by Strike

By Art Shields

New York's enormous breweries shut down tight Friday morning as 7,000 brewery workers walked out in the first general brewery strike in this city in 62 years.

The men demand a 35-hour week, with safety conditions and an $8.50 weekly wage increase.

Only the drivers took part in last October's brewery strike.

But yesterday the old German brewery craftsmen came out of the fermenting rooms, where they have been working for 20 and 30 years and joined drivers, bottlers and laborers and mechanics of many kinds.

Painters took their tools out of the breweries with them and coppersmiths and mechanics in other unions went out with the members of the CIO's United Brewery Workers Union, which was calling the strike.

EMPTY BEER TRUCKS

This writer counted scores of empty brewery trucks in front of the great Rheingold plant on Bogart St., Brooklyn, where 2,000 men had quit. And pickets said that a total of 900 Rheingold trucks were parked helplessly in various lots.

The big Jacob Ruppert brewery at 92 Street and Second Avenue, Manhattan, was also deserted for the first time in 62 years. And Schaefer's, Piels and other New York breweries were likewise shut down.

"New York is the biggest beer capital in the world, but it just isn't making any beer today," said Charles Clare, administrative secretary of the joint board of the seven local unions of the United Brewery Workers, last night at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum at 949 Willoughby St.

The strike is directed by such new leaders as William Greenstein, the joint board secretary, one of the rank and filers who were put in charge as a result of the rank-and-file drivers' strike last fall.

No contract no work, said the brewery workers as their contract expired without any agreement.

35-HOUR WEEK

The men demand a 35-hour week with the emphasis on stable employment throughout the year, instead of the hit or miss system of overtime in summer and three and four days work a week in winter.

The part-time system wrecks the men's earnings in the cold months when they need wages most.

The drivers ask two men on the beer trucks, which now operate solo in most cases.

"We're tired of getting hernias

(Continued on Page 12)

The Worker

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Remove the Gag from Foster!

An Editorial

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE to be tried and convicted, sentenced to a 10-20-year jail sentence, without having the right to testify in your own behalf?

That is what is happening in the case of William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party.

His fellow-leaders of the Communist Party face 10-20 years in jail for "teaching and advocating"—for nothing else—the theories of Marxian Socialism. If they are framed and railroaded, so will he be.

But Foster is too sick to stand trial, the Court doctors agreed. He has asked for the common privilege of giving testimony IN WRITING to the Court. Judge Medina has denied him this ordinary decent legal right. Foster is being tried without having the right to fight back.

But Foster's testimony is vital to the defense. It was he who led the reorganization of the Communist Party in 1945. But this is just the "crime" for which he and his colleagues face long jail terms. Yet he—the man who did most to reorganize the Party—is denied the right to make a written deposition to the Court.

Is this anything but an effort to railroad the case? Is this anything but an effort to keep from the public—and the jury—some of the most vital evidence of the entire case?

We urge widespread public demand for William Z. Foster to get the right to state his views in writing to the Court.

We urge expressions of public opinion by all citizens, regardless of creed, to right this wrong.

O'D Budget Bars City Pay Raises, Helps Bankers

By Louise Mitchell

Mayor O'Dwyer yesterday presented to the Board of Estimate an election-year, economy budget of $1,179,026,930 to run the city in 1949-50, which fails to draw upon all available state funds for social services and offers no pay increases to city workers, but gives a break to the big real estate interests.

Though the record-breaking operating budget represents an increase of $17,266,421 over the present total, it constitutes the smallest increase asked by the Mayor since he took office. O'Dwyer and his Budget Director Thomas J. Patterson slashed requested increases of over $89,000,000 from 109 city departments, and hacked the schedules of 34 agencies, including Health and Sanitation departments.

Real estate taxes will account for $525,544,690 or 56 percent of the revenues, as compared with the 68 percent for the budget of his first term in 1945-46. The $18,446,624 anticipated increase in real estate revenues over the current year will come from increased assessments on new buildings rather than from any increase in the tax rate. The Mayor failed to make any mention of the tax rate, which he had done in every previous budget.

In his message to the Board, the Mayor pointed out that of the $300,000,000 increase in the city budget over the past four years of his administration, only $100,000,000 has come from real estate, while $200,000,000 has come from increased sales taxes levied on the people.

Not only does the budget fail to increase the wages of city workers, except for a very few mandatory ones, but it contains varying wage cuts for 110,000 employe. Several thousand laborers employed by the borough presidents' offices and in other city departments will suffer a wage cut of $250 a year on July 1.

HEARINGS SET

The Board yesterday set public hearings on the budget for April 8, 11 and 12. Next Friday, all departments, except education and libraries, will be discussed; on Monday these two departments are slated, and on Tuesday, city employes and all departments will be under discussion.

Although the Welfare Department received an increased appropriation of $3,385,515, the Mayor failed to project for use the $20,000,000 available from the state for Welfare services. The city continues its pinch-penny welfare policy by estimating that only 1,000 will be added monthly to relief rolls during the year, despite growing unemployment. Even the conservative departmental figure asked for by Welfare Commissioner Raymond Hilliard was cut by $2,500,000.

The Education Department received an increase of $8,998,214 but the Mayor ignored the additional state aid funds of $23,600,,000 which he plans to use for debt service (construction), thereby helping the real estate crowd, instead of increasing school services and salaries.

GENERAL FUND

In addition to failing to use $20,000,000 new available state funds for welfare and $23,000,000 for school maintenance and operation, the Mayor neglected to include another $7,000,000 available from the state. The General Fund which is made up of all revenues, except real estate taxes, was underestimated by about $27,000,000. This is a yearly habit of the Mayor, who underestimated the General Fund last year by $65,000,000 and conveniently doubled the fares.

Departments whose appropriations were cut included health, sanitation and the board of elections. On the other hand, the police department received an increase of $3,837,920, Board of Estimate, $2,712,682 and hospitals $5,704,599. Some 4,250 new positions were created in all departments, except in sanitation and welfare where they are sorely needed.

Arthur Schutzer, executive secretary of the American Labor Party, said the budget was "a continuation of the O'Dwyer policy of subservience to the large real estate interests while he fails to meet the needs of the people of the city."

Failure to increase the personnel in welfare and sanitation, he pointed out, was speeding up the workers of those agencies. He assailed the Mayor for failing to utilize the $20,000,000 available through state appropriations for welfare services.

Jack Bigel, president, New York District, United Public Workers of America, CIO, assailed "a wage cutting, speed-up, no wage increase budget for city employes."

"Thousands of city employes," he declared, "under the banner of United Public Workers will be down on April 12 to tell O'Dwyer and the Board of Estimate that this budget has got to provide wage increases and the full bonus made permanent."

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY

HEATING THE COLD WAR
The aims and effects of the North Atlantic Pact in raising the temperature of the "cold war," brilliantly analyzed by the Soviet journalist Boris Leontyev.

•

SOVIET WOMEN
Meet them in Muriel Draper's warm and vivid account of how the Russians welcomed her into their homes and their factories, their schools and their theatres, on her visit to the USSR.

•

ALEXANDER FADEYEV
A profile by Amy Schechter of the head of the Soviet delegation to the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace.

•

PUZZLED ATOM
Will atomic energy be used to build or break? Mary Van Kleeck contrasts American and Soviet positions on atomic control in her review of Fear, War and the Bomb by P. M. S. Blackett.

•

CHINA AND THE USSR
American armed intervention and Soviet policy of scrupulous non-intervention in Chinese civil war contrasted in a vigorous analysis by Frederick V. Field.

•

SCIENCE ON THE FARM
How the farmers of the Budyonny Collective Farm in the Ukraine used science to defeat drought and quadruple the grain yield, as told by Sergei Danilin.

•

RALPH PARKER REPORTS
On the growing Soviet cultural links with Europe and on the Moscow Art Theatre's hit, The Green Street.

•

And Jessica Smith's Review and Comment on the meaning of the North Atlantic Pact, Theodore Bayer's Your Questions Answered and book reviews and other features, all in one issue, the April issue of SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY, the American magazine about the Soviet Union.

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HEAR DISPOSSESS ACTION AGAINST 49 BRONX TENANTS

The rent strike of 723 Bronx tenants of 2700 and 2800 Bronx Park East went into its second month Friday. Argument on the landlord's dispossess action against 49 of their number concluded Thursday in the First Bronx District Municipal Court before Judge Charles D. Loreto.

Judge Loreto gave attorneys for both sides until Monday to file legal briefs before he renders his decision both on the landlord's demand for a rent reduction because of a decline in services.

Leon Felderman, organizer of Williamsbridge Consumer-Tenants Council, testified that the tenants had voted to strike on their own initiative and that the causes of the strike were three:

- The landlord discriminated against Negroes in renting.
- Vital services such as heat, painting were reduced.
- Violations in more than 300

Enthusiasm High Over Coming Peace Parley at Paris

By Joseph Starobin

Paris, the magnificent capital of France, is going to be host to an unusual congress within three weeks, a World Congress of Fighters for Peace. It will be held from April 20 through April 23rd. And it's getting an avalanche of support from all four corners of the earth such as no previous movement for peace has ever received.

As of March 25, according to the Liaison Bulletin of the Organiing Committee, the leaders of organizations representing 310 million people had affirmed support for this Congress. That was a jump of sixty million within four days. You can imagine what the figure must be today.

Two organizations united to sponsor the Congress last January, but its already gone far beyond them in scope. One was the coordinating Office of Intellectuals for Peace which grew out of the Wroclaw Congress in Poland last August. The other is the World Federation of Democratic Women, which assembled its own tremendous movement in Budapest last December.

But it would be wrong to think of the Paris meeting as determined by these sponsors. Actually, it's the biggest thing Europe has seen. By stressing just one single issue—fighting mobilization for peace.—it is attracting outstanding cultural, scientific and religious leaders, as well as the spokesmen for labor and politics in a score of lands.

THE SIMPLICITY of the appeal is symbolized by the majestic poster just issued, bearing a hitherto unpublished drawing of a dove by Pablo Picasso.

Just to give you an idea of who's backing this Congress and taking part in it: the French Confederation of Labor has voted to support it. So has the Council of Polish Trade Unions. The Soviet cooperatives have issued a call for support from cooperators the world over. The organizations representing eleven million Indo-Chinese, now fighting for their independence from France, have asked for the right to take part. Sixty-four of China's leading authors met in Peiping on March 20 and voted to send delegates; 1,200 delegates of Peiping's state-owned enterprises did the same.

In Brazil, a national congress of outstanding intellectuals for peace is being held on April 9-10.

In Romania, such a congress took place on March 29. Lazaro Cardenas, former president of Mexico has voiced his support. Cuba is sending her outstanding poets and public figures, some of whom visited the Peace Conference at the Waldorf last week-end.

Guy Emery Shipler, editor of The Churchman, has voiced his support. In Italy, the most distinguished artists, critics and women's leaders are going to Paris, among them Giulio Einaudi, son of Italy's president. J. G. Crowther, the British scientist, is heading up a national committee in London. In fact, the first national committees have also been started in Belgium, Brazil, Holland, Hungary, Norway and Switzerland. The Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR has added its voice. That's how it has been going all over the world.

It will be a great demonstration for peace and unity of the peace forces of the world which, as the call says, are stronger by far than the war-makers. It is a movement of individuals and organizations, but it is non-partisan. Any one who wants peace can come, whatever his differences with his fellow-men on other issues. It is a movement which has burgeoned up throughout Europe this winter and is spreading like wild fire into Asia and Latin America.

Why? Because the peoples of the world are afraid that the war-makers over here are thinking of plunging toward war. And the peoples of the world feel they can stop the war-makers.

How? By demonstrating to the men who rule our country that war would be actively opposed by the decisive majorities of the major countries of the world, particularly in western Europe. If the Soviet Union were attacked, all of Europe and Asia, and much of Latin America would rise up to isolate the United States.

China Delegates Leave for Paris Peace Meeting

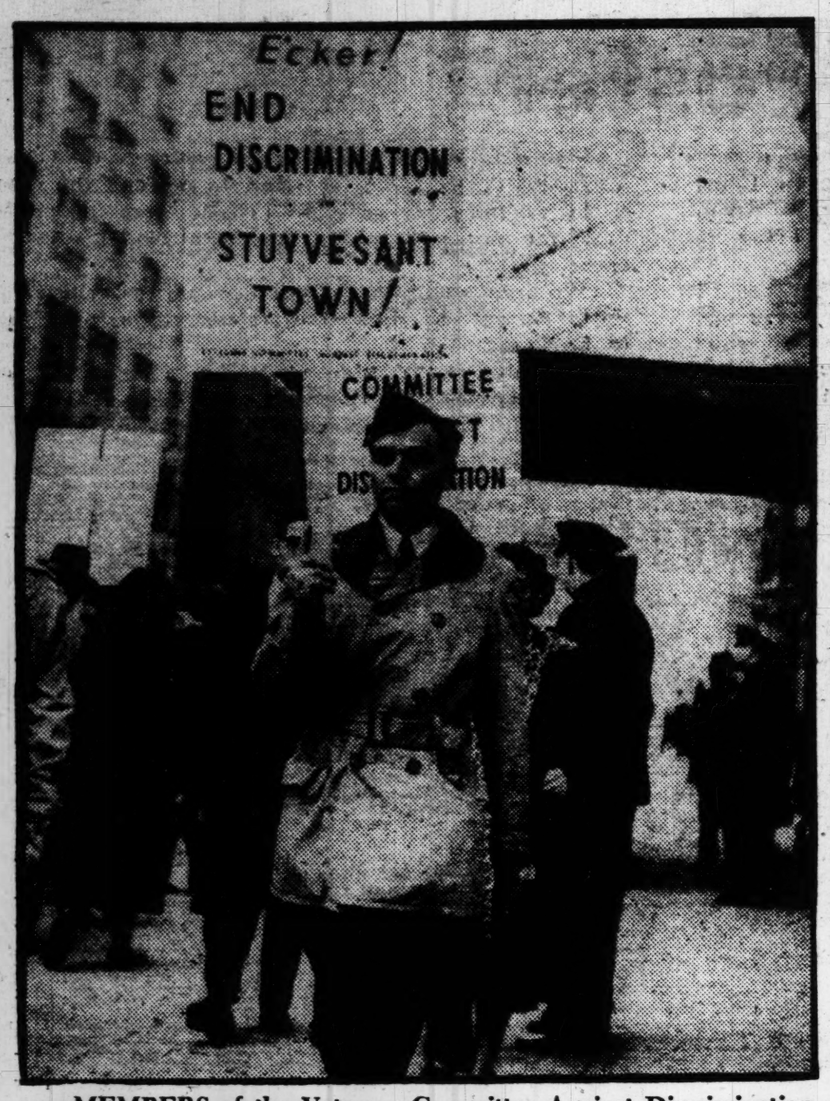
PEIPING, (NCNA). — The 40 representatives whom China is sending to the Paris World Congress for Peace have elected three of their number—Kuo Mo-jo, famous writer, Liu Ning-i, vice-chairman of the all-China Federation of Labor and Professor Ma Yin-chu, economist—to—head the delegation.

The delegation left for Paris Tuesday.

Richardson Boat Employes Strike

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y. (UP).—Picket lines were thrown up at the Richardson Boat Co. Friday as some 70 production and maintenance workers began a strike for a new wage contract.





MEMBERS of the Veterans Committee Against Discrimination picket the home of the chairman of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Frederick H. Ecker, at 660 Park Ave., to protest discrimination against Negroes at Met's Stuyvesant Town Housing Development. The committee, which represents 3,000 veterans belonging to the American Veterans Committee and Jewish War Veterans, refused to join the picket line of the Catholic War Veterans against the Cultural Conference for World Peace. It challenged Richard McTigue, CWV New York County Commander, to "come out fighting for what the vets really need."

Fight Mounts Against Stuyvesant Jimcrow

By Arnold Sroog

With the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. stubbornly refusing to change its anti-Negro policy in the Jimcrow Stuyvesant Town housing development, tenants in those houses have called a citywide conference for April 9 to map a campaign to break the ghetto walls.

A notable list of sponsors has backed the conference, which will turn the heat on the O'Dwyer Administration, which has kept silent in the face of the campaign to end the KKK policy of barring housing to Negroes. Delegations to the Mayor have been brushed off by assistants to assistants and a petition bearing the names of more than 3,100 residents of Stuyvesant Town has been ignored.

Leading the fight is the Tenants Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town, an organization of tenants of the giant project. A poll conducted among the tenants of the development recently showed 62 percent voting for democracy and against the anti-Negro renting policy

Arrayed against the multi-million dollar board of directors of the giant insurance trust stands the group of sponsors of the April 9 parley, which will be held at the Henry Hudson Hotel. A partial list of the conference's backers includes cartoonist Bill Mauldin, a tenant in the project; Dr. Alphaeus Hunton, Council on African Affairs; James Waterman Wise, Council Against Intolerance; Rep. A. Clayton Powell.

Also: James E. Allen, chairman of the N. Y. State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Bishop D. Ward Nichols, African Methodist Episcopal Church; Agernon Black, State Committee Against Discrimination; Councilman Stanley Isaacs; Nathan N. Padgug, American Jewish Congress; Clark Foreman, Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Prof. Bernard J. Stern; Dr. Lloyd H. Dailey, Urban League, and Charles Levy, NAACP.

DOZENS of organizations are expected to send representatives to the conference and it is expected that the O'Dwyer Administration's refusal to act on the issue will play an important role in the forthcoming election campaign.

The specific demand raised by the tenants is that the still unrented apartments in the project, on which construction work is still continuing, be opened to Negro families. At present, Metropolitan has refused to permit Negroes to apply.

Bosses Drive to Beat Down Wages; Labor Fights Back

New York's reputation as a union town is being shaken by one of the greatest strike and lockout waves in its history. About 60,000 workers are pounding the bricks as this is being written, fighting to preserve elementary union rights and conditions against bitter employer onslaughts.

Latest to go out were 32,000 taxi workers seeking recognition for their union, District 50 of the United Mine Workers, and 7,000 CIO Brewery Workers whose union contract expired Thursday midnight.

Starting with the lockouts of 9,000 Railway Express employes and 7,000 Big Six bakery workers and drivers, the walkouts have been forced by the kind of employer arrogance not witnessed since the open-shop days of the 20's. And, ironically, they began breaking out a short time after the O'Dwyer administration gave itself glowing credit for an era of peaceful labor relations.

In contrast to the 20's, however, the employer attacks have been levelled, for the most part, at old, established unions—the AFL Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, AFL Teamsters, AFL Bakery Workers, CIO Brewery Workers, AFL Longshoremen, AFL Jewelry Workers. And there are others, such as CIO United Electrical Workers, Local 475, locked out by the Segalock Zipper Co.

BEHIND the contemptuous attitude displayed by the employers, large and small, is their hope that growing unemployment and the lag in repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act will cow the workers and provide more scabs than they could obtain in a period of "labor shortage."

But that hope is rapidly fading as the workers remain solid, even though many, especially in the four-week bakery lockout, are now facing evictions and near-starvation.

In many instances, the employers are again falling back on their old divide-and-conquer method of seeking to pit Negro against white. Progressive trade unions, however, especially those affiliated with the newly established Harlem Trade Union Council, are balking such efforts, as in the Larkin strike in Harlem.

But there are other union officials whose die-hard Jimcrow practices are encouraging the employers—"King" Joe Ryan, for example, lifetime president of the AFL Longshoremen. Negro longshoremen have been forced to picket his office in a fight to stop Ryan and his henchmen from forcing them off the waterfront.

ONE of the most arrant displays of employer contempt was exhibited in the taxi dispute. First, the employers completely ignored an invitation for a conference from the Taxi Workers Organizing Committee, which is part of District 50 of the United Mine Workers. Then, they even rebuffed the Mayor who had invited both parties to come together at City Hall.

Most of the unions involved in these battles are AFL. But although the AFL has close to one million members in New York, there has been no move to counter this developing pattern of union-busting through a united front, starting with all AFL unions and extending to the CIO and independents.

THE CENTRAL Trades and Labor Council, in which the hard-hit Teamsters are a dominant group, has met several times since the lockouts began, but aside from noting for the record that disputes exist, it has done nothing to rally its affiliates and members for a united counter-attack.

And aid of all kind is needed by the embattled strikers. Strike relief has by this time become essential for the bakery workers, but the international union of the AFL Bakery Workers has thus far set aside only $7,500 weekly in a lockout which involves 5,000 of its members. There are some 40,000 members of the union in New York who can come to the aid of their locked-out brothers in New York without feeling any financial strain.

Employers in one industry after another have been encouraged to follow the pattern of arrogance and lockouts by this failure of labor to unite all groups behind those in the picket lines. As a result, new struggles are brewing.

The answer lies on a return to the tested labor slogan: "An injury to one is an injury to all." And that means uniting all unions behind the present struggles, forging a program to win the unemployed, ending Jimcrow policies, putting a stop to red-baiting, jurisdictional fights and other splitting practices which whet the appetites of the union-busters.

'Join the May Day Marchers' Committee Urges Unionists

The United Labor and People's Committee for May Day, attended by 1,000 delegates from trade unions, shops, and community organizations, has issued a call to members of the CIO and AFL, to working people in all communities of the city, to join together in the May Day parade for peace, jobs and democratic rights, which will be held this year on Saturday, April 30.

The conference has urged all participating organizations and groups to begin immediately to set up their May Day Committees, plan their May Day activities, and develop a campaign among their membership to bring out the broadest participation of workers and their families.

The United Labor and People's May Day Committee elected by the conference announces that the following material on May Day is now available for general sale and distribution:

A May Day pamphlet, in two colors, depicting in photographs and drawings the development of May Day in the United States, and outlining the issues and tasks confronting the people today. This pamphlet may be purchased at $50 per thousand or $6 per hundred.

May Day buttons, including, in addition to the standard button, a series of buttons with individual slogans. These include: Repeal the Taft-Hartley Act; Act for Peace; Defend the 12; Save the Trenton Six; and For the 30-Hour Week. Buttons may be purchased at $50 per thousand and $6 per hundred, and $4 per hundred for the standard buttons.

The committee urged that orders for material be placed immediately at the Committee headquarters, 13 Astor Place, Room 902.

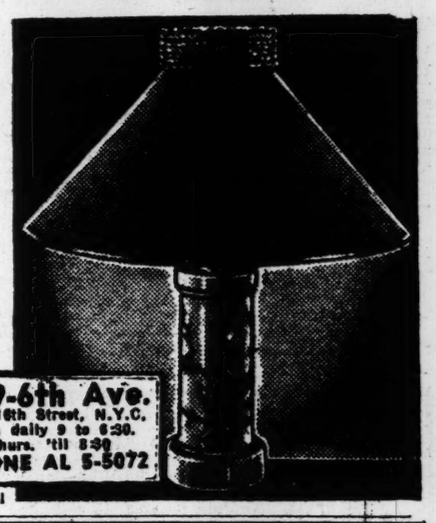
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Employers Incite Negro Attacks

By John Hudson Jones

Both the strike at the Larkin Lectro Co., 160 W. 146 St., and the struggle for job rights of the Negro longshoremen in Local 968, AFL International Longshoremen's Association, against the corrupt Ryan machine on the Brooklyn waterfront, are fights that must receive the support of the whole community of Harlem, said Ferdinand Smith last week. The two developments were dealt with at the last meeting of the newly-organized Harlem Trade Union Council.

Action to broaden these fights and to map out a struggle for job rights to Negroes will be planned April 2, (Saturday) at a meeting of union leaders, shop stewards, and rank and filers, at the Harlem YWCA, 179 W. 137 St.

Smith, who is provisional secretary of the Council, pointed out that in both current struggles the bosses are trying to pit Negro and white workers against each other and to "set up a big pool of unemployed Negroes and use them to smash labor and economic conditions."

In the Larkin strike, which is in its third week, the boss has sought to use Negroes against whites and vice versa. Striking workers, who belong to Local 430, CIO United Electrical Workers, are convinced that Larkin's scheme is to break the strike and operate a lily-white shop in the heart of Harlem.

LARKIN'S ATTEMPT to incite violence between Negroes and whites was exposed last week when he personally directed the arrest of a white striker, James Hindeman, 24, on the phony complaint that he pushed a Negro scab, Leon Neill, 26, of 795 St. Nicholas Ave.

The Worker learned that Neil wasn't pushed, but that Larkin took him to Washington Heights Court, made the complaint and then harangued Judge Robert F. Mahooney, who set a high bail of $5,000, which was subsequently reduced to $1,000 in Special Sessions.

A Negro longshoreman told the Council how Ryan's man, Gus Scannivino, is arbitrarily denying work to the predominantly Negro Local 968.

Do your shop-mates know about "penthouse juries"? And how to fight for a democratic jury system? If not, introduce them to the Daily Worker.



WE APPEAL TO OUR READERS:

The LABOR PRESS BAZAAR is scheduled to take place May 20-23 at St. Nicholas Arena. The success of the Bazaar will not only be a great demonstration of support for our fighting press but will also resolve urgent financial problems.

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We therefore call on our readers to begin collecting merchandise now. Every new item can be used. Get contributions from your shop and neighborhood store. Organize groups of workers in your industry to make up merchandise for the Bazaar.

Rush all materials to the LABOR PRESS BAZAAR office at 35 East 12th Street For additional information, call ALgonquin 4-7954.

DAILY WORKER-MORNING FREIHEIT MANAGEMENT

GRATEFUL



GLEN PARKHURST, 2½, is about to plant a kiss on the cheek of Robin Wintczak, 8, in appreciation of his rescue by Robin from drowning in a swift-running creek near his Glen Acres, Ill., home.

Political Pot Boils Over Seat of Bloom

Whether the Congressional seat in the 20th District left vacant by the death of Sol Bloom will be filled before the general November elections depends on whether Gov. Dewey will order a special election. As yet the Governor has not indicated what he will do, although the usual custom is to wait about four weeks or more after the death of an incumbent before a special election is ordered. The late Congressman died March 9.

Although the Manhattan West Side district is overwhelmingly Democratic, Republiacns tend to make a better showing in special elections than in general races. The results of the recent special election in the 5th Assembly District, a considerable portion of the 20th Congressional District, showed that in a four-way race—Democrats, Republicans, Laborites and Liberals—the Democrats won by a margin of only 400 votes out of 14,000 cast. The winning margin was given to them by the Liberal Party.

These are some of the factors Dewey will consider in making a decision.

Two Democrats who have already indicated their desire to make the race are Franklin D. Roosevlt, Jr., and Assemblyman Owen McGivern of the 3rd A. D. Tammany has turned "thumbs down" on Roosevelt for the obvious reason that the young ADA follower and darling of David Dubinsky is trying to capture what appears to be an almost assured seat. The ruling bloc in Tammany, unwilling to support him, has called him an "outsider" and "interloper." Some of the district leaders seek to nominate an organizational man from the district who will be beholden to the machine. Yet some of the Democratic support for Roosevelt among district leaders comes from vigorous opponents to his father, the late President.

Mayor O'Dwyer who continues an intra-party battle with Tammany Hall entered the fray recently to say that Roosevelt would make a great Congressman" but added that he came from the Kings Democratic organization and would not interfere in New York County organization politics. This support was seen as a slap against Hugo Rogers, Manhattan borough president and Tammany head.

Truman Promised to Protect Your Rent-- What Happened?

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON. — Congress this week completed passage of a rent control bill which will increase rents and facilitate decontrol of rental dwellings in many towns and cities. President Truman signed the bill, making it law, then issued a statement praising it warmly as a measure which "facilitates the making of adjustments necessary to correct injustices against landlords."

"In particular," said the President, "the Act will be helpful in the case of any small landlords who may not be obtaining an adequate net operating income."

Speaking in Yonkers last October 29, candidate Truman said:

"Do you want your rent boosted 20 percent next spring? All right, if you don't, you most certainly ought to prevent it by voting the Democratic ticket straight, and then they can't do it. Cast your vote for yourselves, in the interest of yourselves. Don't cast it for those lobbyists."

The terms of the bill as finally worked out by the Conference Committee representing the Senate and House have guaranteed that there will be rent increases.

It will be a lucky tenant whose rent hike is not more than 20 percent before the year is out.

The rent-increasing section of the measure provides that the Housing expediter shall fix rents high enough to assure landlords "a fair net operating income."

The formula was worked out by Sen. Flanders (R-Vt) as a substitute for the Senate version which contained automatic hikes of 10 to 15 percent and for the House version which called for "a reasonable return on a reasonable investment." Both assumed landlords were due a hike in rents and Expediter Tighe Woods is expected to apply the formula to achieve that result.

The President however found nothing in it to criticize. "This provision," he said, "does not create an administratively unworkable standard of fair return nor does it mean a general rent increase for all tenants. Rather it provides an equitable standard for adjustments where they are needed."

★

TENANT ORGANIZATIONS are as deeply concerned about the "local option" feature of the new rent act as they are the rent-increasing section. In Philadelphia last July, the Democratic National convention adopted a platform plank which read:

"Adequate housing will end the need for rent control. Until then it must be continued."

But under the new law, rent control may be lifted in any city, town, village or state where local governments decide. State legislatures may decontrol any area or the entire state. The government of smaller divisions may call a public hearing after 10 days' advance notice and if it rules that rent controls are no longer necessary, ceilings will be off. Only the governor can veto its decision.

President Truman himself denounced the "local option" proposal in a speech before the U. S. Conference of Mayors. He revealed that the proposal had come from the real estate interests.

"During recent weeks," he told the mayors, "the real estate lobby has made a concerted effort to have rent control turned over to the cities and localities. . . . The point is, however, that most cities have neither the legal authority nor the financial resources to carry out a successful program of rent control. The real estate lobby knows this perfectly well. It wants to turn rent control over to local authority—not in order to strengthen local authority, but in order to destroy rent control." That was said on Monday, March 21.

On the following Thursday at his press conference, the President was asked what he thought of the local option provision of the Senate rent bill. He replied that he had never heard of it.

THAT WAS what the President said March 21. On March 30, he lauded the local option provision: "The Act gives new responsibility to the states and to incorporated cities, towns and villages. In doing this, the Act extends the principles underlying the operation of local Rent Advisory Boards, this is, the granting of greater discretion to local authorities to say whether federal rent control is necessary in their localities."

But whether or not the President recalled his own words of nine days before, they were a very accurate analysis of some of the weaknesses of the law. Having succeeded in writing this section into the Act, the real estate lobby is already preparing to turn its powerful pressure against local governments to secure decontrol in city after city.

Bare Child-Labor Scandal in N.Y.

A recent survey by New York State's Department of Labor gives a glimpse of flagrant violations of the child labor laws on the factory farms where quantities of seasonal labor are employed. This is one of the important ways in which these commercial farms hold down their costs below those of family type farms.

The study covered 503 factory farms, employing 13,817 hired workers in 1948. Of this number, 2,840 were children under 16. Nine percent of the children were working legally and 91 percent illegally. New York State law does not restrict hours of work for farm workers, nor does it provide minimum wages.

The only provisions are that children under 14 may not be hired on a commercial basis—1,427 of the children found to be at work in this sample were under 14; it also provides that children 14 and 15 years old must have child work permits issued by the schools upon request from the parents—1,145 of the children 14 and 15 years old had no permits.

★

WARNINGS were issued by the Labor Department inspectors to growers and contractors violating the law, then a second inspection was made some weeks later. If the violations continued at the time of the second inspection, some offenders were prosecuted.

Just seven such persistent violators were brought into court and let off either with warnings, or $10 fines, or at the maximum $50 fines. The fines represented but a small percentage of profits made from this illegal use of child labor.

Because the state provides no restrictions on wages or hours, these young workers are fiercely exploited. Twelve percent were paid 20 cents an hour, 50 percent earned less than 38 cents an hour, and 18 percent earned over 60 cents an hour. This, of course, only counts hours worked, and ignores time wasted because of rain or conditions of the crop.

Hours of work varied, but the average child was away from home 10½ hours on the days worked, and some were away 18 hours.

LABOR CONTRACTORS supply about two-thirds of the workers who come in from out of state, who in this sample constitute about half of the total. The contractors' cut from the workers low wages was always substantial.

Independents Win at Stern's, Bloomingdale

With Thursday's National Labor Relations Board victories at Bloomingdale's and Stern's, the independent Department and Distributive Trades locals have made a clean sweep in rebuffing raids from the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the AFL Retail Clerks International Association.

On Thursday independent Local 3 trounced the RCIA at Bloomingdale's 1,886 to 793, and Local 5 won over the AFL union at Stern's 763 to 612. The independents now have undisputed bargaining rights in every major department store in the city as well as in retail, wholesale and warehouse.

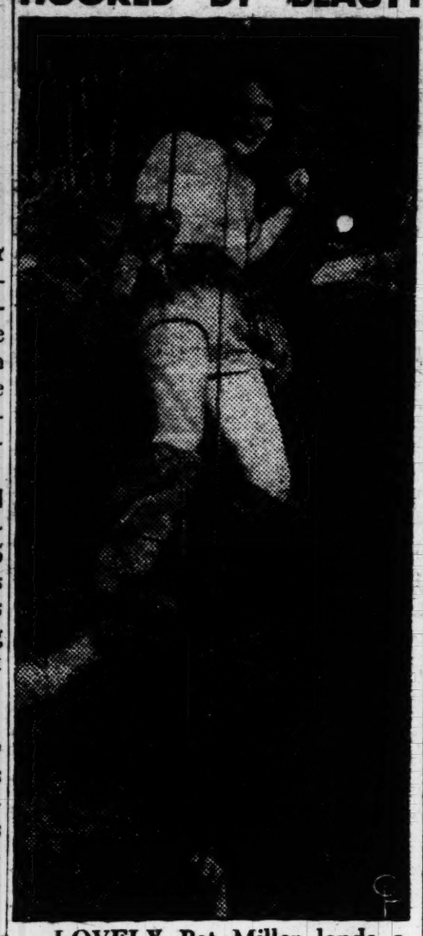
Thursday's victories followed by one week the election at Namm's where Local 1250 decisively rebuffed the Amalgamated. This was the major setback to the Amalgamated's hopes of raiding the department stores.

The Amalgamated's efforts to enter the retail field were also repudiated when the Modell Stores on Wednesday were forced to end the lockout against independent Locals 65 and 830. In this case, Modell had sought to force its workers into the Amalgamated.

Independent union leaders hailed the final victories at Stern's and Bloomingdale's as the final vindication of their fight for democratic, clean unionism. These locals had been forced to secede from the discredited CIO Wholesale, Retail and Department Store Employes Union, by the autocratic, inept leadership of the union.

Forty thousand workers have stood by the independents. They include workers at Macy's, Gimbel's, Sak's 34th St., Loeser's, Hearn's and other firms.

HOOKED BY BEAUTY



LOVELY Pat Miller lands a trout at Neel's Creek, near Raleigh, N. C., which is set aside for lady anglers only.

Students Ask Kuomintang to Accept Peace

NANKING.—More than 6,000 university students defied an order against demonstrations and took over Nanking's streets Friday to demand that the Kuomintang accept the eight conditions for peace presented by Mao Tse-tung, Communist leader of the People's liberation forces.

The students also demand an end to war preparations by the Kuomintang government, accusing Chiang Kai-shek's henchmen of plotting to continue the civil war, at the same time they talked peace. They denounced U. S. imperialism.

A six-man Kuomintang delegation left for Peiping to begin talks with the People's Liberation government.

The students chalked slogans on the streets and passing cars opposing conscription, food requisitioning, American imperialism, and the government's policy of continuing war preparations while seeking peace. They also demand the retrial of Japanese war criminals.

To Give Reports On Peace Parley

The first New York City "report meeting" on the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace is being held Sunday night at the Carnival Room of the Hotel Capitol, it is announced by Louis Untermeyer, chairman of the New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, novelist Ira Wolfert, artist Anton Refregier, Dr. Theodor Rosebury and Prof. Ralph Gundlach, recently fired from the University of Washington, will speak at the meeting, which is open to the general public without admission fee.

Tremont Ruling

CLEVELAND, O. — Common Pleas Judge Silbert ruled against a group in the Tremont area seeking to halt the opening of a juvenile receiving home at Tremont School. Political and church leaders have opposed the home because Negro children would be placed there.

RR Workers Cheated By New Agreement

By ROBERT WOOD

One million railroad workers—more than two-thirds of all employed by the roads—will have their work-week reduced by eight hours when they go on a 40-hour schedule on Sept. 1, under the terms of an agreement signed on March 20 by the railroads and the leaders of 16 non-operating unions.

The agreement followed the Dec. 17 recommendations of a Presidential Emergency Board. Agreement was delayed for three months because the railroad workers insisted on an earlier date for the shorter week. The union leaders, who were able to legally call a strike on Jan. 17, when all Railway Labor Act red-tape had been exhausted, hastened to surrender the strike weapon and agreed to arbitration of their demands.

The arbitration board was composed of the same Presidential appointees who made up the Emergency Board and on March 20 they handed down the identical set of proposals which they had earlier "recommended."

The 40-hour week, in the opinion of all non-op men, is a great stride forward and is accordingly welcomed. However, in addition to its delayed date, they point to a number of serious shortcomings embodied in the new agreement:

★

THE WAGE INCREASE provided is seven cents per hour, against 25 cents demanded, and is the lowest third-round hike gained in any mass industry.

The seven cent increase should have been retroactive to May 1. However, Oct. 1 is the date set in the agreement and results in a five-month back pay loss.

Dining car workers were picked out for special discrimination and denied the 40-hour week. The 25,000 men of that craft were handed a 205-hour month, with no overtime until they work over 240 hours per month. This betrayal will probably set the patter, too, for the 12,000 Pullman porters.

A Monday to Friday week, with overtime for weekend work, was not won. Despite the unions' claim that Saturday and Sunday will be the days off, the text of the agreement does not bear them out. The agreement provides that "so far as practicable the days off shall be Saturday and Sunday," but "changes in amount or nature of traffic or business and seasonal fluctuations must be taken into account" which may result in "changes in the number of people on necessary Sunday work."

Sunday has always been a



time and one-half day for the bulk of the non-operating men. Under the new agreement, it is made "clear that time worked on Sunday and paid for as a regular work day shall not be overtime."

Vacations and sick leave days are reduced by one-sixth.

★

OTHER CONDITIONS are also worsened under the March 20 agreement. The outstanding gain is the shorter work week and the 20 percent wage adjustment to leave take-home pay intact. This historic gain bridges most of the gap which had previously existed between the railroad workers and the workers in other basic industries. It comes 12 years after the Fair Labor Standards Act embodied into law a 40-hour week for interstate commerce workers, other than railroad. It is the climax of more than a decade of struggle led by the progressives in the industry, through 40-hour committees in many railroad centers.

One railroad old-timer observed: "It adds up to this. Come Sept. 1, we'll be pretty well up to the wage and hour setup in the mass industries. We were way behind for 10 years. We'll not fall behind again if we stay on the ball. That means getting lots more active in our lodges, kicking up rank and file interest and activity from here on in. And keeping our eyes glued on our national officers all the time."

500 in Boston Picket Churchill

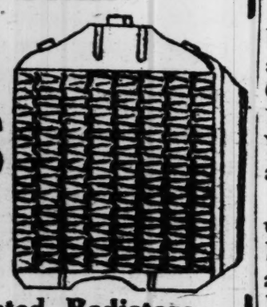
BOSTON. — Five hundred pickets Thursday night showed Winston Churchill he wouldn't have such an easy time selling World War III to the American people. Trade unionists, youth and more than 20 pastors were in the picket, the longest here in many years.

Churchill was speaking at the Boston Garden at the Mid-Century Convention of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He sought to whip up an anti-Soviet hysteria.

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Peace Pact or War Axis?

ON APRIL 4, Secretary of State Acheson will sign the Atlantic Pact. He will call it a defense pact. He will try to blitz its approval in the Senate. But no one who looks into the matter will believe that this is for defense. Or for peace.

The entire basis of the pact is the lie that Europe faces the menace of a Soviet attack. But this is a criminal absurdity.


ACHESON

The Soviet Union is a socialist state. It needs no foreign markets as an outlet for "overproduction." It needs no colonies for cheap labor to produce profits for private "investors." It has everything to gain by peace and much to lose by war. It suffered terribly during the Nazi invasion, losing 15,000,000 persons — 20 times more than all the other allies combined.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly urged reduction in the armaments of all nations, including its own. It has repeatedly urged the withdrawal of all troops from Germany, **including its own.** It has already withdrawn its troops from Korea, while Washington keeps an army there. It urges world-wide inspection of all atomic energy projects, **including its own,** and the outlawing of atomic war and the destruction of all atom bombs.

Are these the actions of an aggressor state?

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TO THESE REPEATED APPEALS for peace, our answer is the aggressive Atlantic Pact. What does the pact say? That we will rearm the Marshall Plan countries. That we will take over control of their armies through a "common strategy." That we will revive Nazi war power in Germany; **this pact no longer refers to Germany as an aggressive power.** That we will seek war bases close to the Soviet borders.

Also, that we will go to war in case of "aggression" which can be defined in any of the following ways:

If the Communists win a majority of the people.

If the Communists enter the cabinets of any nation without our consent.

If the working class goes on strike against hunger or political repression.

All this will be viewed as "aggressive" in the pact.

Also:

If any colonial people rises in revolt against any of the Pact signatories. Since this includes Holland, France, Britain and Italy, Washington would go to war if there are any successful revolutions in Indonesia, Africa, the Middle East, Viet-Nam. In short, the pact says that we will "do a Greece" against any country in the world which tries to establish an anti-fascist or a non-capitalist regime.

In plain English, the Atlantic Pact is a declaration of war, in advance, against every democratic movement in the world, whether in Europe, Asia, or Africa, when such movements do not suit the tastes of the banker-generals.

• • •

THE COUNTRIES which are signing the pact allegedly for peace **are all waging war at this very moment** — Britain against Burma (and until recently against Israel); the USA against Greece; Holland against Indonesia (with American machine guns); France against Viet-Nam (with American guns and Nazi officers).

If it is a peace pact, why don't they invite the Soviet Union to join?

If it is a peace pact, why does it require Norway to provide war bases to the USA right on the borders of the Soviet Union? What would we think if the Soviet Union built war bases on our borders in Mexico and Canada?

• • •

THE REALIZATION that the pact is pushing us further away from peace is growing. The peace movement has been greatly encouraged by the dramatic New York cultural conference for peace. The State Department fears the word peace like the plague. It has ordered the visitors from overseas to stop their peace tour. It wants an Iron Curtain around our people. It wants hysteria based on ignorance and the misinformation poured out by the press.

But the fight for peace is getting stronger. Americans don't want to be massacred in an atomic war to make profits for the few. We urge every reader to carry the message of peace to his community. There should be an American-Soviet peace pact. Urge your Senator to vote "No" on the Atlantic War Pact. Urge prolonged Senate hearings. Stop the State Department blitz.



Here's Why Communists Fight the Atlantic Pact

The National Committee of the Communist Party this week urged all Americans who want peace to speak out against the North Atlantic Pact. It urged the people to demand that Congress and the Truman Administration fulfill their election-time peace promises. The statement is as follows:

THE AMERICAN Communist Party opposes the North Atlantic Pact because we do not want a single American boy to die, a single American family to be wrecked, a single American home to be smashed.

American Communists believe in peace. We hold that peace is possible and war is not inevitable. We believe that the best guarantee of America's security is peace, and we oppose the North Atlantic Pact because it threatens the peace, and with it, American security.

American Communists believe that the North Atlantic Pact throws a grim shadow of war over our country and the world, over our jobs, our homes, our civil rights, and our future. Therefore we oppose the Pact and will work with all like-minded men and women to save the peace.

★

WHY IS IT that after three years of Truman Doctrines and Marshall Plans, all of which promised peace, a new and more sweeping military alliance is now being forced upon our nation?

It is because this country was taken off the road to peace, the road that Franklin D. Roosevelt charted. It was the policy of settling American-Soviet differences around the table. It was the road of discussion which Premier Stalin has twice offered us in the last year, and which Truman has rejected.

Instead of meeting with Stalin for peace, Mr. Truman prefers to meet with Churchill for war.

★

WHERE IS THE THREAT to America—that we need this war alliance? Who dares to say that a great ally which sacrificed millions of its best sons and daughters for our common victory and a lasting peace actually wants war? Who dares to accuse a Socialist state, which proposes atomic disarmament, has withdrawn its troops from Korea, China and the Balkans, of planning war?

There is no basis for the cry of fear and insecurity. And if Western Europe feels itself insecure isn't it obvious that the best way of assuring the security of Western Europe is an American-Soviet Pact of Peace? Not alliances for war, which generate fear everywhere, but an alliance for peace which would remove fear is what America and the world needs.

★

AMERICAN COMMUNISTS ask their fellow-Americans: Who will be at your side in this North Atlantic Pact? You will be alongside the fascists of Portugal, maybe the murder-bands of Franco; you will be at the side of the Belgian uranium kings who live off the slave-labor of the Congo; you will be at the side of the Dutch rubber barons now making war against sixty million Indonesians; you will be at the side of those who armed the Arabs against Jews in Israel, those who are today using Nazis to fight the people of Indo-China.

You Americans who yesterday fought alongside the Soviet armies against Hitler may be forced to fight alongside the thugs of a re-Hitlerized Germany.

The North Atlantic Pact is arousing all the peoples of western Europe against their own bankrupt governments; it is a pact which isolates us from the people who work for a living in France and Italy.

It is a pact which would give American arms to the Tafts and the Hartleys and the Gerald L. K. Smiths of Europe to be used against the working people of Europe. It leads only to such imperialist interventions as we are loosing against the people of Greece, and have lost in China.

The North Atlantic Pact is built on sand, not on the friendship of real allies. It is built on quicksand, and the further we are pushed into it, the more quickly it will suck us all into disaster.

★

THE North Atlantic Pact is a program of rearmament. It will be paid for out of the paycheck of American working people. It spells lay-offs in every industry except that handful of monopolies whose owners will grow fat by preparing the rest of us for slaughter.

Western Europe cannot pay for these arms; that is the last thing its peoples need and want. The cost of rearming 250 million unwilling Europeans will fall on 150 million Americans, already burdened by the largest arm program in the world.

It is a pact for higher taxes, inflationary prices, shortages of goods, a pact for the profits of the munition-makers. It is a pact of profit for the merchants of death, the vultures who prey off destruction.

Instead of economic recovery, which was supposed to be the aim of the Marshall Plan, this pact which grows out of the Marshall Plan, is based on militarization.

Instead of abiding by the

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The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY APRIL 3, 1949 SECTION 2



You'll Pay for the Atlantic Pact

The war drive of Wall Street means hunger rations for American working men and women. Not for a short time, either. Permanently! And the trusts' boys in Washington have it all figured out—how to take it out of your hide in more ways than you dream of.

By JACK BAKERFIELD

THE "cold war" and the Atlantic War Pact are going to cost the American wage-earner and his family plenty. The guns are going to take the place of butter.

Henry Wallace, testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, issued this warning. The truth of his warning has been admitted in statements by President Truman's economic advisers, in a highly instructive government report.

In this frank report Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, tells what James B. Carey, Philip Murray, William Green, and David Dubinsky are striving so frantically to cover up their frenzied red-baiting: what the Marshall Plan and the cold war costs the American workers.

The report was delivered to a "Joint Orientation Conference" of "business and civil leaders" (in other words, capitalists and Chamber of Commerce elements, etc.) summoned to Washington by Secretary Forrestal, to be let in on what's cooking. Later, the Government authorized publication of Nourse's report.

Sacrifices— By Whom?

At the outset Nourse states the question quite plainly: What effect does military preparedness in these physical and dollar terms, have on the economy? To begin the answer to this question, he refers back to a previous report as early as last April in which the Council said:

"Every citizen must recognize that further diversions of productve effort to military uses inevitably involve some sacrifice of civilian types of consumption. It is our particular application of the old alternative of 'guns or butter.'"

Now who originated the famous slogan "Guns Before Butter" which is not so old at all? That's right! It was originated by the late Reichsmarshal Herman Goering! And of course it didn't mean just a little shortage here and there, such as nations had in previous wars, but it meant the iron-bound orientation of a whole country toward war and death guaranteed by the guns, rather than towards life and well-being symbolized by the butter. That is why that slogan was denounced all over the world—and by leading American spokesmen as well—as a hallmark of a fascist system launching a "totalitarian" drive toward aggressive war.

The April report continued:

Our people had . . . looked forward to a post-war period in which larger numbers of people would achieve higher standards of living than had ever been realized before. These hopes are not nullified by the defense program. But they must in some measure be postponed or for the present revised downward."

And here it is in so many words! Forget all the speeches, advertising and promises of an increasing standard of living. As a result of the cold war and the "defense" program, the higher standard of living is off!—until after World War III, if you should happen to be alive at that time.

But don't imagine that meanwhile you're going to be able to get along no worse than now. By no means! The April report continued:

"During this period if any group insists that its income shall be advanced in proportion to every advance in prices . . . it is in effect demanding that it be exempted from sharing in the common burden of protecting our country. These economic facts of life should be proclaimed along with every step in working out the practical details of the defense program."

Ways of Fleecing Workers

Now here is where the unions come in. Workers join unions because they need the union to fight for them for a higher standard of living and against any cuts in their standard. And there never was a time when the bosses didn't point to some general condition in the country which made it "necessary" to cut wages or keep them down.

The unions learned through hard experience that if they fell for this, they gave up their main reason for existence. But Carey and Murray and Green and Dubinsky, having accepted the Marshall Plan and the cold war, have to accept also the "economic facts of life" that go with the re-armament program, and consequently have given up any effective struggle for wages.

Two other points are contained in the instructive paragraph last quoted. First, that the main method of taking away the actual income of the workers in this scheme is through rising prices. Second, that the government should take an active part through its "defense" program in beating down the standards of the workers ("proclaiming these facts of life," as they call it).

"If the nations of the world had been willing to disarm and devote themselves to restoring and subsequently expanding domestic production and enlarging the flow of mutually profitable trade," says Mr. Nourse, things would have been different. No one should be fooled by that phrase "nations of the world."

Isn't it common knowledge that the Soviet Union did reduce its arms and proposed further universal arms reduction, while it was the Wall Street forces of our country that started the "get tough" policy and the nonsense that the U.S.S.R. will give in on everything if

(Continued on Magazine Page 2)



'Someday, I'm Going Back South'

Is patriotism a matter of skin-color? That's what a Negro GI asked himself when he got back home in Dixie. What he encountered and the solution he reached after months of bitter struggle.

By ROBERT F. WILLIAMS
(Detroit Auto Worker)

DETROIT

IT was the day before Christmas. The boat on which I sailed docked at New York. At last I had reached the land I called home after a long and bitter struggle. I was as glad as any other soldier.

The roaring noise from the hysterical throng of people soon vanished from the range of my throbbing eardrums, as they took me away to the separation center.

As I boarded the train for home, I was proud of the discharge emblem that stood out on my chest like yellow gold.

All of this was past now. I must buckle down to civilian life. I must plan and map a future, a future with a stake in life. I tried to read a magazine that I have bought, but I couldn't. I just sat there staring about the day coach in which I rode, staring at the strange faces about me.

I spent a rough night. I awakened at dawn and peered out of the window. I was deep in the heart of Dixie now. I had been segregated. The car in which I rode was dingy with soot. The seats were hard and dirty, but that didn't worry me either. I was just a few miles from home now; my heart ran wild with anxiety.

As the train pulled up to the little depot, I saw a huge billboard that read, "Welcome Home Soldier," but I knew it didn't apply to me. The long journey was over, but I had a longer one ahead of me. As I crossed the tracks on my way home, I had forgotten the weight of my duffel bag. The soft dingy gray sand felt good as it cushioned my tired feet.

I crossed a field. I could see an elderly woman standing in the door of the humble dwelling that I called home. The figure in the door was my grandmother. I had lived with her since my mother died when I was 10. As I approached her she gave out with a loud cry — "My son, my son is back; the Lord has heard my prayers." A heavy lump enlarged in my throat. There wasn't a brass band there to greet me, but Granny's outreached arms carried more welcome and emotion than a thousand brass bands.

Is Patriotism A Matter of Color?

My first discouragement came when I went to the employment office and applied for a job. They looked me over and asked for my form 100. I proudly put it at their disposal. They looked at me sarcastically, pretended to look through the files and finally said:

"So you're a high school graduate, a machinist by trade, a clerk typist in the Army and also trained as a telephone linesman?"

I nodded my head politely, unaware of the harsh fate that was about to befall me.

The interviewer let me have it straight between the eyes: "I'm sorry, boy, but they don't hire Negroes for this type of work down here."

The word "Negro" struck at my heart like the burst of an exploding "88." Sure I was a Negro, but most of all I was an American. I had been born in America. I had never left the boundaries of America, that is, until I went to fight for America. If that wasn't being an American, then what did it take to be an American? Did the color of one's skin make him an American?

The train of thought that pierced my mind was shattered as the voice spoke again.

"Boy, the only job we have for you is digging and cooking."

They asked me if I wanted that, and I said no, reached for my hat and walked away.

Granny met me with a bright smile. "Did you have any luck, son?" she asked. I walked on by her as if I didn't hear. I didn't feel like speaking to anyone. I just wanted to be left alone. My throat grew dry, and my lips parched; it seemed that I could taste warm blood rising in my mouth. I fell uopn the bed and sank my fists into the pillow. I wanted to cry aloud, but I didn't. I wanted to go away, but I couldn't leave granny after all she had done for me. My family roots were buried deep in the soil of the South. I couldn't extract them and bury them somewhere else overnight.

So I had to face oppression, I had to take it on the chin.

It was two months now since I had come home. I took a job as a laborer with a construction company for 50 cents an hour, not because that was all I knew how to do, but that's all that they would let me do.

I started to work digging the foundation for a factory that would mean more jobs for the whites. I helped construct a factory that would deny me a job when completed. I wore a green badge on my cap with a number on it. I watched the time-keeper scribble my name and number in crude fashion. He called me "boy." I felt like spitting in his face, but I didn't.



I worked in heartbroken silence. The others about me sang as their picks rose and fell in harmony. Their coarse voices echoed in my ears even after I went to bed at night. Their deep spiritual songs lingered like a haunting nightmare.

Day after day, without end, their picks rose and fell in harmony. The hot sun of summer blistered my skin. I was wretched. Everywhere I went I could hear the song of men in bondage ringing in in my ears. Life had become a sad song of dismay.

At last the long, long trail of bondage had ended for granny. They took her body along the dusty back roads that led to a quiet little cemetery infested with grass and weeds.

I wept, because I had lost my greatest friend, but deep within my heart I was glad because they couldn't force oppression and bondage upon her any more. The procession turned away from the little lonely cemetery and left her sleeping there.

After I had disposed of the house and humble furnishings, I prepared to make my home in New York City. At the tiny little Jimcrow station I asked for my ticket. The ticket agent asked me, "One way or round trip, n---r?" I replied remotely, "One way."

The Mad Poet Of Company D

The train sped relentlessly through the infinite darkness of the night. Its screaming whistle set a dramatic stage within my memory. A face from the past flashed across my memory. We had named him the mad poet, the most dashing and fearless man of Company D.

"There is just one thing wrong with this war," he said.

"What's that?" we had asked.

"It's just too damn far from Dixie," he replied in an ardent tone.

His eyes would blaze with fire in his informal speeches. Though he had fallen at the gates of St. Lo, his distant words penetrated my soul as if he stood before me.

"We damn fools can slaughter all the foreigners on the globe, but that won't improve our lot back home. Home is where we must fight, fight for the liberation of our people. We've got to fight Jimcrow and segregation where we find it back home."

The ghostly memory vanished from my consciousness as the distant echoes faded into the night.

"One way or round trip, n----r?" One way, one way, one way, the thought droned in my mind. But it wasn't a one way journey. It was one way of arming myself for a battle that some day I hoped to spearhead. It was a temporary retreat to recuperate from an overwhelm barbaris force. It was a withdrawal to the ranks that had already been organized and the battle line drawn. No, I wouldn't betray my race, humanity or my fallen comrades by refusing to fight the evil principles at home that they had fallen abroad to destroy.

Some day I would return, seasoned from the battle in the north and more efficient in the fight for the liberation of my people.

Yes, some day I shall return!

You'll Pay for the North Atlantic Pact

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

the U. S. builds up its armaments ("to insure peace," of course)?

Where the Responsibility Lies

It was the U.S.S.R. that announced a five-year plan "to restore and expand domestic production," while the 'free enterprises' of our country, as we shall see later, had no such perspectives. It was the U.S.S.R. that was striving to "enlarge the flow of mutually profitable trade" while our government, contrary to the people's interests met these efforts with cancellations of export licenses an embargo on exports to the U. S. S. R. (on the grounds that everything might be considered as war potential) and finally with the Marshall Plan, total elimination of trade between Eastern and Western Europe.

So the responsibility for the present situation and the decline in our standard of living lies not on "the nations of the world" but on the bi-partisan "get tough" foreign policy of our government.

"If prospects for peace had improved . . . throughout 1947 and 1948, our ability to adjust our economy to the requirements of sustained peacetime prosperity would progressively have been put to the test in one industry after another as each passed from a condition of scarcity to one of abundance . . . to true competitive enterprise."

Here we have straight from the horse's mouth that our American capitalist society above all fears being called on its great bluff of what it always pretends to represent—"sustained peacetime prosperity." This is the test that it dreads with all the anxiety of one who knows he is not equipped. The heads of the great "free enterprise" system no longer have any confidence in "true competitive enterprise."

"If the practitioners of communism had not thrust us back into the danger of war, we would soon have been thrust forward into the difficulties of peace."

Fancy Words for Economic Crisis

By now, of course, the responsibility for the situation has shifted not just from America to "the nations of the world," but from "the nations" to some nations—"the practitioners of communism"—the old shell game under all the dignified phrases.

Now what is meant by the "difficulties of peace" into which we would soon have been thust forward? Plainly and simply a new economic crisis — a full-blown "depression." Of course, the capitalist press claims that it is only the Communists who predict a depression because "Stalin ordered it" and because "presumably" the Communists "want chaos." But here we see that the Government's leading economist, speaking to the capitalists, makes the same prediction under the fancy phrases.

And how do they hope (at least, in part) to avert the depression?

"These dangers are still further limited by the very widespread expectation in business circles that that level (of armament expenditures) will be raised. If the scale of military expenditures does in fact increase substantially, they may be postponed indefinitely." Here is the admission that one of the functions of the armaments expenditure and the cold war is to avert a new depression. Despite these expenditures, we nevertheless see

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Then he's set them up for the house and everybody drank the best.

Simkins' Big Break

A SHORT STORY BY WALTER FRISBIE

THERE is country that is beautiful to die in whatever the season but that can't ordinarily give a man more than a grudged, grubbing sort of living. If a man's home is in country like that and his roots there, he lives the best he can hoping something will break his way. Cramer County is like that. It's a rough trapezoid of land in the hills above the Ohio River about 65 miles from Louisville if you fly. It's too beautiful to forget and not distinctive enough to bring the transient back again.

Second-growth timber, mostly oak but a lot of sycamore and maple, covers the endless steep hills. Rabbit hunting is good. A few foxes sneak after stray chickens. Profane squirrels float their tails around gaunt trees. You can usually hook a catfish or small trout in the river and the half dozen odd little lakes have more than enough blue gills. You can't eat autumn leaves, however, no matter how madly bright their colors. And cash crops don't grow where even the grass and weeds are starved and stunted.

• • •

CRAMER COUNTY has a handful of dying villages and Julieville, the county seat. Outside the president of the First National Bank of Cramer County and the owner of the Cramer County Desk Company, the biggest man in these parts is Lucky Amos Simkins.

They didn't always call him Lucky Simkins, only after his big break, and a few not then; and after he became a big shot called Lucky, he got drunk oftener than he used to.

If you asked him about himself he'd grin his lean dog grin and say, "We always was no-accounts. My daddy was a no-account and I had a no-account ma. None of our family ever amounted to nothing. . . . And me . . . I'm just lucky. That's what they call me, boy, Lucky Simkins . . . Lucky Simkins. . . . Have another drink on Lucky Simkins."

Then he'd set them up for the house and everybody drank the best. Everybody drank well when Lucky Simkins came to Julieville to spend a week. He was systematic about his benders; he or his wife made arrangements for them carefully. They were looked forward to and regular as the new moon. When he went boozing he carried no money with him. The saloonkeeper and the manager of the hotel, the two restaurant owners and the three store owners toted up the bills and took them to the bank. Frequently one of them got a polite note protesting this or that item, usually correctly. But in any case promptly on the first of the month following, checks for he proper amount came to each creditor. This had gone on since a few months after Simkins' big break and would probably continue.

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LUCKY SIMKINS never got nasty when he drank. He never fought. He never bothered anybody except to take another one. He just got himself completely potted on a Monday and stayed that way through Saturday. Sunday morning his wife with their youngsters drove into Julieville in a jeep station wagon, picked him up at the Olympic Hotel and took him home. He always looked pretty peaked and walked uncertaintly. But invariably he was sober Sunday morning by nine.

I saw old man Simkins one time limping down the dusty side of Main Street in Julieville looking for all the world like one of the gray stooped tipples leaning over the exhausted mines that had given birth to Cramer County and killed it. The old man hadn't been lucky. There had been no big break for him. Lucky took care of him but he wasn't happy. The heart for working had gone out of him when the mines petered out. He'd tried to get a job at the desk factory, the only industry in the county, but they weren't hiring any 35-year-old men, especially former coal miners. Now the old man was fifty years old, looked a century. He limped around in the sun all day and dreamed whatever dreams no-account old men dream, and was proud of his boy, Lucky.

When there had been no more coal and no more jobs that give a man a living, old man Simkins had taken his family from the small house they rented in Julieville out to a cabin half way up a hill about two miles from town. With his wife, the five boys and two girls, the old man had scratched a living of sorts from the ground. Things weren't easy but nobody kicked much. Most of their neighbors were no better off. And when you do as well as the people around you, you don't feel your failings much because you don't see them.

The old man tried to get the boys to go for some schooling but after they learned to read a little, write some and use the tables, they figured they had all the learning they'd need. And even if the kids had wanted more education, the school had been closed down. It's still there beside the dirt road, windowless, doorless, tumbling down almost, chimney fallen over in a rockpile, unused except romantically by young people whose strength and hopes haven't been weakened yet and who don't think of themselves as bound to live out their lives and die where they were born.

• • •

BY THE time Amos was 18 the old man found it a lot easier to care for his family. One of the girls got married to a desk company worker and lived in a nice little house in Julieville. The other girl, three of the boys, and Mrs. Simkins had died in the same month of typhoid. The doctor said their well had been contaminated by the privy and they respected the doctor's opinion but it didn't make sense since the privy was way on top of the hill and the well was beyond the cabin at the foot. The old man and the two boys got along all right with their little garden in the summer and fall and what they could shoot or hook during the winter and spring.

Amos' brother then found a girl and a job at the desk factory; he got married. Amos and his father settled down in their cabin to be no-account together. Amos had been happy then.

We'd sit and drink together in Julieville's only saloon and talk about old times.

"I sure had fun then," he said, swallowing a double shot. "I didn't have nothing. I didn't know nothing. I didn't want nothing. . . . That was before I was lucky."

• • •

AMOS had a theory about living things. He probably wouldn't have called it a theory even if he knew the meaning of the word.

"You can tell what things are," he said once, "by the feel of them. . . . Run good rich dirt through your fingers. It's alive. It's soft and warm and rich feeling. . . . A lot like a woman's breasts. . . . Now you take sand, pat it with your hands. It's soft, yes, and warm as long as the sun's on it, but it's dead. You can feel the deadness of it. It won't grow nothing. It's deader even than something that was alive and died and rots because in the heat and stink of rotting you know there was life and there's some kind of life yet, and there'll be better life because whatever it was died and fertilized the place. . . . But sand. . . . It never was alive and you can tell it by the feel of it in your hands. . . . Press on a pillow with your hands. . . . You'll find it soft but no life in it. . . . A good pillow's softer than a baby's backside but dead. . . . That's the way it is. You can tell all life and the goodness of it with your finger tips . . . I used to think," he said after yelling at the bartender to bring us some more drinks, "that you could tell by the feel of anything in your hands that it was good or wasn't. . . . Take a tool . . . a . . . a screwdriver now. . . . There's the weight of it and the balance and the firm smooth strength of the metal. You can tell by weighing it in your hand and feeling it under your fingers whether it's a good faithful tool or just the look of one. . . . Or an engine. . . . You can't tell an engine by looking at it or smelling it. . . . There's no taste that'll tell you anything about one of the things. . . . And they can dope them up till they sound okay. . . . But if you got a feel for engines, your hands can tell you about them, even about a lot of what's inside them. . . ."

"You should have been a poet, Lucky," I told him.

He laughed and ordered more drinks. "Not me," he said. "I'm Lucky Simkins. . . . And I'm a farmer. . . . I got 200 acres of the 500 in this country that can give a man a living. . . . My farm's paid for. . . . My machinery's paid for. . . . I got a few head of cows. . . . Some pigs. . . . I got a good henhouse and plenty of chickens. . . . There are two cricks going across my land and I got 10 acres of woods, good stuff. . . . My house and barns are in good shape. . . . Look, I'm the luckiest sonofabitch in Cramer County. . . . The bottom's going to drop out of things for farmers but not for me. . . . Prices are going to blow up and break their little boom all to hell, but not mine. . . . I don't owe no bank. I don't owe no insurance company. . . . I got enough put away to take care of taxes for years. . . . I got insurance so my family is safe. . . . No matter what it is. . . . Bust, drought, fire, war. . . . If anybody come out of it okay, I'll come out. . . . I'm lucky! . . . My wife's got a diploma of some kind for business training and we're seeing to it the kids get a good education. . . . I'm really lucky!"

• • •

ABOUT this time he'd usually get still another drink and break down. He'd

(Continued on Magazine Page 12)

They didn't always call him Lucky Simkins, and then only after he got his "big break." Simkins farmed the poor land like the other farmers who grubbed a bare living in Cramer County. Then things turned out his way. He got his "big break." An unusual story with an unusual ending.

Do the Upper Clawss Have Weaker Stomachs?

The Heller Budget Researchers have come up with a new angle—it costs Mr. Mister from two to three times as much to live as it costs plain John Doe. This can lead to a lot of ideas—as follows:

By MASON ROBERSON

A CAPITALIST is a man who believes the world is created in his own image – and then wonders why it's warped like that. For instance, the Constitution of the United States holds the view that all men are created equal. Without quarreling with that, capitalism is firm in the belief that once men HAVE been created, the equality factor is out the window like a dust mop—and they don't mind wheeling in some scientists to prove it. If you can call it proof and if you can call them scientists.

According to these men's findings, practically from the day kids get old enough to throw their milk on the floor, they start differentiating wondrously. Their stomachs differ, their teeth differ, their eyes differ. They even require different qualities of food to maintain equal levels of mental and physical health—a fact never taught ME when I was wrestling with the caloric content of a balanced diet.

Even Teeth Are Class-Conscious

These amazing facts of the fifth dimension in human beings came to my attention while leafing through the Heller budget, or, more properly the study of the "Quantity and Cost Budgets for Three Income Levels" put out by the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics of the University of California.

This study is an analysis of the amount of money it takes for an average family (man, wife, boy 13, girl 8) to maintain itself at the commonly-accepted standard of living—for each of three commonly accepted classes of people: the executive class, white collar class and the wage earning class.

No study was made of why hunger, even in a democracy, should vary according to class. But I digress, and I'd hate to do that, for the report is full of more juicy information than Walter Winchell's files.

For instance, I'll bet you didn't know that a family of four working together for a year can only average $175 worth of illnesses—if they happen to be in the white collar or wage earning class. The people up on the hill, however, couldn't possibly get through the same year without having $318 worth of the identical illness.

The fact that the upper bracket families are made of finer stuff is further demonstrated if you apply a test popular among horse buyers—and take a look at the teeth of these variously wealthy individuals. You might think teeth are just that—something adequately explained in a medical library. If you do, Jack, you're dreaming. Teeth are as class conscious as the head waiter at Ciro's.

In order for the teeth of plain Willie Jones, wage earner, to maintain the health and vigor necessary to get a firm grip on such of God's blessings, as, say, a middling tough steak, Jones and family have to go to the dentist for $21 worth of probing and cleaning every year.

What's In A Name?

The same molars in a man of distinction could no more survive under such plebian handling than an orchid could in a goat farm. He has to trot his tribe to a Specialist. And furthermore, the teeth aren't cleaned. They're given an "oral diagnosis and prophylaxis," and it has to be done twice a year to Jones' once, and the overhead is $58. And they eat very tender steaks!

Before we leave the human mouth, so to speak, we might look at some of the attached parts.

In Shakespeare's famous love drama, Juliet asks Romeo: "What's Montague? it's nor hand, nor foot, nor arm, nor face, nor any other part belonging to a man." Juliet went on for some time like that—trying to find out what was in a name. If she'd had the Heller report handy she could have picked up the $64 like getting change on a streetcar.

That little bulletin puts it down with no hesitation at all that the flesh, bones and organs of our betters are made out of definitely finer stuff. In fact, $803 finer than those of the poor working stiff. And so is his old lady. In the budget, the yearly overhead on the feed bill for an executive's family is $2,211, while the bodies of Jones' tribe only demand $1,408 to stretch them from one birthday to the next.

If you think that's complex, try this for size: If Jones should quit his job as, say, a teamster, and take something inside both an office and a white collar, right away the same family wouldn't be satisfied on less than $1,614 worth of groceries!

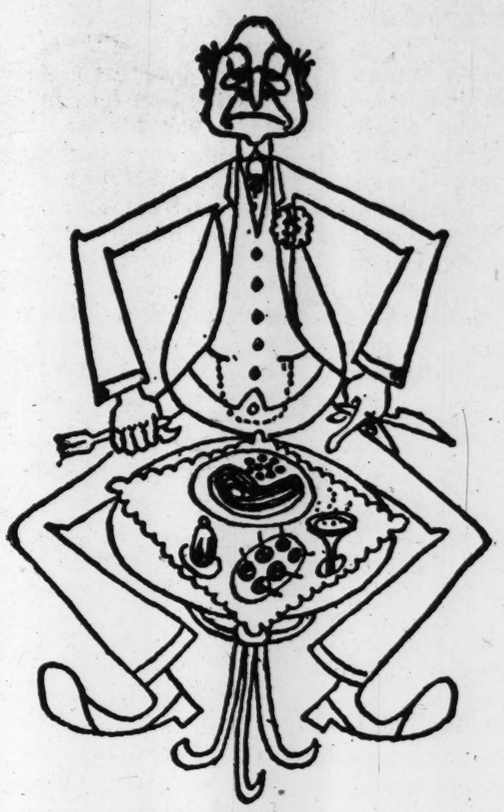
Give up?

It gets even more fascinating when you learn what the blood cells of a blue blood require to keep the old engine running in high gear as compared with the same in Jones and the Missus and the kids.

Ditto: Housing And Clothing

To get through a week the executive requires a tasty combination of roast chicken, hot biscuits, hot rolls, liver and onions, lamb chops, broiled steak, swiss steak, olives, peach shortcake, lemon souffle, fruit cup and cranberry sherbert just to skip over the high points.

To cover the same distance, brother Jones and hisn plod along from Sunday's roast lamb to stew, to more lamb (leftovers?) to meat loaf, to beans.



made of better stuff

Drawn by Nancy Lee

When it comes to the side dishes they're even farther apart. While Mr. Mister is wallowing in peach shortcake, lemon souffle, cranberry sherbert and the rest of the goodies, Jones is "satisfying" himself with a feast of gingerbread, tapioca pudding, prune whip and peanut butter cookies. Same size men, same size stomachs, and the good (third class) life under capitalism.

The wondrous divisions noted above repeat themselves all through the budget. Jones can clothe his family for $428. If the name is R. B. Y. Van Dyke III, or some such, the same function can only be handled for $1,586.

Jones' tribe can be housed for 450 skins a year. The Van Dykes need $1,596 to keep out the rain. Even if you want to be glad, there's a writeup according to class. Jones' recreation sets him back $119 a year for his family; Mr. Mister, $558.

Mr. Mister also has a vested right in five times as expensive a vacation and a one-third richer diet. Under the logic of capitalism, a triple standard of "needs" is capable of being formalized into a series of charts.

We certainly live in a wonderful age.

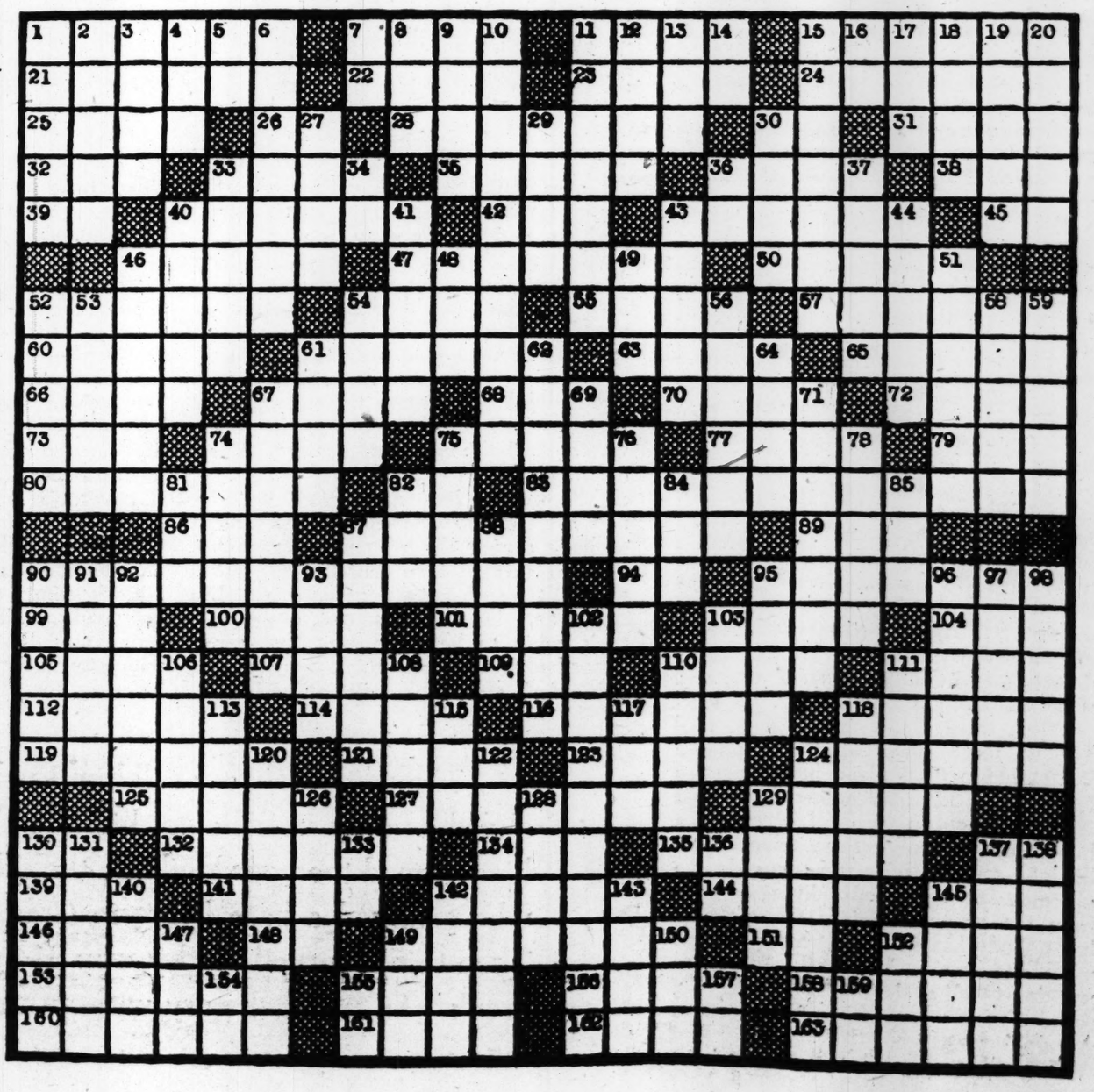
The Worker Crossword Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

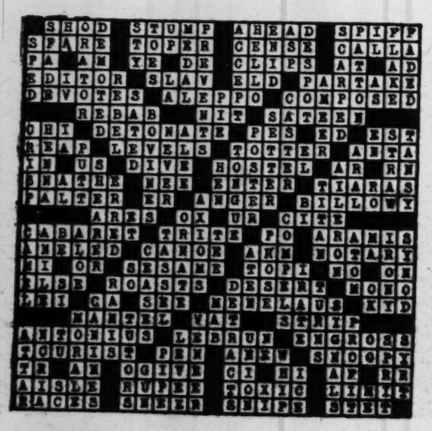
1-Fen
7-Wife of Zeus
11-Gumbo
15-First English king
21-To evoke
22-Ardor
23-Reward
24-Commander
25-To plunge
26-Pronoun
28-Chanted
30-Sun god
7 Girl's name
32-First woman
33-Summit
35-To snap one's fingers (obs.)
36-Tableland
38-Insane
39-Symbol for selenium
40-Small tool
42-Colloquial: an insurgent
43-English admiral in World War
46-Sharp end
47-Obliteration
50-Pale-purple color
52-Shaped
54-Scandinavian navigator
55-Impudent language
57-Vegetable
60-To entangle
61-Very hot
63-Bristle
65-Trap
66-Algerian seaport
67-Petition
68-Also
70-Prong
72-To stimulate
73-Chess pieces
74-Devotees
75-Type
77-Tint
79-Poetic: always
80-Boon
82-What?
83-Generously
86-To irritate
87-Distinguishing
89-Lubricant measures
90-Used undercover
94-Babyonian delty
95-Acquires
99-Sea eagle
100-One of the Great Lakes
101-Cornered
105-Fruit of the palm
107-To fly upward
110-Heraldic bearing
111-Land measure
112-Slanting
114-Allowance for waste
116-Treeless plain
118-Not metrical
119-Jacket of thick cloth
121-Withered
123-Bounders
124-Condemned
125-Sups
127-Harvest
129-Eaten away
130-Colloquial: mother
132-To deny
134-To become
135-To insult
137-Above
139-Chalice
141-Weblike membrane
142-To proclaim
144-Immerses
145-Epoch
146-Symbol for neon
149-Closest
151-Lordship (abbr.)
152-Persian priests
153-Visigoth king
155-Observed
156-French river
158-Football team
160-Tune
161-Poetic: to go
162-Certain
163-To abhor

VERTICAL

1-Ancient Persians
3-To split
4-High card
5-Spanish for "yes"
6-Salary
7-That man
8-Yale
9-To rave
10-Smokeless coal
11-Public vehicle
12-To retain
13-Color
14-Paid notice
15-Flexible
16-Earth goddess
17-Prohibition
18-Brother of
19-Successive fresh supply
20-Barter
27-Miovable shelter
29-Metalliferous rocks
30-Actual
33-Spirit of the air
34-Ninety
36-Pronoun
37-Book of maps
40-Ladies
41-Large waterfront
43-Surrounded
44-Unlikely stories
46-Slow stately dance
48-Great speed
49-Short-napped fabric
51-Packer
52-"Ethan - - -" by Edith Wharton
53-More unusual
54-God of love
56-Anvil
58-Baby window association
59-Cloth with uncut loops
61-Chinese secret association
64-Ox of Celebes
67-Sculptor's bench (pl.)
69-Good-for-nothing (Scot.)
71-To elevate in mind
74-Strong point
75-City in Belgium
76-Fished for lampreys
78-Redacts
81-The linden
82-Slender finial
84-Greek letter
85-High note
87-Besmirches
88-Wax
90-Evergreen tree
91-To harangue
92-Freed from restraint
93-Tumult
95-Highly seasoned dish
96-Revenue
97-Scandinavian language
98-Horse
12-Teacher
103-Makes a mistake
106-Mischievous
108-To pass a rope through
110-Stranger
111-Ascended
113-Maxim
115-Prefix: three
117-To scold
118-Puddles
120-The office of ruler
122-European country
124-Fell in drops
126-Auction
128-Rent
129-Wicked
130-Woman's title
131-Soap plant
133-Symbol for tantalum
136-Man's nickname
137-Incites
138-Coloring substance
140-Russian inland sea
142-Part of "to be"
143-Son of Isaac
145-Roof edge
149-Born
150-Sailor
152-Convened
154-Fundamental mass of life tendencies
155-Compass point
157-Note of scale
159-French article

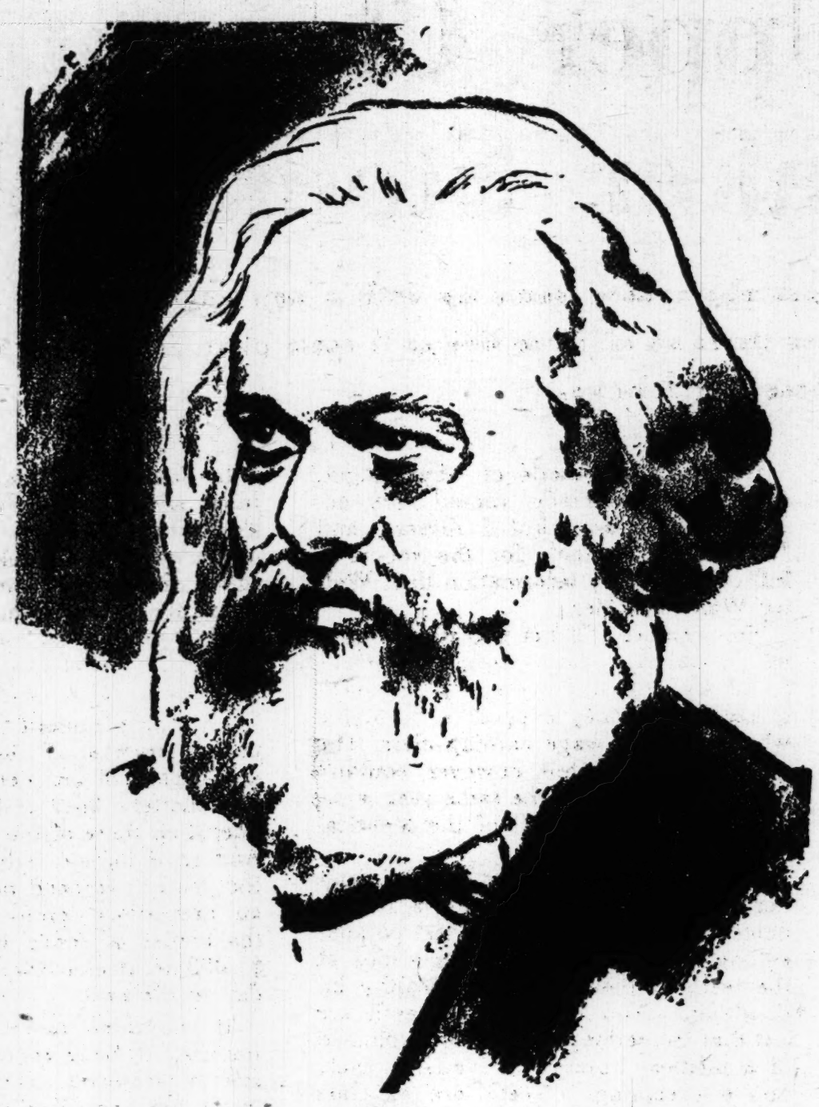


(Last week's solution)





FREDERICK ENGELS



KARL MARX

Social Change -- The Nightmare of the Rich

A classic by Marx and Engels, first published in the United States, analyzed the revolution in Germany and warned the nations of betrayal by the capitalist classes. Here are some of the ideas established by history, but now under threat of banishment as a consequence of the trial of the Communist leaders.

By GERHART EISLER

THERE is hardly another capitalist group in the world more afraid of revolutions, of radical social changes than the American bourgeoisie of today, even if such revolutions are happening very far from the shores of this country. No American capitalist newspaper would dare to print today, as the New York Daily Tribune did in the years 1851-52 a series of articles about the revolution and counter-revolution in Germany such as were written by Frederick Engels in close cooperation with Karl Marx, who edited and sent these articles to the foreign editor of the Tribune.

The outcome of the trial of the 12 Communists may decide whether "revolution and counter-revolution in Germany," written nearly 100 years ago in an American newspaper, will not become an illegal book, because it cannot be denied that it contains very important lessons about revolutions and is written from the point of view of the founders of Marxism.

If Frederick Engels would have known the mentality of the official United States of today and her educated and uneducated poison pen writers, he surely would not have written in these articles that **"the times of that superstition which attributed revolutions to the ill will of a few agitators have long past away. Everyone knows nowadays that wherever there is a revolutionary convulsion there must be some social want in the background, which is prevented, by outworn institutions, from satisfying itself."**

A Highly Readable Marxist Classic

"Revolution and Counter-revolution" is a classical example of the power of the Marxist method, of the historical materialist method of analyzing and dealing with great historic events. And all those who have fallen victim to the consciously spread assertions about how difficult it is to read Marxist literature may find out the untruth of such statement by reading this great book.

Where is the bourgeois professor, the bourgeois publicist of today who is able to write in such brilliant language about a contemporary event of great significance, who could connect the details, the facts, with the most thorough analysis of their passing and general importance and who, by being an ardent partisan of one of the sides, could at the same time picture the historic truth of all sides.

The German revolution of 1948-49 was a democratic, anti-feudal revolution and a part of the European revolutions of these years. Everywhere the people rose against their reactionary rulers under very different conditions and circumstances.

In Capitalist France, political power had for a long time been in the hands of the bourgeoisie. The French workers were engaged in direct battle with this capitalist class and had in the June revolution of 1830, interrupted the reactionary period which had set in in Europe after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815. In England, the workers developed the powerful Chartist movement, demanding political rights and social improvements of their terrible conditions.

There was the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, the prison of nations, ruled by the old feudal masters, and there was the semi-feudal Germany, or more exactly the semi-feudal states of the disunited Germany with Prussia and Austria as the most powerful ones.

Atlantic Pact Of the Time

After the end of the war for freedom against Napoleon, the German people, who had participated with ardor in this war of national liberation, hoping to advance the unity of Germany and democratic rights, were betrayed by their masters. The "Holy" Alliances – the North-Atlantic Pact of that time—of the Prussian King, the Russian Czar, and the Austrian Emperor, was formed with the goal of suppressing every progressive and democratic movement in Europe.

German unity was sacrificed to the interests of an outdated feudal order. Germany consisted of 35 states and four so-called free cities. The German feudal rulers, the kings, dukes, and princes were afraid that in a united Germany the power of the modern bourgeois class would be so strengthened that they would lose their feudal and semi-feudal economic and political privileges.

In the battle against German unity the feudal rulers connived again and again with foreign powers who were afraid of the competition of a modern united and strong Germany.

However, in the first half of the 19th century there took place in Germany, especially in the Rhineland, the rapid transformation from the feudal way of production to capitalist commodity production. The young German capitalist class needed for its unhampered development a great internal market, the abolition of all custom barriers, etc., between the different German states, the removal of the feudal order which hampered and slowed down the capitalist development. **A united Germany became a pressing necessity for German capitalism and for the German bourgeoisie.**

The historic mission of the German bourgeoisie of that time – a mission which had been fulfilled long since in the United States, in England, France, the Netherlands, etc. – was to become the leader in the battle for the creation of a modern national state and for the overthrow of the feudal order.

The Bourgeoisie Betrays the Workers

In this democratic anti-feudal movement the bourgeoisie found its allies in all the classes and sections of the population who suffered from the rule of the feudal masters: the petty bourgeoisie, the peasants, terribly suppressed by the Junkers, and especially the workers. The young German workingclass, numerically still weak, and still without full class consciousness, suffering terribly under the barbaric conditions of early capitalism and without political rights was, despite these conditions, the most active ally of the bourgeoisie.

The whole situation was further sharpened by the outbreak of the capitalist economic crisis of 1847.

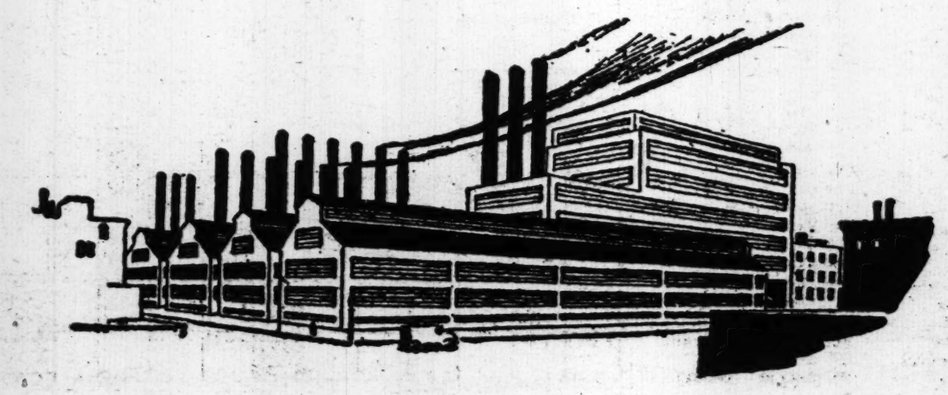
However, the German bourgeoisie and its party, the liberal party, did not fulfill its historic role. Terrified by the revolutionary struggle of the French workers, afraid of its own workers, the German bourgeoisie betrayed the democratic alliance and went over into the camp of the feudal rulers. Germany remained disunited, the nobility remained as the rulers, the feudal relics remained. This betrayal of the German democratic revolution and the defeat of the German revolution gave Germany's modern development its peculiar and especially barbaric Junker-bourgeois character.

Prophetically wrote Engels: **"Similar treason against its best allies,** (my emphasis—G.E.) against itself never was committed by a party (the liberal party of the German bourgeoisie of that time—G.E.) in history, and whatever humiliation and chastisement may be in store for this middle clas party, it has deserved by this one act every morsel of it."

This, in brief, is the background of the "German Revolution and Counter-revolution" with such glorious deeds as the defeat of the army of the Prussian king, of 14,000 soldiers with 36 cannon on March 18, 1848, by the badly-armed workers, students and burghers of Berlin in bloody battle and the storming of Vienna. And on the other hand with shameless betrayals, indecisiveness and confusion.

But from these "mad years"—as the bourgeois historians called them – the masters of Marxism, Frederich Engels, Karl Marx, Lenin, Stalin and hundreds of thousands of Marxists have drawn and further developed the most important lessons of the independent and leading role of the workingclass movement both in the bourgeois-democratic revolutions and in the other stages of development.

Despite the fundamental changes since that time, "Revolution and Counter-revolution in Germany," like every true historic work, remains also today a very important work that helps us to understand Marxism-Leninism, and makes us more able and mature to walk, fighting, the hard but glorious road of progress.

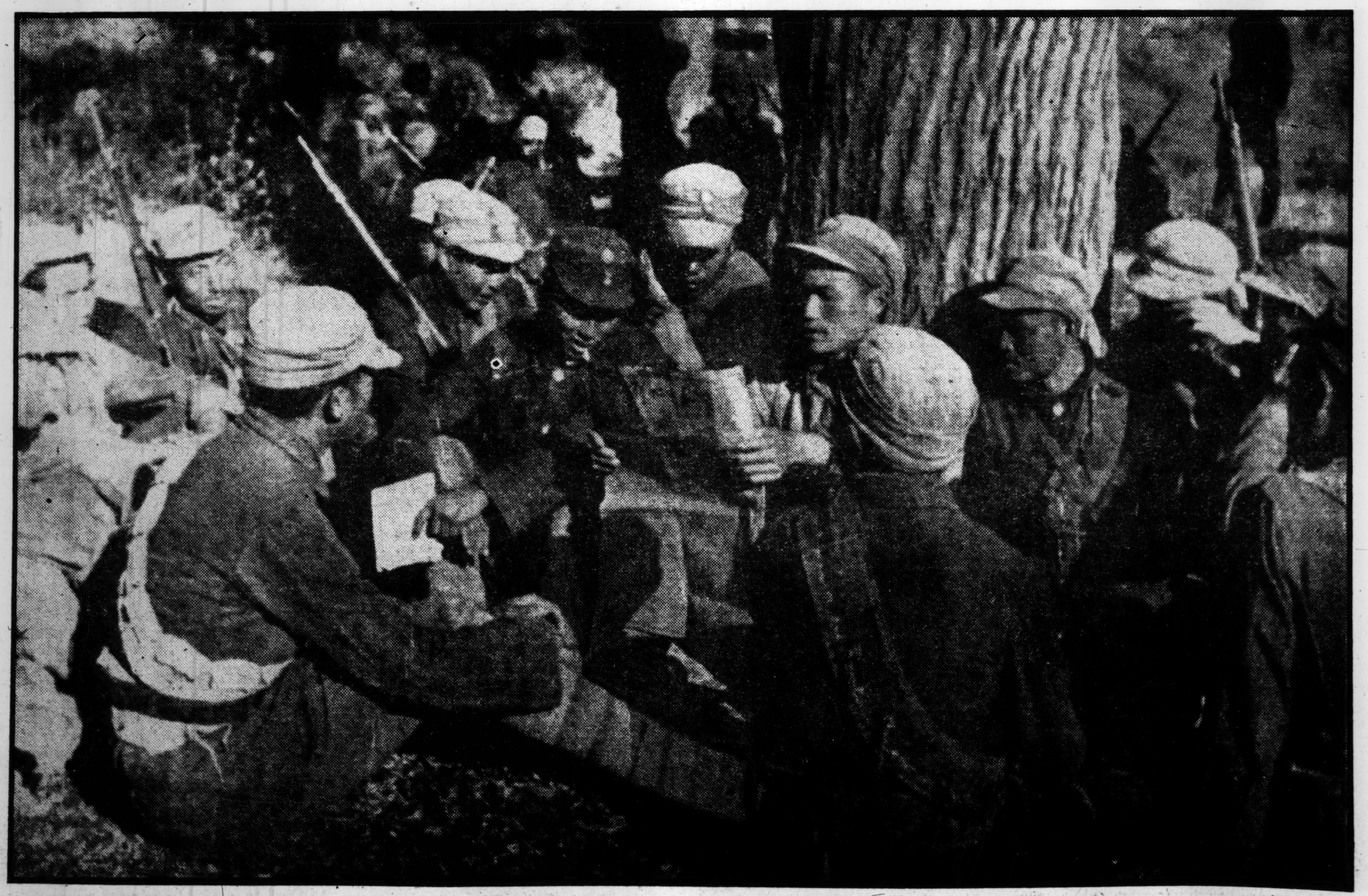


New Milestones in China's History



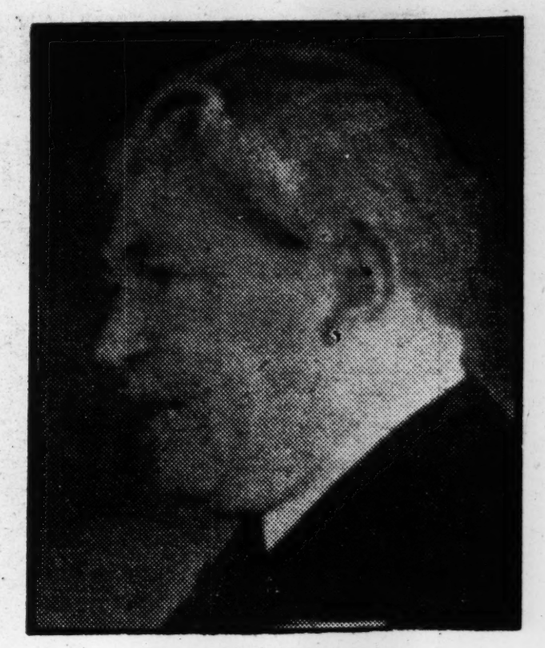
·PARTITIONING THE LAND after breakup of the huge holdings of the rich landlords. An essential part of great social revolutions during the last three centuries, it has come to China with the defeat of the Kuomintang and war-lords by the Liberation Armies. In the United States it came after Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, and was promised again with the surrender of Lee at Appomatox — a promise speedily broken as Northern capitalism betrayed the Negro and poor Southern white by reviving the slave power. In Europe it began with the French Revolution, received its greatest impetus from the Socialist Revolution in Russia, and has continued in the post-World War II period in the People's Democracies of eastern Europe. Still on the agenda are the great latifundia of Italy, Spain, Portugal and the Latin American countries; the estates of the English nobility, the surviving Junkers of Western Germany, the spiritual descendants of Jefferson Davis in the United States, and the colonial countries where native and European Pukka Sahibs yet live at the expense of millions of serfs.

For China's peasant millions, these parcels of land will bring — under a really democratic People's government — security from the ever-present threat of starvation. They are milestones in China's march toward her destiny as a great free nation.



A POLITICALLY-CONSCIOUS PEOPLE'S ARMY is the guarantor of China's eventual complete liberation and lasting independence. Here are shown soldiers of the Liberation Armies reading a newspaper — something non-existent in the ranks of the Kuomintang forces, conscripted from the illiterate and semi-literate peasantry.

The Truth About Religion in the Soviet Union



G. KARPOV

Since its establishment, the Soviet Union has been the victim of calumny and slander. Most vicious of all are the lies about the persecution of the church and the prohibition of religious worship. Here are the facts of the matter.

By G. KARPOV

(Chairman of the Council for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church)

MOSCOW.

ALONG with the other civil liberties guaranteed by the Constitution of the USSR, the full freedom of religious worship is enjoyed by the people of the USSR.

The attitude of the socialist state toward religion and the church is clearly expressed in Article 124 of the Constitution: "In order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience, the church in the USSR is separated from the state, and the school from the church. Freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens."

In defining its attitude toward the church, the main concern of the Soviet Government has been to ensure full freedom of conscience.

That freedom of conscience does exist in the USSR is best demonstrated by the fact that the church is separated from the state, by the fact that this separation is complete—not as in some capitalist countries which boast of laws providing for freedom of conscience and religious worship, but in which religion actually serves as a weapon of class and national oppression, countries in which religious organizations are employed to further the policy of "the great ones of the earth."

No Freedom Under Tsarism

In tsarist Russia—prior to the October Socialist Revolution of 1917—there existed no freedom of conscience and no freedom of religious worship, despite the government Manifesto of April 17, 1905: **On Strengthening the Principles of Religious Tolerance.** The Orthodox creed enjoyed a position of predominance. The Orthodox Church, as represented by the Holy Governing Synod and its head, the Procurator of the Synod, was part and parcel of the government machinery. All other creeds were merely tolerated. They were kept under surveillance by the Department for Ecclesiastical Affairs of Foreign Creeds, which was under the direction of the Ministry of the Interior. Conversion from one religion to another—except conversion to the Orthodox religion—was made extremely difficult.

The tsarist autocracy had powerful support in the pulpit, in the church school, and in the church censorship, all of which preached humiliation and obedience to the "powers that be."

Atheists were subjected to special persecutions.

The progressive section of the population regarded the situation as highly deplorable and strove for the establishment of freedom of conscience and the separation of church from state.

As a matter of fact, the position the Orthodox Church held in the state was prejudicial to the church itself as a religious organization. The most farsighted and progressive among its leaders were of the opinion that it would be better for the church itself to be free from dependence on the state, free from the latter's control.

With the establishment of the Soviet system in Russia, the existence of a state church came to an end, and real freedom of conscience and genuine religious tolerance were introduced.

On January 23, 1918, the **Decree on the Separation of the Church from the State and the School from the Church** was promulgated. It was signed by V. I. Lenin.

Under that Decree, church property, such as real estate, and enterprises which were operated for profit, were nationalized. Church buildings and objects especially intended for religious service, however, were turned over to the religious congregations or associations, for permanent use free of charge. The registration of births, marriages and deaths ceased to be a church function. Citizens were accorded the right to profess any religion or none at all.

The separation of the church from the state was accepted by church members as a positive development, because it relieved the church of secular state functions which are out of keeping with its character.

In his preface to the book, **The Truth About Religion in Russia**, published by the Moscow Patriarchate in 1942, Metropolitan Sergius wrote:

"The Soviet Government's Decree on freedom of conscience and freedom of religious creeds has removed a burden which the church bore for many years, has relieved it from outside tutelage. This has been of immense usefulness in the internal life of the church. The Decree accords freedom, and guarantees the inviolability of this freedom, to all religious associations. It is a great boon for our Orthodox Church that it is no longer dominating, and in this respect no longer restricts the religious conscience of other creeds as it did when it served as a lever of the autocratic power."

Irrespective of religious views, every citizen in the Soviet Union is guaranteed the enjoyment of all civil rights.

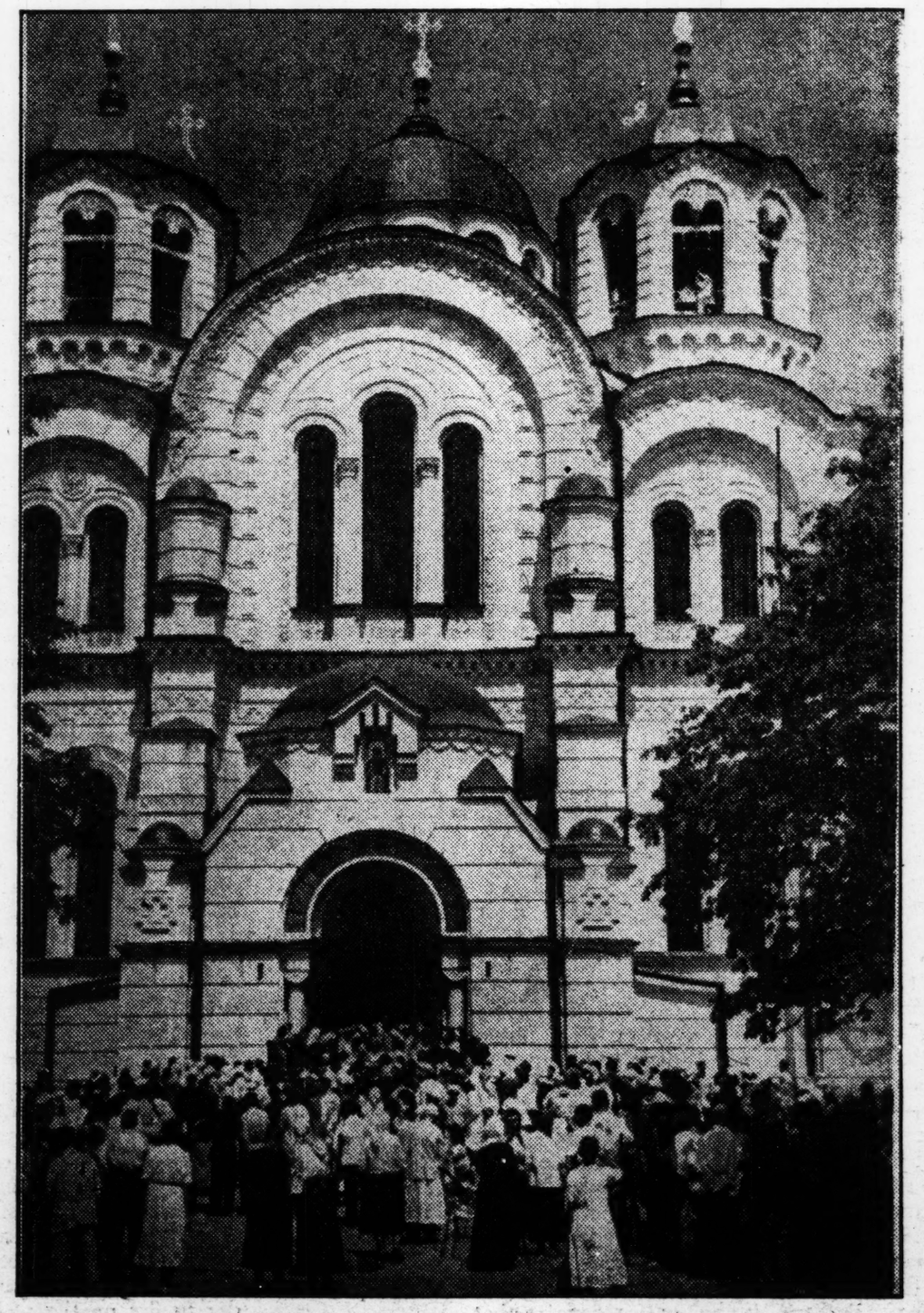
State-owned printing shops print both church books for religious associations, and books of an anti-religious character. Likewise, paper is provided from the state warehouses both for the former and for the latter. Under the Constitution of the USSR (Article 135) the clergy enjoys electoral rights on the same footing as all other citizens of the Soviet Union.

The laws of the Soviet Union and the established rules of the socialist community **preclude any infringement of rights or any persecution on account of religious beliefs. The laws of the Soviet Union likewise preclude anything that might offend the religious feelings of believers.** The concrete manifestation of freedom of religion in the USSR is to be found in the fact that there is no interference whatsoever with the practice of religious rites and customs.

Freedom of conscience, and hence, freedom of religion, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the USSR, has done away not only with national, but also with religious strife among the numerous peoples of the Soviet Union. It has strengthened their friendship, their moral and political unity.

While guaranteeing the freedom of religious worship, the Constitution of the USSR also recognizes the freedom of anti-religious propaganda.

In 1927, during the interview Stalin gave the first American labor delegation to visit the USSR, he declared:



Solemn church services in Saint Vladimir Cathedral in Kiev draws the devout. Photo was made on St. Vladimir's Day, July 28, 1946. The church had undergone extensive repairs made necessary by damage inflicted by Nazis in the war.

"Under the laws of our country every citizen has the right to profess any religion. This is a matter for the conscience of each individual. That is precisely why we carried out the separation of the church from the state. But in separating the church from the state and proclaiming religious liberty, there was also guaranteed the right of every citizen to combat by argument, by propaganda and agitation, any and all religion."

Malicious enemies of the Soviet Union abroad have spread mischievous rumors about alleged "persecution" of the church, the clergy, and church members in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Government has never persecuted anyone for professing one creed or another, or for belonging to a religious organization of one kind or another.

Soon after the Great October Revolution some leaders of the Orthodox Church, confirmed adherents of the tsarist autocracy—because under the latter they enjoyed special rights, privileges and material benefits, which they lost after the Revolution—joined the fight for the restoration of the monarchy and the old regime. They fiercely opposed the implementation of the **Decree on the Separation of the Church from the State and the School from the Church**, which the Soviet Government promulgated in 1918.

Church organizations and religious beliefs were used by reactionary members of the clergy to further their designs against the Soviet system and against the Soviet people. The Soviet Government was therefore compelled to take measures, in conformity with justice and necessity, in order to isolate the most actively hostile members of the clergy.

About Trials of Church People

Hostile elements abroad interpreted those measures as "persecutions" against religion and against the church.

However, church representatives themselves now admit that the measures taken were not persecutions against religion or the church.

A new trend made itself manifest in the life of the Russian Orthodox Church. It was expressed in support for the domestic and foreign policies of the Soviet State.

On July 23, 1927, Metropolitan Sergius, along with other members of the Synod, came out with an open declaration, which stated, in part:

"The leaders of the Church are not with the enemies of our Soviet State, and not with the insane tools of their intrigues, but with our people and our government."

The declaration further stated:

"We want to be Orthodox Christians and at the same time to be conscious of the Soviet Union as our temporal country—whose joys and successes are our joys and successes, and whose reverses are our reverses.

"While remaining Orthodox Christians, we remember our duty to be citizens of the Soviet Union, not out of fear, but because that is what our conscience dictates."

This declaration met with the approval and support of the mass of members of the Orthodox Church. The clergy more and more abandoned the false road of struggle against the Soviet Government; more and more the clergy supported the measures of the Soviet Government, and this in turn gradually led to a change in the attitude of the Soviet Government toward the Church and its leaders.

Movies:

George Raft's Burning Lips Never Parch

By JOSE YGLESIAS

AT A North African garrison of the French Foreign Legion, cut off for days from their water supply and threatened by an impending attack by an Arab tribe, rain suddenly begins to fall. The men with parched lips and agonized looks quickly run into the open and joyously let the downpour bath them, Only one, their captain, stays inside, his preoccupations too fine to be concerned with such matters as physical needs.

Where is such a complex of events to be found? In the movies,, of course. This time in **Outpost In Morocco.** And why does the captain not run out in the rain? Because his lips are less parched than the others? No, his lips are less parched for the same reason that he does not run out in the rain. It's because the captain is George Raft.

Common people run out in the rain. So do "characters" like Akim Tamiroff. But not George Raft, even if he is playing Monsieur le Capitaine Paul Gerard and Frenchmen, as Hollywood tells moviegoers, are notoriously emotional people. The screen writers were faced with a delicate decision there: to be true to Raft or to the equally established fact in scripts that the French are easily excitable. It is a tribute to the persistence of the screen personality that they chose as they did.

THERE WERE hardly any other such unforeseen complications in the script of **Outpost in Morocco,** an old style Foreign Legion movie masquerading as a grade A production at the Capitol theater. All its situations and turns of plot, as some one once said of Milton Berle's jokes, have the advantage of having been tried before. It is easy to imagine that it was hatched at the kind of story conferences one hears about: what would you do, they must have asked themselves whenever stomped, if you were George Raft?

Well, if you're George Raft in the Foreign Legion, you are naturally assigned to accompany Marie Windsor, the beautiful daughter of the Emir of Bel-Rashad, back into the interior to her father's palace. Thus, too, in the opening scenes, before he receives the assignment, the Emir's daughter, mistaking him for a gigolo, asks him to dance with her in a nightclub (Remember Raft in **Bolero** and those others in which he displayed his ballroom dancing?)

A perfect gentleman, he does not destroy her illusions when she pays him with a gold coin dangling from her bracelet. He accepts it, flips it in the air and catches it again expertly with an impassive hand, a slight smile on his lips. (Remember Raft in **Scarface** and those others in which he played cool, shrewd gangsters?)

Out in the desert on the way to Bel-Rashad, the inevitable takes place. "It was a woman," Cara, the Emir's daughter, questions him with the bold eyes of a gun moll, "that caused you to join the Foreign Legion?"

"Yes," says tight-lipped Raft, "I never thought there could be another."

He takes her in his arms.

"No, no," says Marie Windsor, pushing him away. "This can never be—we're worlds apart."

Worlds apart, of course, is what audiences were given ten years ago and what they are ready for today. Some of **Outpost In Morocco** was shot in North Africa in the interest of realism, but what its makers seem to have forgot is that a whole generation of Americans were out there too and have less glamorous accounts of French imperialism at work.

No one particularly wants to see George Raft out of a job but the day of the "personality" is waning. Perhaps if he examined the sources of his former successes, he'd find that as the tough gangster he caught on for reasons a little less than intrinsic in his person. Whatever else they were, the gangster movies of the thirties were representative of the violence and corruption of public life, and Americans were quick to recognize that.

"It is time for screen stars' lips to be as parched as anyone else's.



A scene from the new Soviet film "Life In Bloom," directed by Alexander Dovzhenko, coming soon to the Stanley Theatre. It deals with the life and experimental work of the famous Russian scientist Michurin.

Hollywood:

The Hero In Anti-Labor Films Changed from Scab to Redbaiter

By DAVID PLATT

(Second of a Series)

Years ago the 'scab', the 'loyal one' to the boss, the anti-union man, was the outstanding hero of Hollywood's films about the workingclass. The villain was usually the labor leader, described as an "alien", "an outsider", "anarchistic". After World War One these vicious caricatures were thrust off the screen by labor's protests.

But beginning with the Russian Revolution of 1917 which saw the first Socialist state established, Hollywood's anti-labor films took different forms. The capitalist film-makers discovered new types of heroes and villains for their films against the workingclass.

After 1947, after the great strikes in steel, shipping, stockyards, shipyards in 1918 and 1919, after the hysterical Government witch-hunts and anti-labor (Palmer) raids, the films replaced the prewar 'villainous labor leader', the 'anarchist', the 'dynamiter', the 'striker' with . . . 'the red menace'.

• • •

WOODROW WILSON'S Secretary of the Interior, Franklin Lane, met with the moviemakers to hammer out the new anti-labor line. The New York Times, for January 12, 1920, reported:

"The movies will be used to combat Bolshevik propaganda as the result of the conference held yesterday . . . Mr. Lane emphasized in his address the necessity of showing films depicting the great opportunities which industrious immigrants may find in this country, and of stories of poor men who have risen high. He suggested that the industry organize immediately to spread throughout the country the story of America as exemplified in the story of Lincoln."

One or two innocuous Lincoln films were made in line with the Secretary's proposal. But these were lost in the deluge of films which red-baited the Soviet Union and the American labor movement. These films invariably wound up with an urgent plea that capital and labor join forces against their mutual enemy 'Bolshevism'.

• • •

ONE OF THE FIRST fruits of this red-baiting was a thing called **Bolshevism On Trial,** produced by the Mayflower Photoplay Corp. Its advertised purpose was to 'show up the false doctrines (especially the doctrine of free love) which have wrecked Russia's social system." The scenario of this utterly fantastic film could almost pass as a satire by Ted Tinsley. Listen:

Norman Worth, humanitarian son of a millionaire capitalist becomes converted to 'socialism' as a way out of the world's cruelty and suffering. He joins Barbara Bozenka "an earnest young woman won over to the same belief" and Herman Wolff "who uses socialism as a cloak to hide his desire to see Bolshevism installed in America." The little group succeeds in establishing a "cooperative colony" off the coast of Florida under Wolff's leadership.

From the very beginning, Wolff "a strong-willed character but lacking in moral sense", tries to introduce 'Bolshevism' into the community. Although he is a married man, he advocates 'free love' and tells Barbara "she must live with him" or else. When Norman, who loves the girl, objects, Wolff confines him under lock and key.

Then the 'Bolshevik' Wolff, inflamed by "his long suppressed desires", tries to rape the "youthful beauty Barbara whose idealistic enthusiasm he had used as a bait to lure capital into his scheme."

But Norman frees himself and rescues his beloved in the nick of time. With the help, of course, of a U.S. gunboat which his dad, who had given money to the group in order to cure his wayward son of his faith in socialism, had sent to the island in time to 'restore order'. The film ends with the 'red flag' being hauled down with the "eager consent of most of the disgusted Communists."

When this ridiculous forerunner of **I Married A Communist** and **The Iron Curtain** appeared, leading capitalist newspapers hailed it as the "real thing". One bourgeois film critic declared: "Let it serve as a warning to all idealists."

• • •

This warning was repeated a few months later in **Red Viper,** a Tyrol film about a group of "east side Bolsheviks" who threw bombs at high government officials. It caricatured the whole fight for social justice.

Universal joined the bandwagon in 1920 with **Right To Happiness,** the "story of a Russian girl who didn't know how to control her emotions so she became a labor leader." The picture posed the loaded question: "Which would you rather have in this country — destruction under the red flag or construction and co-operation under the American flag?"

Selig's **The Undercurrent** linked the returned soldier with the fight against the 'reds'.

Frank Keenan's **World Aflame** red-baited the Seattle general strike. It was one of the worst of the lot. The hero was Carson Burr, self-made millionaire business-man who broke the strike. Like **The Iron Curtain,** Keenan's film was based on Hearst newspaper headlines and the false testimony of stoolpigeons and scabs. Opening up at Burr's palatial home, the film showed how the family dinner was spoiled by a cook quoting from the 'red' paper **Red Messenger.** It told how the Burr chauffeur, a 'red' neglected his duty and how the waiters in the restaurants in town got together under the leadership of the 'red' newspaper editor and plotted the general strike—just like that. It showed how Burr ran for Mayor and was elected on an anti-red ticket and gave the order to fire on the pickets. The 'Bolsheviks', according to the film, replied by kidnapping his

(Continued on Page 9)

Around the Dial:

WMCA Proves A Point

By BOB LAUTER

BASEBALL'S spring training season ended a very unusual nightly show over WMCA. It was Jackie Robinson's fifteen minutes of sportscasting and interviews.

As far as I know, Robinson's show was the first on any large station to present a Negro as editor and commentator. Two businesses shared the sponsorship. In a short time, Robinson built up an impressive following among Negro and white sports fans, and as things look now, he will undoubtedly resume broadcasting when the baseball season ends.

• • •

ROBINSON developed an easy and informal style which was well suited to sportscasting and to the casual interviews which featured his program. Among his guests were Bill Stern, the sports reporter, and famous athletes such as Lou Boudreau, and Joe DiMaggio. Robinson also made it a point to introduce outstanding Negro athletes to the radio audience. Thus he interviewed Joe Louis, Harrison Dillard (the hurdler), and Larry Doby of the Cleveland Indians. Shots of Robinson interviewing Larry Doby appeared in a newsreel.

• • •

DURING THE COURSE of his programs, Jackie Robinson launched a contest, the prize for which was two tickets to the Rose Bowl plus free transportation. The gimmick was the identification of a mystery-singer. In keeping with the character of the program, the singer turned out to be the Brooklyn Dodgers' Ralph Branca for whom singing is a serious hobby.

Robinson received more than 10,000 letters in response to this contest—clear proof that he had established a very large and faithful following for his program.

• • •

AS A RESULT of his show, Jackie Robinson may help break color barriers in radio as he did in baseball. The Voice of Freedom Committee is currently campaigning to place a Negro news commentator on one of the major networks as a public service feature. The Committee can now point to the Robinson show as proof that the American listening audience will welcome Negro newscasters and commentators.

• • •

A YEAR AGO Eugene Konecky, in his book **The American Communications Conspiracy,** claimed that television manufacturers were putting over a huge hoax on consumers. These manufacturers ought to give the public some unequivocal answers to a few questions.

Are larger screens and better images outmoding present TV sets? Will we soon have color-TV which will replace all present models?

Most important, will not the impending switch to the Ultra High Frequency (UHF) end of the spectrum for TV render obsolete about six million sets now in the homes of consumers? And will this not represent a steal of billions from the consumers' pockets?

Because such questions as these remain fundamentally unanswered and because video is outrageously priced, the purchase of TV sets continues to lag far behind production.

Fadeyev Speaks For World Peace

[Text of speech delivered by A. A. Fadeyev, Secretary General, Secretariat Union of Soviet Writers, at the Cultural and Scientific Conference on Peace at Madison Square Garden, Sunday night, March 27.]

By A. A. FADEYEV

I AM HAPPY to have this opportunity of heartily greeting the progressive American intellectuals—writers and scientists, artists and engineers, doctors and teachers who are defending the cause of peace, and of thanking them for their hospitality, on behalf of the representatives of Soviet culture. In their behalf I would also like to greet the millions of plain people of America. Because it is the plain people who with their hands create the whole basis of culture. Because we ourselves have risen from among the midst of the plain people.

It is they who actually carry within themselves the best features of a nation. It is they who know what real humanism is for; above all, they know the meaning of toil. I therefore shall take upon myself the liberty of saying that plain people are big-hearted people. It is the mothers and wives who lose their sons and husbands in wars and it is they who know what war is—better than verbose lawyers and frigid statisticians. And that's why no one strives for friendship and peace among peoples as much as do the plain people.

• • •

OUR COUNTRY, the Soviet Union, stands for peace and friendship among peoples, because we are first and foremost a state of plain people. We defend the cause of peace not because we are weak but because we want our people to live happily and we desire the same for the peoples of the rest of the world.

Our country has been "rather fortunate" in its history Throughout a span of eight centuries, with rare consistency, our land was invaded first by the Mongols, then by the Germans, the Swedes, the French, then again and again by the Germans. All of them, as is known, were badly beaten and retreated in ragged uniforms. Each time the invader destroyed as much as he could, and we, the Russian people, with extraordinary industry and patience rebuilt everything anew. The American should understand that we have finally become tired of this.

• • •

NOW WE ARE a large and developing socialist country which has long since forgotten what unemployment and poverty are like. We have not yet fully rebuilt the cities which were destroyed by the war but our industry and agriculture have already exceeded the pre-war level. We live well and hope to live still better. We are building factories and homes, clubs and universities, we are educating millions of children of workers and peasants of the 60 nationalities united in the Soviet Union in public schools and universities. And every honest and objective individual cannot help but understand that for us there would be no sense in waging war.

The American people also have no need for war, if for no other reason than the fact that absolutely no one is threatening them. Therefore we—two great and peace-loving peoples—can state to all the covetous individuals who profit by wars and their newspapers which attempt to fan the flames of a war that "no matter how hard you try, gentlemen, we shall not fight."

It is a source of great merriment to us Soviet people to read in some foreign newspapers that Soviet people are allegedly "not free" to voice their opinions. Such newspapers, without even having heard one's opinion—I do not say "published one's opinion" as I know that is hopeless—begin with distorted faces to push one aside and cry: "We know, we know, you are going to curse the Atlantic Pact!"

• • •

IT IS HIGH time to understand that to confront a Soviet person with the question of the existence of or lack of freedom is more absurd than to have posed the same question to an American in the period following the War for Independence. An American of those times would have said: "This is my country. I have fought for it to gain the right to a free life. To hell with you!" We Soviet people have created the Soviet Union with our own hands, its fields are abundantly drenched with our blood, shed in the struggle for independence, in every brick there are drops of the sweat of our toil, in every book—the soaring of our genius. We love our Fatherland—it is the air which we breath. What do you want of us? Thus can we Soviet people answer questions of this kind, and if our land of socialism is not to the liking of some people in America and western Europe, then I can remind such people that American democracy after 1776 was also not to the liking of many.

If we take the respect of national sovereignty and national culture as our base and striving towards the goal that peoples live in friendship, one can always come to an agreement even in those cases when something is not to one's liking. Were not the old czarist Russia and American democracy able to come to an agreement and live in peace over more than a century? In the same way the America of today could come to an agreement with the new socialist Russia.

• • •

AS TO THE Atlantic Pact, I shall not lower myself to cursing it, but I shall ask only one question which is a natural one for a writer whose books have been translated into most of the languages of the world. If this pact is being created in order to unite peoples, then why is not my country also being drawn into it? Or is it that the Baltic Sea is further away from the Atlantic Ocean than the Adriatic Sea? The drawing into the pact of Italy, for instance, and the failure to draw in to it such a country as, for instance, the Soviet Union, can hardly be explained by their location in relation to the Tropic of Cancer.

In general, a cancer is not the sort of phenomenon upon which the well-being of people and mutual understanding among peoples can be based. Beware that this symbolic crab-like cancer does not tear the world to bits with its claws.

• • •

ON MY PART, I can assure you that the Soviet people are sympathetic towards the American people. It is with interest that we study your history in which there are pages near to us. We have translated into the Russian and other languages many American writers whose books have been circulated in editions of 40,000,000 copies. Only by extreme unobjectivity can some statements in the press be explained—statements that we do not want cultural relations with the United States.

But we do want relations, that is, we want to attain that which serves the cause of friendship among nations and peace among them.

Then let us proceed forward in the name of peace despite the enemies of peace.

For peace among the peoples!
For peace all over the world!

Books:

'Wastrel,' Frederic Wakeman's Feeble Novel About Money, Love

THE WASTREL by Frederic Wakeman. Random House. New York. 252 pp. $2.75.

By Robert Friedman

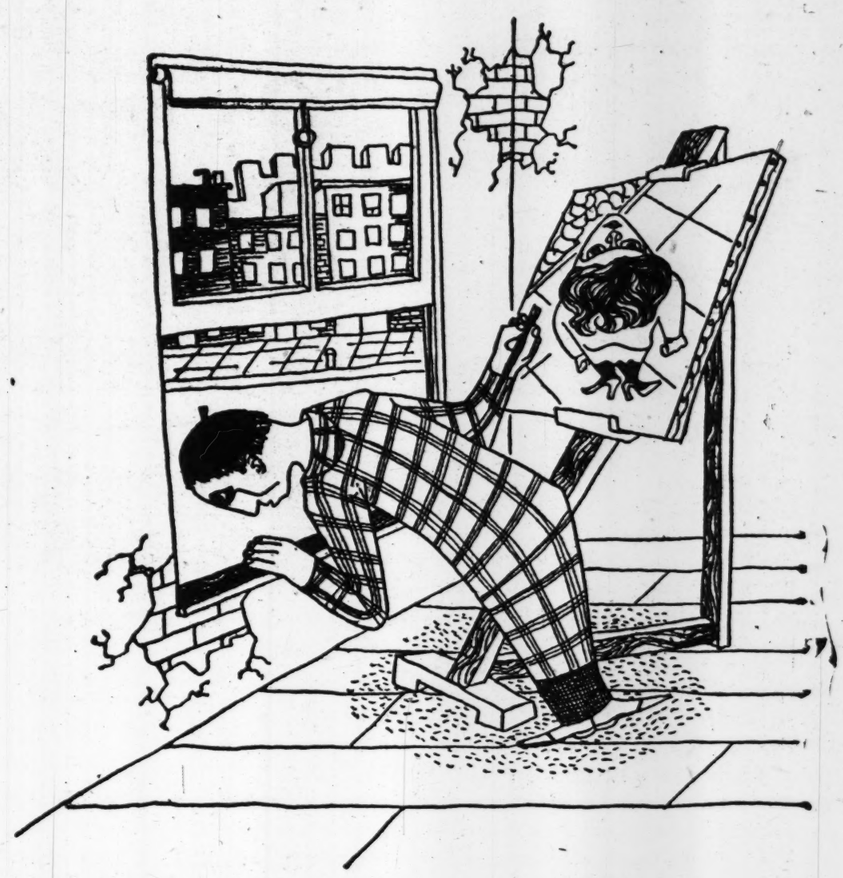
FREDERIC WAKEMAN takes the contemporary American novel back a few decades with his latest work, **The Wastrel**. For this new novel by the author of **The Hucksters** concerns itself, in large part at least, with demonstrating that a life of luxury on your old man's money is not conducive to sobriety and mental health. The obvious alternative for **The Wastrel** posits no other, is for the hero to follow in his money-making father's footsteps to make everything come out alright.

The Wastrel is the story of the eccentric Duncan Bell. Adrift in the Caribbean with his nine-year-old son after a boasting accident, Bell recalls the incidents of his life during the long hours in which he makes a supreme effort to save his child and himself. Ultimately, he succeeds; and as he reaches shore he gasps a promise heavenward that things are going to be different between him and his wife Lorna. Since Bell had refused to sleep with his wife for over a decade (except for the incident resulting in their only child), over her alleged faithlessness—a charge he knew in his heart to be untrue—the novel ends with trumpets sounding and angels beaming.

• • •

BUT THE WHOLE THING is a trumped-up sham. Bell's spiritual regeneration, based dubiously on his trial-by-water, adds up to little more than that his marital relations will be a little less abnormal, even by top drawer bourgeois standards.

The author makes a few feeble gestures in the direction of social realism in **The Wastrel** when he has Bell excoriate the exploitation of the Negro on the West Indian islet on which he sojourns. These hardly serve, however, to elevate to any significance the conflict which Bell must resolve.



Another Novel from The Garbage Pail

THE POST OF HONOR, by David Dortort. Whittlesey House. New York. $3.

IT IS highly unlikely that a complete study of the anti-Communist novel will ever be made. Future, socialist students would find it a futile and nauseating endeavor. And, considering the terrific mortality rate for this literary sewage, it is dubious whether any full collection of the genre will ever be kept, even such undoubted aficionados like Westbrook Pegler.

However, **The Post of Honor** by David Dortort deserves some special mention. Here is a novel whose author brimmed with eagerness to tear into the Reds. So literary trifles as plot motivation and character development. So, in the first chapter, we get as pretty a little straw man as was ever set up and knocked down.

The author describes an unemployed demonstration before City Hall—the time is the depression of the 30's—and he tells how the police club the jobless, and then how a group of Brownsville Young Communists zestfully club a couple of cops in savage reprisal. This fraudulent fantasy is the hurried basis for young hero and poet Max Gerard's departure from the YCL, to the tune of such nuggets as: "When the end justifies any and all means then we must begin to reevaluate that end; and "A man who murders another man in order that he may provide bread for his family is a murderer nonetheless." The latter homily is directed, of course, not against the capitalism which murders every day, but against the Communists.

When and where which Communists murdered is a little detail left unexplained.

LATER, and with a loathsome, abnormal relish, the author lingers over the telling of an orgy in which Gerard takes part and which concludes with an effort by two of his companions to set fire to a synagogue. And what is the moral, to the hero, of this sordid episode? That the whisky-soaked, Jew-hating fascists are just as bad as his erstwhile YCL associates.

Thus this pure soul, revolved by imaginary Communist excesses, next equates communism with fascism. Only communism is much the worse enemy to Dortort so that, logically, it must be necessary to welcome fascism to destroy the "main danger." If he does not spell out that inevitable ideological progression it is certainly caution, not revulsion, which inhibits him.

Since the "critics" always try hard to sell garbage like **Post of Honor** on the basis of literary merit, it might be noted here that the writing is something like a plagiarism, twice-removed, of a parody in prose of an Odets play. Just as there isn't a political or philosophical thought here which wasn't filched from the NAM so too is this novel devoid of native and original talent.

—R. F.

THE HERO IN ANTI-LABOR FILM

(Continued from Page 8)

son and threatening him with death. This settled the hash of the strikers. With their leaders arrested and branded as "agents of a foreign power", the men sued for peace. And with peace restored "the Mayor called together all the leading businessmen and explained his plan for getting capital and labor together and putting a stop to strikes in the future." What was the plan? Cooperative profit sharing. Better known as company unionism.

• • •

SHAMEFUL was the public endorsement of the anti-labor **World Aflame** by the chiefs of the American Federation of Labor and Railroad Brotherhoods. The AFL's Frank Morrison said: "Every moment of it is a delight." Warren Stone of the Railway Brotherhood said: "It's bound to exert a tremendous influence for the good for all — employes and employers." Ten years before the appearance of this film the AFL was protesting rather than encouraging such pictures. The imperialist war had intervened with a corresponding softening of the labor leadership.

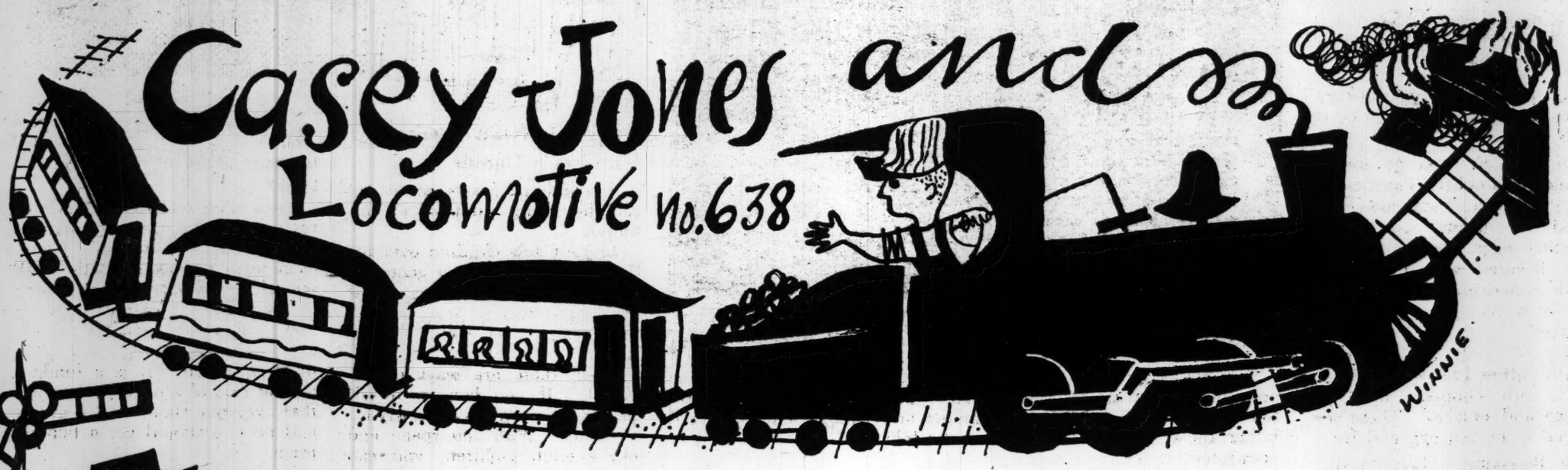
• • •

THERE WERE MANY — many similar boss-inspired films against organized labor in those days. **Democracy, the Vision Restored** urged capital and labor to "kiss and make up". **The Other Half** said the rich as well as the poor have their problems. **A Child For Sale** suggested that strikers and profiteers were both guilty of stirring up industrial unrest. **The Volcano** was about a pretty social worker who joined the East Side 'Bolshevik' club of Alexis Minski because she wanted to do something about the wretched life of the poor. Governor Al Smith helped her to understand that 'red' was not her color. Socialism and 'free love' were linked in Metro's **The Uplifters.**

Employer-terror against militant unionism inspired the 1919-20 cycle of red-baiting films. Years later when the anti-red hysteria had subsided somewhat it was discovered that the "lawless Bolsheviks" who agitated for 'free love', 'threw bombs', 'victimized old ladies' and 'sought the overthrow of the government by force and violence' according to the capitalist films—were actually decent, patriotic Americans who believed with Abraham Lincoln that labor had the right to organize and to strike and to do whatever was within their power to improve working and living conditions.

(Concluded next Sunday)

JUST FOR US





(Adopted from **Casey Jones and Locomotive No. 638,** a book by Irwin Shapiro, by permission of the publishers, Julian Messner, Inc., New York. Copyright 1944 by Irwin Shapiro.)

Come all you rounders, for I want you to hear
The story of a brave engineer.
Casey Jones was the rounder's name,
On a big eight-wheeler of a mighty fame.

CASEY couldn't help being a railroad man. He was born to the long, lonesome wail of a locomotive whistle. He grew up to the sound of the engine moan. He started out as a call boy, then was a ticket agent, a telegraph operator, a brakeman, and a fireman. At last he got to be an engineer.

And then Casey Jones had a fight with Superintendent Bolsun Brown because Bolsun didn't want Casey to play baseball in his spare time. "You'll lose your touch on the throttle," he told Casey. But Casey wouldn't give up baseball — and especially his razzle-dazzle pitch—so Casey Jones was fired!

Next day, Casey's Uncle Memphis showed him a notice in the paper. "First run of the Cannon Ball Express from Chicago to San Francisco with Locomotive No. 638. The Cannon Ball will attempt to break all speed records. Engineer — Superintendent Bolsun Brown."

"Bolsun can't handle No. 638," said Uncle Memphis.

"And he's not going to," said Casey, "because I'm going to be in the cab of that locomotive."

The night of No. 638's first run, nobody would have known Casey. His face was covered with soot and coal dust. He was wearing somebody else's thousand-mile shirt.

Casey made his way to the depot were No. 638 was getting up steam. Then he saw Bolsun Brown. He had on brand new engineer's clothes and he carried his orders in his hand. After Bolsun started talking to the conductor, Casey hurried to the locomotive and climbed into the cab.

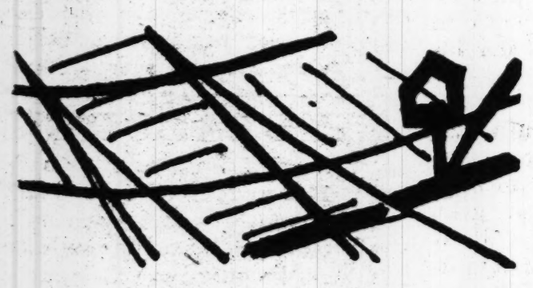
"Seems there's been a mistake," he told the fireman. "Seems I'm supposed to be the fireman on this hog."

The fireman climbed down and Casey picked up the shovel. When Bolsun mounted the cab, Casey kept his face turned away and kept on shoveling coal.

When the brakeman gave the highball, Casey pulled the cord of the bell. Bolsun opened the throttle and No. 638 began to pull out. "Chug-chug-chug!" went her engine. Then it went Sssssssssst! and stopped. Bolsun's hand was shaking on the throttle. "Maybe I've lost my touch," he said.

"How come?" asked Casey. "Have you been playing baseball?"

Bolsun wiped his face with his sweat rag and tried again. This time No. 638 roared out of the depot. The only trouble was, she



didn't run smooth and she didn't run fast at all.

It wasn't long before they ran into a storm. Suddenly Bolsun let out a yell and stopped the train. "Look!" he said.

Right below was a deep valley. A trestle bridge over the valley had been struck by lightning. Now it was burning.

"Can't cross through that fire," said Bolsun. "I guess we'd better turn back."

The conductor and brakeman ran up to the locomotive, and they said the same thing as Bolsun.

"Casey Jones could get her through," said Casey quietly.

"Look here, fireman," said Bolsun, "I've heard enough talk about Casey Jones."

"And you're going to hear a lot more," shouted Casey, wiping the soot and coal dust off his face with a rag. The engine fire lit up his face so that Bolsun could see it.

"You can't . . . ! You're not . . . !" said Bolsun. "But you *are* Casey Jones!"

"Casey Jones it is," said Casey. He told the conductor and the brakeman to board the train. A cheer came from Uncle Memphis and the other passengers when they heard the news.

Casey sat down on the engineer's seat and put his hand on the throttle. He blew his whippoorwill call on the whistle. Then he put the engine into reverse and the train started rolling backward.

Ha!" said Bolsun. "I knew it! You're taking her back!"

"Just hold on there, Bolsun," said Casey. "You'll see what I'm going to do."

Casey did take the train back to the depot in Chicago and picked up a fireman. "Coming along to 'Frisco, Bolsun?" he asked.

"I'm a fool to do it with a bridge out," answered Bolsun, "but I will."

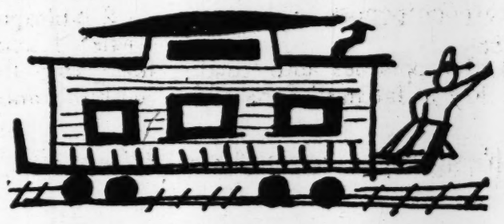
Casey blew a blast on the whistle, opened the throttle, and No. 638 went rolling along, rolling along. Faster and faster she went, until they got to the valley.

"It's our last ride," shrieked Bolsun.

Casey opened the throttle wide. No. 638 rushed ahead — and her speed was so fast she cleared the valley. She flew from one side to the other and came down with a little bump.

"I can't believe it!" said Bolsun. "I saw it, but I can't believe it!"

After that, of course, Casey didn't have a bit of trouble. No. 638 passed state after state. By

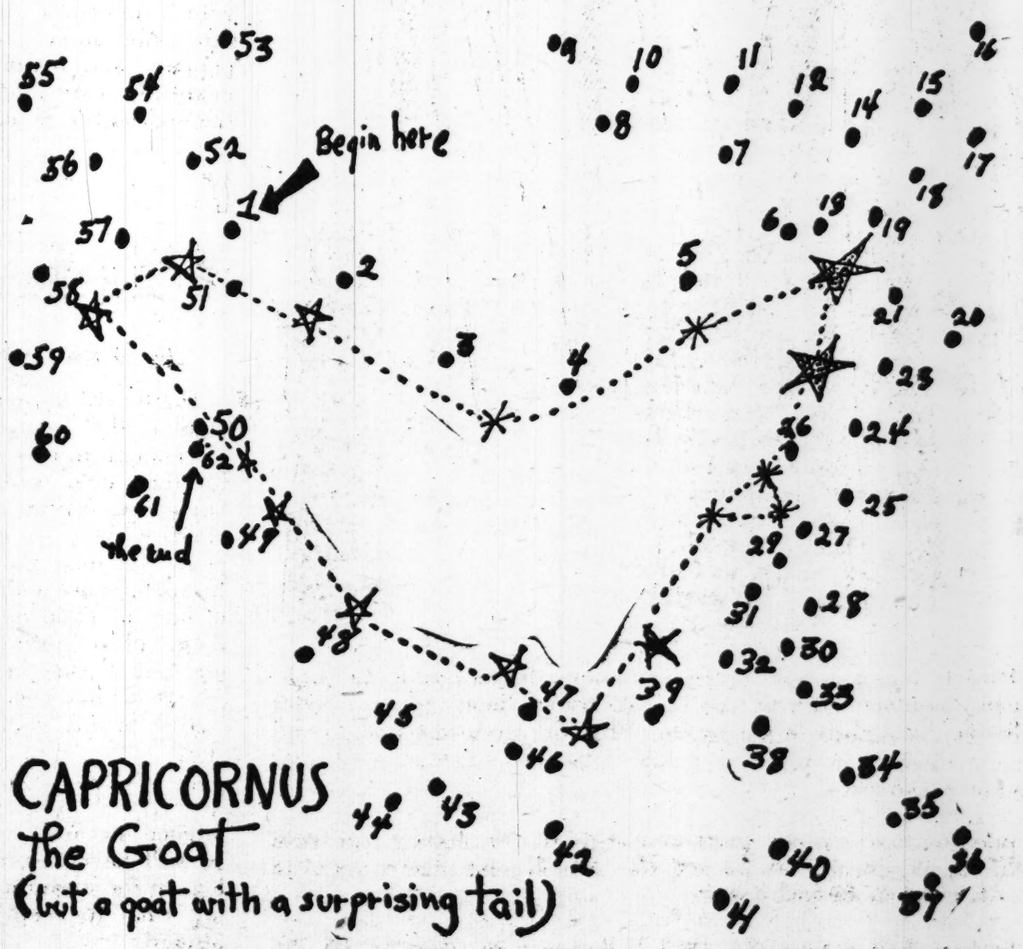


morning she was in 'Frisco. She'd broken every record ever made.

Casey pulled into the depot where a crowd of people waited to give him a cheer. Uncle Memphis and the other passengers jumped from the train, laughing and shouting.

Bolsun turned to Casey and said, "Well, Casey, you got her to 'Frisco. You're a great engineer, and you've got your job back."

"I'll keep running locomotives," said Casey, "only don't tell me to stop playing baseball."



Long ago, people used to think they could see animals and figures in the sky. The stars in the puzzle are "really" in the sky. When you follow the dots, you'll discover wha t they thought they saw.

Different Egg Recipes

For novelty in egg cookery, take a look at recipes from other lands.

IN CHILE, eggs go into a popular dish called "Pancho Villa. This is a "casserole composed of beans, corn, and poached eggs cooked in beef juice flavored with garlic." In South American cookery, as in our own, eggs are useful in prepartion of foods for frying. "Papas Rellenas" are "mashed potato patties hallowed out and filled with chopped meat of cheese and onions." These are dipped in beaten egg and fried.

In Paraguay a favorite dish is "Chipa." Eggs are beaten into shortening. Other ingredients are anise, milk, salt, cheese, and mandioca flour. Then the cook is directed to form a stiff dough; separate and knead thoroughly; place on a banana leaf, or other large mild-scented or flavored leaf, and bake in a hot oven.

Familiar in American kitchens is "Tortilla Espanola"—Spanish omelet.

Here is a recipe that calls for:
4 medium potatoes,
6 tablespoons of fat,
1 teaspoon salt,
1 teaspoon pepper,
6 eggs.

Cut the potatoes into small cubes. Fry in fat until done and well browned. Add salt and pepper.

Beat the eggs well and pour them over the potatoes, stirring while they curdle. Cook over a slow fire. Turn and cook on other side, being careful not to overcook.

We came back to an ever popular, stay-at-home dish—eggs served up in typical United States fashion. For a hearty Western sandwich, beat 3 eggs, add 3 tablespoons cold water and beat again.

Brown ½ cup chopped onion in 2 tablespoons fat.

Mix 1 cup finely chopped meat with the eggs, and season with salt and pepper. Add to the onion, stir, and cook over moderate heat until the agg is set.

Treat the family to a really special dish—an onion scuffle. The following recipe serves 6:

You will need:
1 pound of onions (1 quart chopped);
4 tablespoons of butter;
4 tablespoons of flour;
1/3 cup of top milk;
1 teaspoon salt.;
⅛ teaspoon pepper;
3 egg yolks, beaten until thick and lemon colored;
33 egg whites, beaten until stiff.

Boil the onions until tender and rub through a sieve.

Melt butter, add flour, and blend.

Add water and milk gradually and cook until thickened, stirring constantly.

Add seasonings and onion pulp and mix well; stir into egg yolks. Fold in egg whites.

Pour into a greased baking dish, set in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees, for 30 minutes.

Serve.

Lunch Time on Saturdays



It does a girl good to have lunch with one of her favorite men occasionally, and it's especially good if the child is very young and the man is the child's father. Families are stronger and happier if father knows how to fix the cereal, tie bibs, and take care of their youngsters.

THRIFT WITH FOOD

Combine peas with left-over vegetables and cooked or canned tomatoes. Bring the combination to a boil. Then pour it into a baking dish and cover with biscuit rounds. Bake in a hot oven (425 degrees F.) until the biscuist are nicely brown.

★

Use cooked oatmeal in a tasty casserole. Combine the cereal wiht chopped, cooked meat or fish. Add minced onion, green peppers, and seasoning. If the mixture is very thick, it may be thinned with a sauce. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for about 40 minutes.

Frocks for the Mature Figure



How to look slim and pretty yet wear a larger size is the problem many readers write us about. Illustrated today are two styles that flatter the slightly larger figure. They are up-to-the minute and not too mature in styling. Each has distinctive details; a flair for compliment-gathering.

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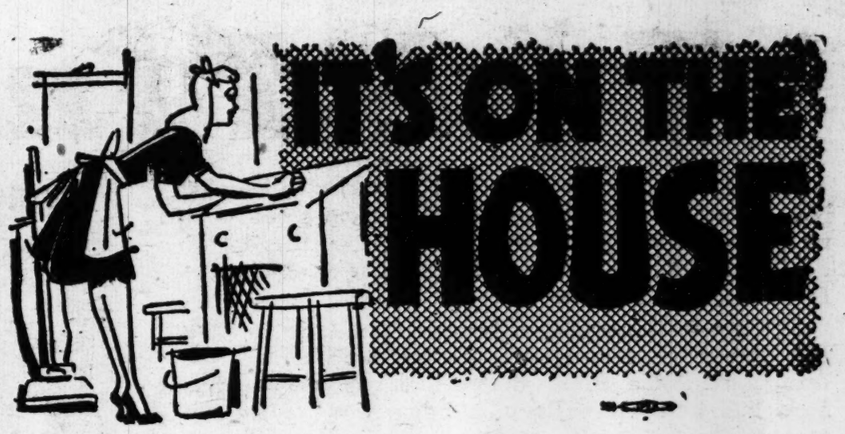
Barbara Bell sew-rite perforated Pattern No. 1881 is for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38, cap sleeve, requires 5⅞ yards of 35 or 39-inch fabric.

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By JO LYNNE (Federated Press)

Children's Games

A children's party seems to rob the young guests of all initiative.

Invite a few children over for the afternoon and they generally can entertain themselves. But once they know it's a party, they usually sit back to be shown.

Well, there are ways of doing it. If you have a record player, you can play records for a while. With the space and old enough children, you can have square dances using recorded calls. If you have a piano and someone can play, some of the time will pass pleasantly with song and dance.

But music soon palls and it's hard to keep the children interested. For a party means games—and you're the one to suggest them. Here are a few old standbys:

Contests and Prizes

Peanut Hunt — Hide peanuts in fairly accessible places and give each child a small paper bag in which to put his finds. If the children are really cooperative, you might be able to persuade them to put their shells in the bag, too.

The great advantage of a peanut hunt is that everyone gets something. Bring the hunt to a grand finish by having the children put half shells on the fingers of one hand, draw faces on the shells and let them amuse themselves waggling their fingers at each other while you get the next phase of the party organized.

Pitch—Put a hat or pail at each end of the room and divide your guests into teams. Give each team a deck of cards and see which team gets more cards in the container within a given time. First and second prizes like cookies and lollipops ought to be awarded. It is a fundamental rule of a children's party that everyone should get a prize and no one should get a booby prize.

Feather or Peanut in the Bottle—Line up milk bottles at the end of the room. Give each child a feather or a peanut on a teaspoon and see who can get it into the bottle first.

Whistle—Give each child a soda cracker and have him eat it and try to whistle at the same time.

Ha-Ha—First child says ha. Second player says ha-ha. Third player says ha-ha-ha. And so on. The winner is the one who gets his ha's right and keeps from laughing the longest.

Simon Says — A leader is picked to give commands. He is followed only when he precedes his commands with the words, "Simon says." The aim is to give the commands as fast as possible. As soon as a child raisse his hands, say, when the leader commands him to but without saying, "Simon says," the child is out. Last one remaining becomes the leader in the next game.



Picking Their Own Books

By VERA MORRIS

I BELIEVE teen-agers, including the younger teens, are old enough to take responsibility for their own reading material. Sometimes parents are aware the child is very young that this point will some day be reached. In such households parents try to help a child develop a wide range of interests in his reading so that when he reaches high school he has become fairly selective in his choice. Often at this stage his taste may run more to form than content but this doesn't rate parental interference because with maturity he will have better understanding. In the meantime he is learning what to keep and what to discard.

One of the surest ways to get him to read any book is to forbid him to do so. The normal teenager in the throes of becoming an independent adult rebels at being treated like a "child." Other good ways are to hide books, to talk of them with knowing glances, or to high handedly denounce a book as "trash," and not fit reading for a "child of mine." The first two merely make the book tantalizing, the latter and more common way among progressives brings hot resentment at being treated like an idiot with no judgment. Most children will defend their judgment by defiantly reading the "trash" even in secret.

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A FAR HEALTHIER plan is regular family discussions on books, movies, radio and so on. The very youngest should have a chance to voice opinion and reaction and his opinion should have consideration. Even in households where parents are not familiar with the junior books, say parents who read only in their native language, the young ones should be encouraged to talk about the things they should read. That way a family talk becomes a habit which tee-agers are more likely to continue.

Such discussions are important when an objectionable book appears. It's not hard to debunk the book and author and most high school children of progressives are able to do this themselves. Most young people, generally more idealistic than adults are quite aware of the traitor and his "sell-out," but where they aren't parents should certainly point this out. Other books and articles can be used to point out the lies and inaccuracies. The book is such a mess, I'm told, that its not difficult to offset any influence it might have. Young people will feel much more grown up if they choose their own reading and feel free to have a man to man talk about it.

Ted Tinsley Says....

BECAUSE his uncle on the maternal side had left him a bequest of one share of Bethlehem Steel (common), Arch Farch was a stockholder, a partner in this great industry, a vital cog in the machinery of management. He was also broke.

He sat in the corner of his one-room suite to study the Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders, accompanied by a Proxy Statement, which Bethlehem Steel had sent him. His wife, Edna, was playing solitare.

"Edna," called Arch, "it is now clear to me why the Bethlehem Steel Corporation is opposed to socialism."

"Why?" asked Edna, out of duty to her husband.

"Because socialism destroys incentive."

"How do you know? Were you there?"

Arch Farch waved the Bethlehem Steel Proxy Statement to the stockholders. "Take Norborne Berkeley," he said. "Norby is a Director of my corporation. He gets a yearly salary of only $60,000, and he's eligible for an annual pension of $48,400."

"Your corporation," said Edna, "has a better pension plan than your union."

"Don't interrupt me!" Arch was impatient. "Norby also receives a yearly incentive payment of $114,624. Now do you realize that socialism will destroy that incentive?"

"I hope so," said Edna.

"Communist!" snarled Arch. "What would happen to Stewart J. Cort under socialism? Stewy's another Director. He gets a salary of $90,000 a year, and he's eligible for a pension of $28,691 annually. But he wouldn't be giving us much service if he didn't get a

ARCH FARCH, STOCKHOLDER



"Or take Eugene G. Grace," continued Arch. "Gene yearly incentive compensation of $114,624."

"A man's got to keep body and soul together," said Edna.

is our Director and Chairman. He gets a salary of $150,000 a year, but do you realize he isn't eligible for any pension at all?"

"Poor man," remarked Edna, holding back the tears with ease. "No pension at all? Doesn't he even get any incentive?

"Well, yes," admitted Arch. "He gets a yearly incentive compensation of $171,932."

"Do you mean to say he has to struggle along on $321,932 a year—with eggs at 75 cents a dozen?"

"Right!" cried Arch. "Except for dividends. Socialism will destroy all that!"

Arch then voted on three resolutions. The first would provide all stockholders with complete reports of annual meetings on request; the second would keep yearly pension down to a $25,000 maximum; the third called upon executives to waive payment of some incentive compensation. Arch followed the company's recommendations, and voted "No" on all three. He folded his ballot, put it in the long envelope, and licked the seal. "Got a stamp, Edna?" he asked.

"No stamps."

"Give me three cents."

"I haven't got three cents."

"I need three cents."

"Why don't you sell your share in Bethlehem Steel?"

"What? And give up my voice in the industry? Never!" He strode out of the house. "I'm walking to the principal offices of Bethlehem Steel in Wilmington, Delaware," he said. "I'll be back in three weeks."

As he disappeared down the street, Edna heard him growl, "Socialism destroys incentive."

Simkin's Big Break

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)

cry like a long, lean dog that's mourning death at night in the winter. It was funny at first, this big, healthy, prosperous guy bawling in a saloon so you could hear him across the street. He'd lay his head on his arms and cry and cry. After about a half-hour he'd quiet down to big, racking, tearing sobs. It was only funny at first, because it wasn't the maudlin drunk sort of crying; it was more like a child when he finds out that Santa Claus is fiction and that from then on till the end of his life no matter how far away, his Christmas realities are strictly limited by the size of his father's pocketbook and after that his own. It wasn't funny after a while; it made me feel blue, too, reminded me of the way my little girl cried when her puppy was poisoned, and the way I cried once when a part of the things I'd always believed were true and changeless turned out to be as phony as soap opera.

There wasn't anything any of us could do for him when he cried. He didn't ask for sympathy. He didn't talk. He didn't listen. He just laid his head on his forearms and let go. After it was over, it was as though it hadn't happened. His eyes were red, but they'd have been red anyway from the drinking. He'd fumble out a big handkerchief, blow his nose while we watched him and carefully fold it and stow it away again.

Then there's be more drinks.

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AMOS met the girl he married when he was 19. She was a school teacher and lost her job when they closed down another of the township schools because there was no money to keep it up. Since he wasn't the chasing kind, he didn't talk much about his sex life, but I think he loved his wife and she worshipped him. She knew without his telling her much of the feeling that pushed him. She treated him the way most of us would like to have our wives treat us; she respected him just as he respected her. She didn't patronize or pet him; she didn't treat him with any of that obvious lack of solicitude that sometimes drives a handicapped person into black anger. They were two equals in their marriage and it was a good one. Their youngsters showed it, too. They were confident children with security in their eyes. I never figured out just where Amos got the civilized approach to wife and family because he never was out of the Cramer County hills except for the two weeks that he worked over in Millersville in the shipyards.

Right after he got married he tried a go at farming and lost everything but the clothes he and his wife had on.

VIRGIL — Listening In —By Len Kleis



"The no-account Simkins bloood," he said, "that was what they blamed it on. . . . We got a hell of a beating. . . . I went in debt for 20 acres and got a little stock and a tractor. . . . That was silly, but nobody told me, and, hell, no one in our family had been serious farmers before and nobody told me nothing. . . . Things got bad and there I was with a pregnant wife, a lot of bills and no place to live. . . . I didn't want to go home with daddy. . . . I was afraid of that well. You know it hadn't hurt me, but the doc swore it was the cause of my mother and sister and my brothers being dead. . . . So. . . . But I couldn't do nothing else. . . . We went home. It was tough. . . . I tried for a job in the desk factory but they wasn't taking nobody. . . . I worked out the price of my baby with the doc, doing odd jobs around his place, even mowed his lawn. . . . He was a good egg, even gave me a little money now and then to get fruit for the kid. . . . It's a mighty funny thing when you think about it. . . . you was talking about margerine and some kind of tax, remember. . . . Hell, most of the farmers I know don't eat butter even when they have small herds. . . . They can't afford it. . . . They eat margerine or nothing just like the rest of the poor folks. . . . But I don't eat it now. . . . Not since my big break. . . . Lucky Simkins only serves the best butter on his table. . . ."

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HE and his family; he had another youngster the next year, got along somehow till the war came along. And then he went over to Millersville to go to work for the General Shipbuilding Structural Iron Co.

"Two weeks," he said, "two weeks! . . . That was all I worked and I got my pile. . . . I got set up for life. Now I'm the lucky Simkins boy . . . the one that made good. . . . It was tough in that shipyard. I was put in the machine shop, tending a big press. We stamped out some kind of motor housings. . . ."

Even when Amos got blind drunk he didn't go into much detail about his work in the shipyard machine shop and his big break but everybody in town knew about it. After the accident the company had through its insurance company given him $15,000. It was the law, but he felt some gratitude. "They could have," he said, "fought the case and held up compensation but money was flowing pretty fast then."

With the $15,000 and seven years' work, he and his wife had built themselves in the hills of Cramer County a life that had in it as much real security as anybody has nowadays.

He laughed and ordered a drink. "I guess there's no doubt about it. . . . I was lucky. . . . I did get a real break. . . . Hell! they even gave me the fixtures."

Lucky Simkins picked up his whisky glass and moved his other arm toward his neck to scratch his right ear lobe. He was very drunk.

The claw arrangements that served for hands didn't look good but he could do damn near anything with them that I could with my hands.

YOU'LL PAY FOR THE NORTH ATLANTIC PACT

(Continued from Magazine Page 2)

the country already on the threshold of a serious economic crisis. Capitalism cannot meet the test of "sustained peacetime prosperity," but continually recreates depression and war.

And what will be the effect of an increased armament program? "It is clear," says Mr. Nourse, "that new forces of inflation would be unleashed," which, among many other evils, "would push up the cost of living." Could not inflation be averted? Probably! "To prevent it, however, the program must be financed by drawing the cost out of the pockets of the people. It must, in other words, be financed out of higher taxes and larger savings, voluntary or involuntary."

Hunger Rations Not Temporary

Thus, one way or the other, the people, and especially the factory workers, professionals and white collar workers, will pay for it and, irrespective of their nominal wages, will not be able to buy the goods they need for themselves and their families to live on. And this is not an unfortunate incidental effect of the program. It is part of the essence of the program, stated explicitly by Mr. Nourse as a necessary government policy "to lessen the problem of allocation by driving civilian demand out of the market."

"Major-General Gruenther yesterday indicated to you that at M-day the full panoply of wartime controls far beyond those of World War II would have to be invoked. How far lesser or partial controls would be accepted in the twilight zone between the present state of preparedness and actual mobilization is anybody's guess."

And now as to the general perspective for our country under this armament war-preparation program: "This clear economic implication of rising military expenditures raises a much more fundamental question. Would such a development simply defer the attainment of peacetime economic objectives, or will it make them more difficult of attainment over an indefinitely long future period. There are several respects in which the latter appears definitely to be the case."

In other words, the perspective is not for a temporary "tightening of the belt," but for the same system of "austerity," of living on the verge of of starvation that has been the common lot of the European peoples, who are almost two wars ahead of us in turning over their whole economy to armament.

And while the Careys, Murrays, Greens and Dubinskys talk about all this being for the preservation of American freedom, Nourse points out the demands that the government and the bankers and the generals will make: "that the people at large face the necessities of the situation, make the sacrifices and accept the disciplines which are entailed."

In the true spirit of Hitler and Mussolini, the word "obey!" is to become the sole reality of our American "freedoms."

This is the perspective which Carey and Dubinsky are pushing so enthusiastically and want to force on the unions, and which the Communists oppose. Let any honest trade unionist decide which policy is more in the interest of the workers in the shop and the whole American people.

World of Labor

Even Employers Cannot Get Them to Organize

By George Morris

GOVERNOR CHESTER A. BOWLES of Connecticut, a daring "anti-Communist liberal," suggested to New England textile manufacturers that they provide a kitty for the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, to help it organize, especially the 700,000 unorganized southern workers in the industry. The matter has been discussed "seriously by the press and some manufacturers," says president Emil Rieve of the TWUA. In fact it even called for an official statement from him to make it known that the proposal is "completely unacceptable."



No labor leader in the country, not even Rieve, would do such a suicidal thing as openly to take money from employers to organize workers of rival manufacturers. The people who proposed and discussed it must be very naive. If I didn't know that Bowles is a bosom friend of Rieve's in the Marshallized Americans for Democratic Action, I'd be tempted to guess the governor made the proposal to show up the do-nothing, dormant UTWA.

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THE RIEVE-BOWLES exchange does, however, show how paralyzed our labor movement is today. We have several times called attention to the do-nothingism of Rieve's political pal, David Dubinsky. He is piling up a huge treasury while the open shop spreads to very dangerous proportions in the ladies garment industry.

Matters came to such a point last year, that the head of a dress manufacturers association, addressing his group's convention in Lakewood, N. J., shouted, "There isn't a picket sign to be seen in the country!" The main problem at that convention of manufacturers was ways and means to get Dubinsky's union busy organizing the competing open shops.

Several weeks ago the dress manufacturers balked on signing a new agreement until given guarantees that the ILGWU will really organize the unorganized. No guarantees were given and no organizing drive is in sight. Some of the balking manufacturers who insisted that the union organize, had to be brought in line by a strike. No wage increases or anything else that costs money, was demanded by the union.

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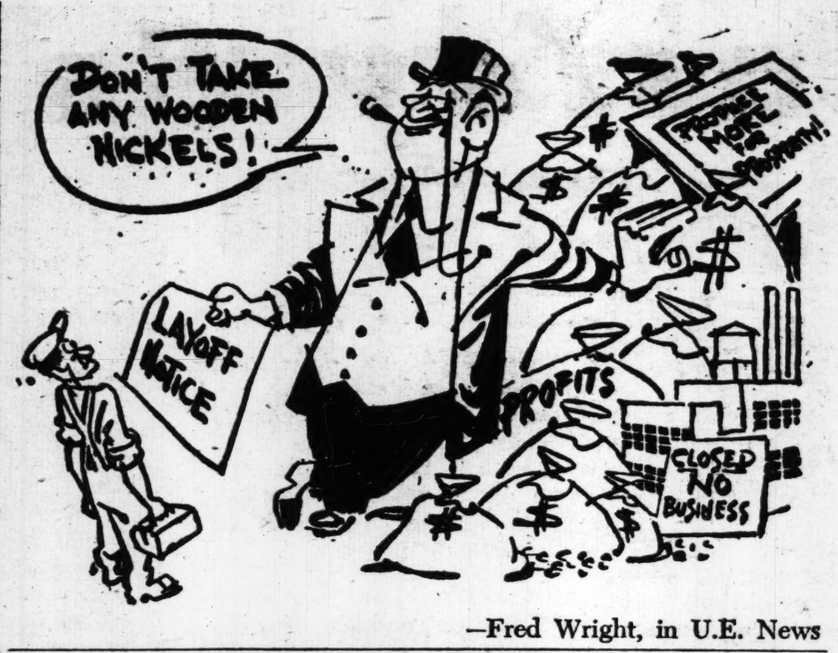
THE ABOVE CRASS examples reflect only part of the picture. It isn't inability or lack of energy that is responsible for the stagnation in many fields. Some unions pour out millions of dollars and use the bulk of their organizers for campaigns.

Walter Reuther's UAW didn't need much coaxing to throw several hundred organizers into the field, at the expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars, in a drive to raid and scab upon the "sister" Farm Equipment Workers. What did the UAW get out of it? Several of its goons got a royal shellacking at the hands of FE members. The raided union, meanwhile, also at great cost, became more consolidated and united than ever, and unanimously rejected any "merger" proposals at its convention last week.

The Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers with as inept a leadership as could be found anywhere in 48 states, became very energetic and spent like drunken sailors when it came to raiding left-led unions. IUMSWA's convention last week heard that in the past fiscal year $595,597.84 was spent for this "organizing drive" only to wind up with a big drop in members. IUMSWA is like a sieve through which busted unions just pass temporarily. Does this get IUMSWA's members or the members of the raided unions anything?

THE NATIONAL CIO never worried about the state of the United Retail Workers whose leadership was as incompetent as IUMSWA's. It was when locals with a third of that union's membership, tired of rightwing donothingism and disruptive shenanigans, seceded, that the CIO woke up. Murray designated the Amalgamated Clothing Workers for the task of taking over the field, and waging war on the left-led 40,000 members who departed. But even before the ACW drew on its "million-dollar fund" for the raiding expedition, the URW broke up into a half dozen parts that were swallowed up by the AFL's teamsters, bakery, retail and other unions, while the left is holding its own. Did this sudden spurt of energy to disorganize the organized bring the workers anything?

There seems to be a great deal of energy and money around for expeditions against "Communism" but there hasn't been any real organizing of the unorganized in years—not since the Truman Doctrine bug bit many of our top labor leaders.



—Fred Wright, in U.E. News



BY BARNARD RUBIN

COL. LOUIS RENFROW and Col. Victor J. O'Kelleher are two army selective service specialists, and this is the way they are now spending their time:

They are talking to various "community leaders" meetings about the need of "universal service" in the event of the "next war." In addition to a program for the drafting of women between the ages of 18 and 65 for different types of duty in this "next war," the colonels also tell their audiences that the army has already initiated plans for the drafting of the blind. . . .



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TOWN TALK

Hollywood culture and more about the brass: Maj. Gen. Lawrence S. Kuter, commanding officer of the Military Air Transport Service on Berlin airlift duty, spoke recently at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios.

Gen. Kuter told those assembled that "Hollywood is playing a role of great importance in the cold war" and asked for still greater assistance. Studio magnates told him he'll get it. . . .

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An ironic thing is happening with some of the Hollywood movies made during the last war.

The chief of the picture-photographic branch of the U.S. Commerce Department reports an interesting development concerning colonial governments and the reason for their censorship of some Hollywood war-time films.

For example, the chief of the branch reported: "In mid-1948, the government of Malaya was particularly irritated by the rebooking of a large number of films depicting World War II sabotage and guerilla activities. The effort to rebook them during 1948 was rsented and led to the issuance of an instruction resulting in the withdrawal of about 100 of these films."

"Point is," a Hollywood trade paper comments, "there has been considerable postwar guerilla action in Malaya and the authorities don't want it stirred up any further. Same situation occurs in possessions of great powers all over the world." . . .

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Readers of the daily Broadway Beat column have been kept informed about the case of G. A. Richards, the owner of important radio stations in California and Michigan, whose employes filed legal affidavits charging, on the basis of their own personal knowledge, that Richards had ordered anti-Semitic slanting of newscasts.

The case came before the Federal Communications Commission—it is still there—and it became obvious that Richards could not put up any kind of a defense against that specific charge.

Then an amazing thing took place. As reported previously in this column, National Commander Lyall T. Beggs of the Veterans of Foreign Wars awarded a "distinguished service plaque" to Richards at the annual dinner for VFW members of Congress. Michigan VFW commander Otho Beaudoin at the time said: "We will have to invent a new higher honor to be able to give (Richards') stations the recognition they so rightfully deserve."

Since that time the FCC has received about 200 letters on the Richards case, 90 percent opposing the radio station magnate. But the sinister fact about the 10 percent of the letters praising Richards is the high position in this country the writers hold.

Sen. Vandenberg, writing on official Senate Foreign Relations Committee stationery went on record with: "Richards is a man of high honor."

Gov. Frank Lausche of Ohio: "I have noticed that (Richards' stations) news programs are objective and impartial and . . . treatment of political questions and candidates is fair and unbiased."

Lieut. Gov. Goodwin Knight of California praised Richards as "a good American citizen of excellent reputation."

American Legion Commander Perry Brown: "I desire to record the organization's appreciation of the outstanding Americanism service rendered by Mr. Richards and his radio station."

Some wrote letters to President Truman.

From the president of Notre Dame, Father Cavanaugh: "I have come to respect highly his (Richards') courageous Americanism."

Michigan State University President John Hannah: "Richards is a good citizen."

A group of high General Motors executives took up Richards' cause. GM vice-president, M. B. Coyle, praised Richards as an "outstanding American" and commented that Richards and his radio stations "have been aggressively opposed to communism."

All this for a man who has had absolutely no evidence to present against his own employes' damning indictment, in the form of sworn legal affidavits, that he consciously and wilfully used his radio stations for anti-Semitic propaganda. . . .

As We See It

Can High Wages Do Away With 'Overproduction'?

By Milton Howard

CAN HIGHER WAGES for labor prevent a crisis?

There are some who assert that higher wages will "provide customers and purchasing power to keep our industries going and expanding." They thus make a pretense that in asking for higher wages Labor is really helping out the corporations even though the corporations don't know it.

But all this nonsense disappears when the light of Marxist socialist science is applied to the problem of wages, markets and crises.



It is the Marxian Socialists—that is, the Communists—who who call for the most active and united labor struggle today for higher wages for all working men and women. It is the same Marxian Socialists who deny that higher wages or lower wages can have any appreciable effect on the outbreak of the economic crisis which the private enterprise system of capitalism makes inevitable.

• • •

WHAT ARE WAGES? They are value (in money) paid to propertyless workers by the owners of the factories in order to bring the living labor of men into contact with the "dead labor" in the machines. The purpose of this is to produce a new value added to the sum of the value of the machines, the raw materials and the wages paid to the workers.

If the new values created by labor were not added to the sum of the cost of the machines, raw materials and wages, the capitalist owners would never pay wages. The end product of all capitalist production must be **a new value—a surplus value above and beyond all the previous value invested in labor and machinery.** This new value is known as profit. It is created by labor, but does not go to labor.

The wages paid to labor are always less—far less—than the new value (profit) created by labor in a day's work. Whether wages are "high" or "low," they can never have any marked effect on the amount of surplus value of the capitalist class as a whole. Even if wages were to be extraordinarily "high," the surplus value taken without payment by the capitalist owners of industry would still remain. Higher wages diminishes the surplus value or profit—they can never do away with the surplus value or new value in the hands of the private owners.

But it is just this surplus value—in the form of manufactured goods—which is the basic cause of the economic crisis.

If wages are raised through labor struggle, the working man can buy a little more of the new values he has created (in an age of monopoly he also has to act politically to prevent the trusts from raising prices). But so long as the capitalist system remains, the surplus value—the unsold and unsalable goods created by labor but belonging to the private capitalists—will pile up sooner or later to cause "overproduction."

• • •

WHO PAYS THE WORKER his wages? The capitalist.

Who owns the goods for sale which the worker wants to buy? The same capitalist.

Why then should the capitalist voluntarily give higher wages to labor from one pocket so that labor can buy more goods out of his other pocket? To the capitalist this is an absurdity. It is taking money out of one pocket to put into the other. There is no profit in it for him, and profit is the main thing he is after.

To urge that the capitalists be "intelligent" and "for their own good" to raise wages as certain CIO leaders say is to urge the capitalist to make a present of part of his profit to the working class. This has never happened, and never will. In fact, it is impossible for it to happen even if the individual capitalist had a good heart and wanted to do it. He would be wiped out as a capitalist by others with greater surplus value in their possession.

The fight for higher wages is a necessary one. It is the only way the working man can keep from being driven down to a pauper existence. But whether wages are higher or lower, the piling up of surplus value goes on as long as industry remains in private hands, the economic crisis (with unemployment and the peril of war), breeds as surely as a cancer grows in a diseased body. The fight for higher wages leads to the people's demand for the abolition of private ownership of industry and the establishment of Socialist democracy through socialist ownership. Nothing less can solve the problem.

'Relief' Setup Masks Scheme To Intervene Against China

American imperialists are now using "relief" as an instrument to fight the Chinese people and to split the ranks of American progressives in sympathy with the struggle of the Chinese people.

How Herbert Hoover used "relief" to play reactionary politics in the first world war is now a part of the historical record of that time. But compared with Hoover, United Service of China (USC), a Henry Luce controlled "relief" agency, is doing a much more brazen job.

In its widely circulated 1948-49 appeal for "relief" to China, USC openly terms the appeal as "other defenses." It calls upon "farsighted" American citizens to "send your gift to USC now."

★

THE APPEAL takes great pains to explain: "We believe China presents to America a strategic frontier both for Christianity and for the protection of our free enterprise system. The investment of our interest and our gifts now will bring large returns of peace and world understanding."

As if he still is afraid that the American people may not get the point, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of USC, personally writes letters appealing to all that "American interests in China are worth preserving," and therefore, "won't you ACT NOW with us in building America's other defenses?"

This, notwithstanding the fact that the great majority of the Chinese people are not Christians and that there has never been such a thing as a Christian civilization" in China!

In a statement of policy urging American missionary workers to stay on in the Liberated Areas issued last January by the United Board for Christian Colleges in China (an affiliate of USC) of which Henry P. Van Dusen, the advocate of armed intervention for Chiang Kai-shek, is chairman, it says:

"As the **New York Times** recently declared: 'What we have to do is to ally ourselves in China, as we have done elsewhere, with forces that make for benefiical change and that in the end will make for freedom.' We believe no other agencies are more important to this end than the Christian Colleges."

BUT USC is not only using "relief" for reactionary political purposes; it also takes upon itself the task of "serving to interpret China to Americans." This "most important double program" makes USC not only a reactionary instrument against the people of China, but also a reactionary propaganda agent in the United States to whip up sentiment for more aid to Chiang Kai-shek and to slander the Chinese people's liberation movement.

Therefore, it surprises no one to find USC has been conducting a number of meetings throughout the country glorifying the corrupt, fascist Kuomintang regime and attacking the Chinese people.

It should be clear to everyone that USC is nothing but a reactionary, interventionist outfit of the American imperialists. On its letterhead one finds, in addition to Henry Luce and Van Dusen, such ardent advocates of open military and financial intervention in China as William Bullitt, Walter Judd, General Albert Wedemeyer, General George Marshall, James Farley, Charles Edison and a number of Chinese reactionaries such as Lin Yu-tang and Wellington Koo.

However, such self-styled progressives as Phillip Jaffe of the China Aid Council, an affiliate of USC, are deeply corrupted by Earl Browder's theory of "progressive imperialism." They have not only failed to recognize the real nature of Henry Luce's "relief" program, but have fought in one form or another all those on the board of the China Aid Council who believe in the necessity of severing its ties with USC in order to become a genuine people's relief organization to China.

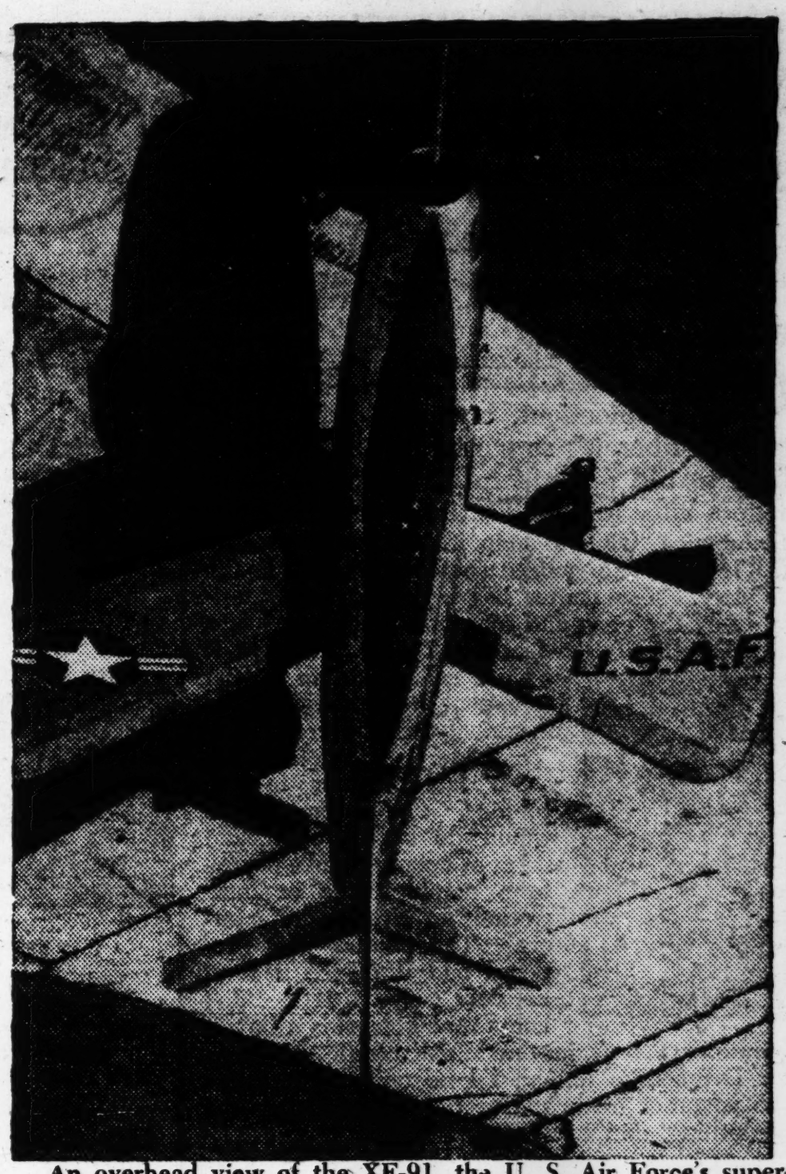
These people shamelessly rationalize their position by saying that the victorious march of the Chinese people will force Henry Luce and the American imperialists to change their policy on China and that by staying with USC they would then become an important bridge between the American imperialists and the Chinese people.

★

OF COURSE, nothing is further from the truth. By staying with USC they have become partners of the new interventionist schemes of Henry Luce. By fighting against those who advocated separation from USC they are actually sowing confusion and splitting the progressive ranks. Thus, these believers of "progressive imperialism" only serve the interests of imperialism. They are no friends of the Chinese people. Nor are they really progressiv themselves.

Madame Sun Yat-sen has withdrawn China Welfare Fund's representatives from USC in China and has for the same reason already served notice that she will also no longer continue to have relations with China Aid Council. Shortly following this, the Chinese Liberated Areas Relief Administration also notified China Aid Council through Madame Sun that it has decided to take similar action.

The Chinese people have made their stand clear. Let there be no confusion among friends of China here.



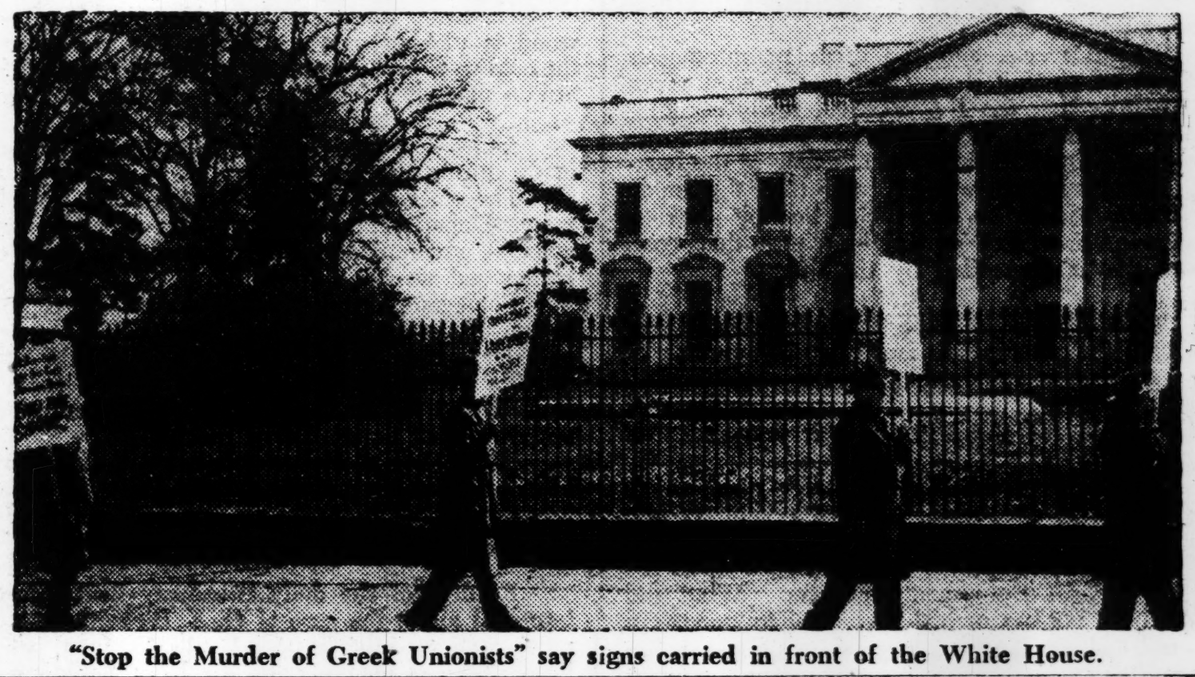
An overhead view of the XF-91, the U. S. Air Force's supersonic fighter plane, as it begins taxi tests at the Republic plant in Farmingdale, L. I. The craft is designed for very high altitude interception of bombers.

Want $1 More

CLEVELAND, O.—The bricklayers and iron workers of the AFL building trades have decided they will ask for a wage rate of $1 a day more than other crafts in the industry.

Al Lutsky and his friends have organized a Daily Worker sale of 70 copies each day in several large steel plants. Those steel workers know what's happening in the trial of the "12." Do your fellow-workers know?

DEMAND FREEDOM FOR GREEK UNIONIS



"Stop the Murder of Greek Unionists" say signs carried in front of the White House.

SHIPYARD MEET WINDS UP AMID THREATS OF SPLIT

(Continued from Page 2)

was called to order again, before any report on the caucus was brought, organization director Thomas Gallegher stepped up to the mike and said: "I have just overheard in the hall that the caucus wound up with a decision that they'll keep the money themselves, and to hell with ship and they'll do the job themselves."

"To hell with them, then, and let's go ahead," shouted a delegate. Rose immediately withdrew his compromise proposal, and the bridges were burnt.

Whether the rail or metal groups actually intend to pull out was still not indicated definitely. Some of their representatives claimed there was no such intention.

AMEND CONSTITUTION

The forces of president John Green, anticipating a new secession move last night, amended the constitution, which was designed to give the national office of the union legal-proof control over the properties, contracts and expenditures of local unions, and barring secession or dissolution of locals, if as many as seven members intend to remain in RUMSWA.

The administration made the per capita fight the principal one in the convention, deeming that a raise in dues from $1.25 to $2 minimum and per capita from 65c. to $1, is a difference between life and death for the bankrupt and declining organization.

The opposition controlling enough votes to prevent the necessary two-thirds for approval, blackmailed the union for two vice-presidencies at $7,500 a year each. This deal the convention refused to accept.

The delegates departed in a sour and depressed mood, many feeling that the union which set out to become a big catch all on the basis of raiding left-controlled organizations, is "going to pot."

Reilly, president of Hoboken's large Local 15, told the convention: "I defy anybody to show me one constructive thing that this convention did." He added, "We have in effect destroyed our union and let go a barrage of denunciation upon the "invited guests,' as the oppositionists were commonly called in the convention.

"I say this has been a rotten convention," said delegate James McGonigle of Quincy's Local 5.

The general tenor has been to return the union to its status as exclusively a shipyard organization and not to care if the rail or metal groups pull out. The anger is especially strong at Driscoll and Verdu, who are held responsible for poisoning some of the rail people, who are not as artful in shenanigans as they are.

Earlier the convention reelected Green, vice-president John Grogan and secretary - treasurer Ross Blood. Only five of the old 12-man executive board were re-elected.

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Spring Term

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DAILY 2-10 P.M.

More than 100 courses in economics, politics, history, philosophy, labor, science, the arts and children's classes.

Register now to get the class you want

IMPARTIAL CHAIRMAN FINDS FUR BOSSES BROKE PACT

An impartial chairman in a fur industry dispute has ruled that the two-wage system is again operative, at the same time holding that employers had violated their agreement with the Furriers Joint Council, CIO. The decision, handed down by James M. Landis, arose from a dispute in January when the Council forced employers to end a lockout instituted because the union refused to accept a wage cut.

Landis interpreted the two-wage provision of the agreement to mean that the system in operation in the industry for 30 years before the war was again in operation. This means that in the event of an adjustment in wages at the beginning of the year, any reduction must be restored in June of the same year, according to the contract.

The decision also upheld the union's position that the employer's right to adjust wages did not give him the right to force a worker to accept the wage decreed by the employer, without first submitting the dispute to the union and the employers' association.

If the union and association fail to agree, the dispute, according to the contract, then goes to arbitration. The worker continues on the job at his old wage scale in the meantime.

The Landis decision also held that the employers who locked out their employes, or who arbitrarily announced wage cuts, had violated the agreement and have forfeited their right to adjust wages this year. Such employers are to be called for arbitration on the question of their workers' loss of time.

Gailmor and Steel Open Radio Series

Starting (Sunday) at 4 p.m. William S. Gailmor and Johannes Steel open a 13-week radio series on WLIB (1190 KC).

Gailmor will be heard Sundays at 4 and Mondays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m.

Steel will be heard Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7 p.m.

Sponsor of the series is **Report on World Affairs**, of which Steel is editor and publisher.

Picket Franco Envoy

BALTIMORE (UP). — Dictator Franco's envoy Jose Felix Delequerica was picketed by members of the Young Progressive Party of Maryland when he arrived to present a medal to Rev. Francis Xavier Talbot, president of Loyola College. Approximately 50 pickets marched in front of the hotel where the medal was to be presented, carrying signs and chanting, "Wipe the blood off that medal."

CITY'S BREWERIES SHUT TIGHT BY WALKOUT

(Continued from Page 3)

and sprained backs from carrying those 213-pound beer kegs down the slippery steps of the taverns," said one picket to me on his way to his station in front of the big Rhinegold Brewery on Bogart St., Brooklyn.

With two men on a truck the terrific incidence of accidents would go down.

HIGH ACCIDENT RATE

State Labor Compensation reports show that the accident rate of New York brewery workers is more than five times as high as the average labor accident rate.

And the beer-making accident rate here is two and a half times as high as the average accident rate in other brewery centers for a very definite reason: The speed-up is worse here. New York produces 10,000,000 barrels of beer a year with no more than St. Louis uses to turn out only 6,000,000 barrels

Beer bottling workers also told me of the gashed faces and blindness that comes when bottles burst and fly into their faces in razor-edged pieces when the pressure of the suds proves too strong.

BUFFALO (UP)—The brewery business in Buffalo was at a virtual standstill Friday, the result of a walkout by three CIO Brewery Workers Union locals.

Some 1,000 members of the union struck at midnight last night to enforce wage increase demands.

Stein's brewery, which has a two-year contract with the union and which is not a member of the Buffalo Brewers Association, was unaffected. However, the walkout affected all wholesale distribuors.

The Worker Screen Guide

: Good
:: Tops

MANHATTAN

First Run—Broadway

AMBASSADOR—● Jenny Lamour
ASTOR—Knock On Any Door
AVENUE PLAYHOUSE—● ● Outcry
BIJOU—● Red Shoes
CAPITOL—Outpost in Morocco
CRITERION—● Set Up
ELYSEE—● Marius; ● Fanny; ● Cesar
FULTON—Joan of Arc
GLOBE—Impact
GOTHAM—Lady of Burlesque
LOEW'S STATE—● Take Me Out to the Ball Game
LITLE CARNEGIE—● ● The Quiet One
LITTLE CINEMET—Wandering Jew
MAYFAIR—● Casablanca
MUSEUM OF MODERN ART—● How Green Was My Valley
NEW EUROPE—Welcome to Ireland
NEW YORK—Lone Wolf and His Lady; Sheriff of Wichita
PALACE—● So Dear to My Heart
PARAMONT—El Paso
PARIS—● Symphonie PASTORALE
PARK AVENE—● ● Hamlet
RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL—● Little Women
RKO PALACE—I Shot Jesse James
RIALTO—Daughter of the West
RIALTO—Mob Town; Hit the Road
ROXY—The Fan
STANLEY—● The Wench; ● ● Ivan the Terrible
STRAND—Kiss in the Dark
VICTORIA—Joan of Arc
WORLD—● ● Last Stop
8TH AVENUE PLAYHOUSE—Fear No Evil
85TH ST PLAYHOSE—● Monsieur Vincent

East Side

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—One Sunday Afternoon; Whiplash
ARCADIA—Sat.: Die Fledermaus; Golden Earrings. Sun.: ● Love on the Dole; ● ● Nanook of the North
ART—● Pygmalion
BEVERLY—Night at the Opera; Last Days of Pompeii
CHARLES—Sat.: Killer McCoy; Strange Mrs. Crane. Sun.: ● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen
CITY—Day of Wrath; Revenge
GRACIE SQUARE—Sat.: Thirteen Rue Madeleine; Gentleman After Dark. Sun.: ● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen
GRAMERCY PARK CINEMA—Sat.: ● Letter to Three Wives. Sun.: Miss Tatlocks Millions
IRVING PALACE—Admiral Nakimoff; The Idiot
LOEW'S CANAL—Wake of the Red Witch; Hills of Home
LOEW'S COMMODORE—Wake of Red Witch; Hills of Home
LOEW'S 42ND ST.—Sat.: The Bribe; Kissing Bandit. Sun.: Enchantment; Sixteen Fathoms Deep
LOEW'S 72ND ST.—Kissing Bandit
LOEW'S LEXINGTON—Wake of Red Witch; Hills of Home
LOEW'S 86TH ST.—Sat: Sixteen Fathoms Deep. Sun.: Kissing Bandit; The Bribe.
LOEW'S ORPHEUM—Wake of Red Witch; Hills of Home
NORMANDIE—Sealed Verdict
PLAZA—Enchantment
RKO JEFFERSON—Sat.: Enchantment; Sixteen Fathoms Deep. Sun.: ● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow 13
RKO PROCTORS 58TH ST.—One Sunday Afternoon; Whiplash
RKO PROCTORS 86TH ST.—One Sunday Afternoon; Whiplash
SUTTON—● Quartet
TRANSLUX 60TH—Young Mr Pitt
TRANSLUX 72ND ST.—● Letter to Three Wives
TRANSLUX MONROE—Sat.: ● ● Long Voyage Home; ● ● Stagecoach. Sun.: ● Room Service; 16 Fathoms Deep
TRANSLUX COLONY—Sat.: Man from Colorado; Black Arrow. Sun.: To Be or Not to Be; Devil to Pay
TRIBUNE—Man from Colorado; Black Arrow
TUDOR—Sat.: ● Golden Boy; Saboteur Sun.: Accused; Headin' for Heaven
YORK—Sat.: Johnny Angel; Alias a Gentleman. Sun.: Man from Colorado; Black Arrow
8TH ST. PLAYHOUSE—● Four Steps in the Clouds
84TH ST.—Sat.: ● Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin. Sun.: Accused; Countess of Monte Cristo
82ND ST.—Saboteur
86TH ST. PLAYHOUSE—● Letter to Three Wives
85TH ST. TRANSLUX—● South Riding
85TH ST. TRANSLUX—Eternally Yours
86TH ST. GRANDE—Last Days of Pompeii; She

West Side

ALDEN—Sat.: Night Song; There Goes My Heart. Sun.: Berlin Express; The Southerner
ARDEN—Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night Has Thousand Eyes
APOLLO—Man of Evil; Woman of Evil
BELMONT—Revanche
BEACON—Lost One; ● Holiday
BRYANT—Imperfect Lady; Easy Come Easy Go
CARLTON—Force of Evil; Southern Yankee
COLUMBIA—Sat.: ● Adventures of Don Juan; Second Chance. Sun.: Accused; Countess of Monte Cristo
DELMAR—Las Viejas Somos Asi; Rosas de Ist Nieves
EDISON—Eternally Yours; If Winter Comes
ELGIN—Sat.: Frontier Bad Men; Waterfront at Midnight. Sun.: Fiesta; The Web
GREENWICH—Sat.: ● Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin. Sun.: ● Late George Apley; ● Boomerang
LAFFMOVIE—Kid from Brooklyn
LYRIC—Wake of the Red Witch; Hills of Home
LOEW'S OLYMPIA—Wake of the Red Witch; Hills of Home
LOEW'S 83RD ST.—Wake of Red Witch; Hills of Home
LOEW'S LINCOLN SQ.—Accused; Countess of Monte Cristo
LOEW'S SHERIDAN—Wake of Red Witch; Hills of Home
NEW AMSTERDAM—One Sunday Afternoon; Whiplash
NEMO—One Sunday Afternoon; Whiplash
MIDTOWN—Man of Evil; Sidewalks of London
RIVERSIDE—One Sunday Afternoon; Whiplash
RIVIERA—Accused; Countess of Monte Cristo
RKO NEW 23RD ST.—One Sunday Afternoon; Whiplash
RKO COLONIAL—One Sunday Afternoon; Whiplash
RKO 81ST ST.—One Sunday Afternoon; Whiplash
SAVOY—Sat.: ● ● Jenny Lamour; Gay Intruders. Sun.: The Bribe; Kissing Bandit
SELWYN—The Bribe; Kissing Bandit
SQUIRE—● True Glory; Burma Victory
STUDIO 65—Que Dios Perdone; Oye Esta Canelon
SCHUYLER—Road House; Ideal Husband
STODDARD—Accused; Countess of Monte Cristo
SYMPHONY—● Wuthering Heights; Spectre of the Rose
THALIA—● Tragic Hunt; Backstreets of Paris
TERRACE—Sat.: Accused; Night Time in Nevada. Sun.: ● ● Stagecoach; ● ● Long Voyage Home
TIMES SQUARE—Return of Wildfire; Renegade of Senora
TIVOLI—Sat.: Enchantment; Sixteen Fathoms Deep. Sun.: Accused; Countess of Monte Cristo
TOWN—Sat.: Man from Colorado; Black Arrow. Sun.: Doll Face; Dark Corner
YORKTOWN—Sidewalks of London; Man of Evil
WAVERLY—● Adventures of Don Juan;
8TH ST. PLAYHOSE—Enchantment
77TH ST.—Enchantment

Washington Heights

AUDUBON—Honeymoon; Claudia and David
ALPINE—Sat.: ● Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin. Sun.: Forever Amber; Second Chance
DORSET—Accused; Countess of Monte Cristo
DALE—The Bribe; Kissing Bandit
EMPRESS—Sat.: Blaze of Noon; Imperfect Lady. Sun.: ● Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin
GEM—International Lady; My Son My Son
ALPINE—● Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin
LANE—Accused; Countess of Monte Cristo
LOEW'S INWOOD—Wake of Red Witch; Hills of Home
LOEW'S DYCKMAN—Enchantment; Sixteen Fathoms Deep
LOEW'S 175TH ST.—Wake of Red Witch; Hills of Home
LOEW'S RIO—Wake of the Red Witch; Hills of Home
RKO COLISEUM—One Sunday Afternoon; Whiplash
RKO HAMILTON—One Sunday Afternoon; Whiplash
RKO MARBLE HILL—One Sunday Afternoon; Whiplash
UPTOWN—Enchantment; Sixteen Fathoms Deep

Harlem

ODEON—The Accused Countess of Monte Cristo
RENAISSANCE—The Accused Countess of Monte Cristo
ROOSEVELT—Enchantment; Sixteen Fathoms Deep

BRONX

ASCOT—● ● Symphony of Life; ● Murderers Among Us
ALLERTON—Man from Colorado; Black Arrow
BEACH—Sat.: ● So Dear to My Heart. Sun: Station West
BEDFORD—● Man from Colorado; Black Arrow
CIRCLE—Sat.: Forever Amber; Second Chance. Sun.: ● So Dear to My Heart; Station West
CONCOURSE—● Paleface; Sealed VerdigtH Le ET ETHRA
DE LUXE—Sat.: Till the Clouds Roll By; Gunfighters. Sun.: ● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen
EARL—Enchantment; Sixteen Fathoms Deep
FENWAY—Sat.: Road to the Big House. Sun.: Words and Music; Hollow Triumph
FREEMAN—Sat.: Words and Music; Hollow Triumph. Sun.: ● Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin
GLOBE—Sat.: The Bowery; Sun Valley Serenade. Sun.: In the Meantime Darling; Invisible Woman
LIDO—Sat.: ● Tragic Hunt; Backstreets of Paris. Sun.: Nicholas Nickelby; Magic Bow
LOEW'S AMERICAN—The Bribe; Kissing Bandit
LOEW'S BOSTON ROAD—Sat.: ● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen. Sun.: Man from Colorado; Black Arrow
LOEW'S 167TH ST.—The Bribe; Kissing Bandit
LOEW'S PARADISE—Whispering Smith; My Own True Love
LOEW'S POST ROAD—The Bribe; Kissing Bandit
MOSHOLU—The Bribe; Kissing Bandit
NEW RITZ—Sat.: Invisible Ray; Invisible Woman. Sun.: Follow the Fleet; Hangmen Ase Die
RKO CASTLE HILL—One Sunday Afternoon; Whiplash
RKO CHESTER—One Sunday Afternoon; Whiplash
RKO FORDHAM—One Sunday Afternoon; Whiplash
PARK PLAZA—One Sunday Afternoon; Whiplash
ROSEDALE—Sat.: Man from Coorado; Black Arrow. Sun.: Good Sam; Bodyguard
SQUARE—Sat.: Man from Colorado; Black Arrow. Sun.: Enchantment; Sixteen Fathoms Deep
TUXEDO—One Sunday Afternoon; Whiplash
UNIVERSITY—Sat.: You Were Meant for Me; Return of the Bad Men. Sun.: ● Call Northside 77; Purdon My Sarong
VALENTIANE—Enchantment; Sixteen Fathoms Deep
ZENITH—Sat.: High Barbaree; Merton of the Movies. Sun.: Fiesta; Start Cheering

BROOKLYN—*Downton*

BELL CINEMA—Sat.: Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night Has a Theusand Eyes. Sun.: Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
CARLETON—● ● Snake Pit; Variety Time
FOX—He Walked By Night; Crime Doctors Diary
LOEW'S METROPOLITAN—Caugh; ● ● Paisan Incident
LOEW'S MELBA—Wake of the Red Witch; Hills of Home
MAJESTIC—Prisoner of Japan; Bombs Over Burma
MOMART—Daisy Kenyon; Allegheny Uprising
PARAMOUNT—Alias Nick Beal; In This Corner
RKO ALBEE—That Wonderful rge; Belle Starrs Daughter
RKO ORPHEUM—● ● Snake Pit; Variety Time
RKO PROSPECT—● ● Snake Pit; Variety Time
RKO SHORE ROAD—Accused; Countess of Monte Cristo
SANDERS—Wake of the Red Witch; Hills of Home
STRAND—● Red Pony; Moonrise
ST. GEORGE PLAYHOUSE—Sat.: ● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow 13. Sun.: Accused; Countess of Monte Cristo
TERMINAL—Sat.: ● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow 13. Sun.: ● ● Stagecoach; ● ● Long Voyage Home
TIVOLI—Accused; Desperate Trail

Bedford

LINCOLN—Sat.: Woman Chases Man; Shorts. Sun.: Words and Music; Hollow Triumph
NATIONAL—Sat.: Man from Colorado; Black Arrow. Sun.: ● Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin
SAVO—● ● Snake Pit; Variety Time

Crown Heights

CARROLL—● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen
CROWN—Sat: Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island. Sun.: Words and Music; Hollow Triumph
CONGRESS—Enchantment; Sixteen Fathoms Deep
LOEW'S KAMEO—Wake of the Red Witch; Hills of Home
LOEW'S WARWICK—The Bribe; Kissing Bandit
LOEW'S WARWIC—● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow 13
ROGERS—Sat.: Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island. Sun.: Words and Music; Hollow Triumph
RKO REPUBLIC—● ● Snake Pit; Variety Time
STADIUM—Gypsy Wildcat; Merry Monahans

Flatbush

ALBEMARLE—Accused; Countess of Monte Cristo
ASTOR—October Man; Take My Life
AVALON—Accused; Countess of Monte Cristo
AVENUE D—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
AVENUE U—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
BEVERLY—● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen
CLARIDGE—● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen
COLLEGE—Sat.: Man from Colorado; Black Arrow. Sun.: ● Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin
ELM—Sat.: Accused; Countess of Monte Cristo. Sun.: ● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen
FARRAGUT—Accused; Countess of Monte Cristo
FLATBUSH—Home in Oklahoma; Heart of New York
RANADA—● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen
JEWEL—Sat.: Matinee Scandal; Merrily We Live. Sun.: The Other Love; They Won't Believe Me
KENT—Sat.: Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island. Sun.: Force of Evil; Southern Yankee
KINSWAY—● ● Snake Pit; Variety Time
LOEW'S KINGS—Wake of the Red Witch; Hills of Home
LEADER—Accused; Countess of Monte Cristo
LINDEN—Accused; Countess of Monte Cristo
MIDWOOD—● ● Snake Pit; Variety Time
MAYFAIR—● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen
MARINE—● ● Snake Pit; Variety Time
NOSTRAND—● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen
PARKSIDE—Interlude; Alexander Nevsky
PATIO—● Letter to Three Wives
QUENTIN—Sat.: Sofia; Miraculous Journey. Sun: ● Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin
RKO KENMORE—● ● Snake Pit; Variet Time
RIALTO—● Letter to Three Wives; BungalowThirteen
RUGBY—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
TRAYMORE—Sat.: Kidnapped; Strange Mrs. Crane. Sun.: Thunderhoof; Spook Busters
TRIANGLE—Words and Music; Hollow Triumph
VOGUE—Interlude; ● ● Alexander Nevsky

Brighton—Coney Island

OCEANA—● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen
LOEW'S CONEY ISLAND—Wake of the Red Witch; Hills of Home
RKO TILYOU—● ● Snake Pit; Variety Time
SHEEPSHEAD—Sat.: Man from Colorado; Black Arrow. Sun.: ● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen
SURF—● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen
TUXEDO—Sat.: Man from Colorado; Black Arrow. Sun.: ● Long Is the Road; Yiddle with His Fiddle

Boro Park—Bensonhurst

COLONY—Sat.: Eternally Yours; Gun Fighters. Sun.: Behind Locked Doors; Pride of the Bowery
LOEW'S ORIENTAL—Wake of Red Witch; Hills of Home
LOEW'S BORO PARK—● ● Snake Pit; Variety Time
LOEW'S 46TH ST.—Wake of the Red Witch; Hills of Home
MARBORO—● Snake Pit; Variety Time
WALKER—● ● Snake Pit; Variety Time

Bay Ridge

BERKSHIRE—Man from Colorado; Black Arrow
CENTER—Sat.: Out of the Past; Scared to Death. Sun.: Trail Street; Devil Thumbs a Ride
COLISEUM—● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen
ELECTRA—Sat: Each Dawn I Die; Eyes of Texas. Sun.: Moss Rose; Robin Hood of El Derado
HARBOR—● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen
NEW FORTWAY—● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow 13
LOEW'S ALPINE—Wake of Red Witch; Hills of Home
LOEW'S BAY RIDGE—The Bribe; Kissing Bandit
PARK—Accused; Countess of Monte Cristo
RKO SHORE ROAD—● ● Stagecoach; ● Long Voyage Home
RKO DYKER—● Snake Pit; Variety Time
RITZ—● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirten
STANLEY—Sat.: Every Girl Should Be Married; Utah. Sun.: Forever Amber; Second Chance

Ridgewood—Bushwick

EMPIRE—Sat.: Words and Music; Hollow Triumph. Sun.: Invisible Ray; Invisible Woman
LOEW'S GATES—Wake of the Red Witch; Hills of Home
RKO BUSHWICK—● ● Snake Pit; Variety Time
RKO MADISON—● ● Snake Pit; Variety Time
RIDGEWOOD—Accused; Countess of Monte Cristo
RIVOLI—Sat.: San Francisco; Behind the Eight Ball. Sun.: Pardon My Sarong; All Baba and the Forty Thieves

The Rockaways

GEM—Sat.: Johnny Angel; Geronimo. Sun.: Port Said; Sundown in Santa Fe
PARK—Sat.: Enchantment; Sixteen Fathoms Deep. Sun.: The Bribe; Kissing Bandit
RKO COLUMBIA—The Bribe; Kissing Bandit
RKO STRAND—● Snake Pit; Variety Time

Williamsburg

ALBA—● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirten
COMMODORE—Countess of Monte Cristo; The Accused
KISMET—● Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin

Brownsville

BILTMORE—● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen
HOPKINSON—Sat.: Golden Slippers; Mary of Scotland. Sun.: The Taras Family; Street of Shadows
SUPREME—Enchantment; Sixteen Fathoms Deep
SUTTER—Sat.: ● Paleface; Sealed Verdict

QUEENS—*Astoria*

ASTORIA—● ● Snake Pit; Variety Time
BROADWAY—● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen
GRAND—● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen
LOEW'S TRIBORO—Wake of Red Witch; Hills of Home
STEINWAY—Sat: Trail to Laredo; Rose of Santa Rosa. Sun.: Sofia; Miraculous Journey
STRAND—Accused; Two Blondes and a Redhead

Bayside

BAYSIDE—Sat.: ● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen
BELLAIRE—Sat.: ● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen. Sun.: Man from Colorado; Black Arrow
COLLEGE—Sat.: Man from Colorado; Black Arrow. Sun.: ● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen
CORONA—● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen
LOEW'S PLAZA—The Bribe; Kissing Bandit
VICTORY—Sat.: ● Paleface; Sealed Verdict. Sun.: ● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen

Flushing

LOEW'S PROSPECT—The Bribe; Kissing Bandit
MAYFAIR—Sat.: Words and Music; Hollow Triumph. Sun.: ● Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin
ROOSEVELT—Sat.: ● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow 13. Sun.: Man from Colorado; Black Arrow
RKO KEITHS—● ● Snake Pit; Variety Time
RKO KEITHS—● ● Snake Pit; Bariety Time
TOWN—Sat: Thunderhoof; Triple Threat. Sun.: Without Reservations; Brewsters Millions
UTOPIA—Sat.: ● So Dear to My Heart; Station West. Sun.: ● Paleface; Sealed Verdict

Forest Hills

FOREST HILLS—● Man from Colorado; Black Arrow
INWOOD—Sat.: Words and Music; Hollow Triumph. Sun.: ● Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin
MIDWAY—● ● Snake Pit; Variety Time
TRYLON—Sat.: Words and Music; Hollow Triumph. Sun.: Every Girl Should Be Married; Behind Locked Doors

Jamaica

AUSTIN—Sat.: Words and Music; Hollow Triumph. Sun.: ● Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin
ARION—Sat.: Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island. Sun.: Words and Music; Hollow Triumph
CAMBRIA—Sat.: Man from Colorado; Black Arrow. Sun.: ● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen
CARLTON—Sat.: Force of Evil; Southern Yankee. Sun.: ● Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin
CASINO—Sat.: Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island. Sun.: ● Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin
COMMUNITY—The Bribe; Kissing Bandit
CROSSBAY—Man from Colorado; Black Arrow
DRAKE—Sat.: Words and Music; Hollow Triumph. Sun.: Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
GARDEN—Sat.: ● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen. Sun: Man from Colorado; Black Arrow
JAMAICA—Sat.: ● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen. Sun.: Sofia; Miraculous Journey
KEITHS—● ● Snake Pit; Variety Time
LAURELTON—Sat.: ● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen. Sun.: Man from Colorado; Black Arrow
LITTLE NECK—Sat.: ● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen. Sun.: Words and Music; Hollow Triumph
LINDEN—Sat.: Man from Colorado; Black Arrow. Sun.: ● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen
LOEW'S VALENCIA—Whispering Smith; My Own True Love
LOEW'S HILLSIDE—The Bribe; Kissing Bandit
LOEW'S WILLARD—The Bribe; Kissing Bandit
LEFFERTS—The Bribe; Kissing Bandit
MERRICK—● ● Snake Pit; Variety Time
MAIN ST. PLAYHOUSE—Sat.: Words and Music; Hollow Triumph. Sun.: Force of Evil; Southern Yankee
OASIS—● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen
QUEENS—● ● Snake Pit; Variety Time
RKO ALDEN—Sat.: Enchantment; Sixteen Fathoms Deep. Sun.: Wings over Honolulu; Magnificent Brute
RICHMOND HILL GARDEN—Sat.: Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island. Sun.: Man from Colorado; Black Arrow
ROOSEVELT—● Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin
SAVOY—Sat.: My Wild Irish Rose; Runaround. Sun.: Three Little Girls in Blue; Lady Luck
ST. ALBANS—Sat.: ● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen. Sun.: Man from Colorado; Black Arrow

Woodside

BLISS—● Man from Colorado; Black Arrow
CENTER—Sat.: Crusades; Strange Journey. Sun.: Desert Fury; Coast Guard
43RD ST.—● Letter to Three Wives; Bungalow Thirteen
HOBART—Sat.: Words and Music; Hollow Triumph. Sun.: Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
LOEW'S—The Bribe; Kissing Bandit
SUNNYSIDE—● ● Snake Pit; Variety Time

RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA—570 Kc. WNBC—660 Kc. WOR—710 Kc. WJZ—770 Kc. WNYC—830 Kc. WINS—1010 Kc. WEVD—1130 Kc. WCBS—880 Kc. WNEW—1130 Kc. WLIB—1190 Kc. WHN—1050 Kc. WBNY—1480 Kc. WOV—1290 Kc. WQXR—1560 Kc.

SATURDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WJZ—What's My Name
WCBS—Junior Miss

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News. Charles F. McCarthy
WOR—Bing Crosby
WJZ—Girls' Corps
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WCBS—Theatre of Today
12:15-WNBC—Irene Kuhn
12:30-WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—Navy Hour
WCBS—Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Home Gardener
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—U. S. in World Affairs
WJZ—Patt Barnes
WCBS—Give and Take
WOR—Official Detective
2:00-WJZ—Frank Merriwell.
WOR—Official Detective
WNBC—Frank Merriwell
WCBS—Handy Man
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
2:30-WNBC—Edward Tomlinson—Talk
WOR—Family Theatre
WCBS—County Journal
WNYC—Great Masters
WQXR—Program Favorites
2:45-WNBC—Public Affairs
3:00-WNBC—Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra
WOR—Proudly We Hail
WCBS—Facts for Veterans
WQXR—News; Recent Records
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:30-WOR—The Clock
WCBS—Cross Section, U.S.A.
WQXR—Music of Our Time
4:00-WNBC—Charlie Spivak Orchestra
WOR—Cisco Kid
WNYC—Jazz Concert
WQXR-News; Symphonic Matinee
4:30-WOR—Three's A Crowd
WCBS—Variety Musicale
WCBS—Red Barber
5:00-WNBC—Lassie—Sketch
WOR—Russ Hodges
WJZ—Popular Music
WCBS—Philadelphia Orchestra
WQXR—News; Record Review
5:15-WNBC—Wormwood Forest
5:30-WNBC—Dr. I. Q., Jr.—Quiz
WOR—True or False
WQXR—Cocktail Time

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WJZ—Speaking of Songs
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:30-WNBC—Opera
WCBS—CBS Views the Press
WQXR—Dinner Concert
7:00-WOR—Guess Who
WCBS—Spike Jones Show
WJZ—Harry Wismer
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Music
7:30-WNBC—Vic Damone, Songs
WOR—H. R. Knickerbocker
WJZ—To Be Announced
WCBS—Vaughn Monroe Show
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
7:45-WOR—Answer Man
8:00-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theatre
WOR—Life Begins at Eighty
WQXR—News, Symphony Hall
WJZ—Kay Starr Show
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
8:30-WNBC—Truth or Consequences
WOR—Take a Number
WJZ—Pat Novak
WQXR—New York Times News
WCBS—Philip Marlowe
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Little Herman
WCBS—Gangbusters
WQXR—News; Music
9:30-WNBC—Judy Canova Show
WCBS—Basil Rathbone Show
WJZ—Amazing Mr. Malone
9:45-WNYC—Top Talk
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:00-WNBC—Dennis Day Show
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Earl Godwin
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Municipal Concert Hall
WQXR—News; On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Grand 'Ole Opry
WQXR—Pop Concert

SUNDAY

AFTERNOON

12:05-WQXR—Symphonic Varieties
12:15-WJZ—Foreign Reporter
WNEW—Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WMGM—Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC—Eternal Light
WMCA—News Bulletins
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
WCBS—Peoples Platform
WMGM—Hour of Champions
WNEW-News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Record Review
12:45-WOR—Rendezvous with Ross
WMCA—Jerry Baker
WQXR—Ocrhestral Melodies
1:00-WNBC—America United
WOR—William L. Shirer
WJZ—American Almanac
WCBS—Charles Collingwood
WMCA—Let's Talk Music
WNYC—Music for the connoisseur
WMGM—Four Star Review
WNEW—Hollywood Open House
WQXR—New York Times News; Midday Symphony
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WCBS—Elmo Roper
WJZ—Edward Weeks, Commept
WMGM-News; Jan Bart
WLIB—Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC—Author Meets The Critics
WCBS—Tell It Again

I. F. Stone Speaks On 'Atlantic Pact' At Panel Room Sun.

The noted columnist I. F. Stone will discuss 'The Inside Story of the Atlantic Pact' at the Panel Room, 13 Astor Pl. this Sunday night (April 3) at 8:30. Question and Answers and a Social with Dance Music will follow.

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

(Saturday, April 2)

P.M.

6:15—Opera: Aida. (Toscanini). WNBC
6:15—CBS Views the Press. WCBS
9:00—Hit Parade. WNBC
9:00—Life Begins at 80. WOR TV
8:00—East-West All-Star Basketball Game. WCBS-TV
8:00—Saturday Night Jamboree. WNBT

(Sunday, April 3

12:00 M—Invitation to Learning. WCBS
1:15—Elmo Roper. WCBS
1:30—Author Meets the Critic. WNBC
2:30—University Theatre. WNBC
2:30—You Are There. WCBS
3:00—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony. WCBS
3:30—Juvenile Jury. WOR
4:00—Wm. S. Gailmor. WLIB
4:00—Quiz Kids WNBC
4:35—Living, 1949
6:00—Oscar Brand Song Festival. WNYC
6:30—Ozzie and Harriet. WCBS
7:00—Jack Benny show. WCBS
8:30—Henry Morgan show. WNBC
9:00—NBC Theatre. WNBC
9:00—Electric Theatre. WCBS
9:30—Theatre Guild. WJZ
9:30—Our Miss Brooks. WCBS TV
7:30—Paul and Grace Hartman. WNBT
7:30—Television Players. WJZ-TV
8:30—Author Meets the Critics. WNBT
9:00—Television Playhouse. WNBT

WJZ—National Vespers
WOR—Songs by Great Singers
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
WLIB—Melody Playhouse
2:00-WOR—The Deems Taylor Concert
WCBS—Longines Symphonette
WNBC—Here's to the Family
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Viennese Melodies
2:15-WLIB—Harriet Johnson, Interviews
2:30-WNBC—NBC University Theatre
WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—You Are There
WQXR—Americana
2:45-WOR—Blackstone, the Magician
3:00-WOR—Great Voices
WJZ—Harrison Woods
WCBS—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony
WLIB—News; Music
3:15-WJZ—Betty Clark, Songs
3:30-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Juvenile Jury
WJZ—Treasury Band Show
4:00-WNBC—The Quiz Kids
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Future of America
WLIB—William S. Gailmor
WMCA—Light Popular Music
WQXR—News
4:30-WNBC—Jane Pickens Show
WOR—True Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Milton Cross Opera Album
WCBS—Skyway to the Stars
4:35-WNBC—Living 1948
4:55-WNYC—News
5:00-WNBC—RCA Victor Show
WOR—The Shadow
WJZ—Curt Massey Show
WCBS—Wittnauer Choraliers
WQXR—News; Record Reviews
5:15-WCBS—Art Mooney
5:30-WOR—Quick as a Flash
WCBS—Broadway Is My Beat
WJZ—Quiet Please
WNBC—Harvest of Stars

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WJZ—Drew Pearson
WNYC—Oscar Brand, Folk Songs
WCBS—Hour of Stars
WMGM—Old Fashioned Revival Hour
WMCA—My Best Records
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Dean Martin, Jerry Lewis Show
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Escape
WJZ—Greatest Story Ever Told
WMCA—Ave Maria Hour
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WNBC—Horace Heidt Show
WOR—The Falcon
WJZ—To Be Announced
WCBS—Jack Benny Show
WMCA—Showtime
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Phil Harris—Alice Faye
WOR—Mayor of the Town
WJZ—Carnegie Hall
WCBS—Amos 'N' Andy
WMCA—Adventures in Industry
WMGM—Voice of Prophecy
WNEW—News; Spirituals
8:00-WNBC—Fred Allen Show
WMCA—Echoes of Big Time
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Sam Spade
WMGM—Cavalry Baptist Church
WNEW—Piano Rhapsody
WEVD—Irish Variety Show
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC—Henry Morgan Show
WMCA—American Panorama
WOR—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Lum 'N' Abner
WNEW—News; Piano Rhapsody
9:00-WNBC—NBC Theatre
WMCA—News; Composers Notebook
WOR—Play, John Garfield, Lilli Palmer
WJZ—Walter Winchell
WCBS—Electric Theatre
WEVD—Drama: Errand of Mercy
WQXR—News
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
WEVD—Michael Young
9:30-WNBC—Familiar Music Album
WOR—Jimmy Fidler
WJZ—Theatre Guild
WCBS—Our Miss Brooks
WNEW—News; Music You Want
WEVD—Quiz—I Challenge You
10:00-WNBC—Take It or Leave It
WMCA—Dinah Shore
WOR—Secret Missions
WCBS—Life with Luigi
WEVD—Forum
WQXR—News
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Who Said That?
WOR—My Name Is Logan
WJZ—Jimmy Fidler
WCBS—Peace Is Our Business
WMCA—Algernon Black
WEVD—Eddie Duchin Show
WQXR—Pop Concert

American Jewish Writers to Honor Soviet Actor

The American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, of which Albert Einstein is honorary president, will pay tribute to the memory of the late Michoels at a Memorial Meeting to be held this Saturday evening April 2d, at 8:00 p.m., at the New School, 66 West 12 Street.

Professor Michoels, who died last year, is generally acknowledged the greatest Yiddish actor-director of the USSR. Michoels, who visited the United States in 1943, as the head of the first official delegation from the USSR to the US, was producer and director of the Jewish State Theatre in Moscow. His production of Shakespeare's "Richard III" is regarded as the most imaginative production experienced, regardless of language. Ray Lev, noted pianist, J. Edward Bromberg, featured player in the Clifford Odet's play "The Big Knife", Bertha Gersten, famed actress of the Yiddish stage, and the Philharmonic Peoples' Chorus will provide an appropriate program. Speakers will be Albert Kahn, author of the "Great Conspiracy", Paul Novick, editor of the "Morning Freiheit", and Louis Levine, past grand master of the Order Brith Shalom, and exchairman of the Jewish Council of Russian War Relief. Joseph Brainin, chairman of this Writers' Committee will preside.

Movies:

How One TV Film Company Operates

By Aline Mosby

HOLLYWOOD (UP). — Everything in Hollywood is supposed to be super-colossal, but television films are just the reverse. These quickies are made so fast and cheaply they make "B" movies look like slow-motion epics.

A whole new industry has popped up to grind the things out. Hal Roach, pioneer comedy king, is the first movie studio head to switch custard pies and cute kids to TV quickies. Jerry Fairbanks, Rudy Valee and Imppro Films are whipping out TV movies, too.

• • •

BUT THE COMPANY that's cutting so many corners it has big movie moguls gasping is Grant-Realm Films.

This company turns out a complete 26-minute TV movie, with period costumes and sets, in two days for $8,500.

First, it abolished super-colossal sums a movie company pays for a story. Grant-Realm is filming classic stories whose authors, like Mark Twain and Bret Harte, are dead. The yarns are in public domain and all for free.

• • •

NEXT IT RENTED five lavish sets built for "Joan of Arc," a $6,000,000 ditty that took two years to make and had a cast of hundreds. For a Guy De Maupassant classic today the camera, director, tiny crew and couple of actors hopped from one set to another so fast the script girl ran to keep up with 'em.

The minute they leave the first set, it's fixed for the next movie that's being rehearsed in another director's office; and the actors, notable for skyscraper paychecks, work for $55 a day.

April Special
THE GOURMET by PICASSO
Litho. 28x20½
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on variety stage—GINNY SIMMS, others
On Ice Stage—"The MERRY WIDOW" with Joan HYLDOFT - Arnold SHODA
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.



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Where the Dollars You Gave Go to Defend the Twelve

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
Chairman of Communist Committee to Defend the 12

Figures are vital. Some of us breathe, eat, and sleep, thinking of them these days. They represent the fight for the life of our Party—in the court, where it was forced upon us, and in the mass campaign, without which the court procedure is like a marionette show.

The original figure designated, when the campaign was first launched for these two purposes in relation to the 12, was $250,000. It was a reasonably correct estimate of a minimum figure as far as we can see now. But I emphasize **minimum.** I'm reporting here to you, who are helping to raise these funds, on what has already been raised and spent, and what are the estimated perspectives of future needs. Please do study this carefully and show it to your friends and fellow-workers, who have contributed or will contribute.

These figures deal specifically with the defense of the 12. The Communist Party, the Civil Rights Congress, the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, and many local committees have also raised large sums in the same period for other cases, such as Los Angeles, Denver, and Miami; for contempt cases initiated by the Un-American Committee, (Josephson, Marshall, Dennis, Eisler, the Anti-Committee), for a host of deportation cases, for the Trenton six.

The fight against repressive legislation directed against our Party is going on simultaneously in 14 states. But my specific task here is to discuss the trial of the 12, at Foley Square in N. Y. C., which must be the major concentration of the members of the Communist Party and labor and progressive forces generally at this time.

From July 31, 1948, to Feb. 1, 1949 (when we issued the emergency appeal for $100,000 through the Communist Committee to defend the 12) the Civil Rights Congress had already collected $74,095.45 for this campaign. Of this, $26,592.05 was turned over for the legal defense and the balance spent on mass agitation, tours, conferences, printing, etc.

With the heavy load carried by C.R.C. for other activities we felt they could not be expected to raise the full amount. We could not risk a lag or deficit once the trial was on. Therefore we placed the responsibility directly on the Communist Party to raise another $100,000 Emergency Fund, of which we have raised $84,343.87.

We have paid up to April 1, out of this fund, for the legal defense $64,780. In addition, the Communist Party also paid an additional $10,000 out of its own funds, and other labor organizations paid $2,430. (The C.P. National Office has cut all of its administrative expenses to the bone and everyone, including defendants, has voluntarily initiated a wage cut.) This makes a total spent to April 1, for trial expenses from date of their arrest to April 1, from all sources, of $103,802.05.

In the first period, from July 20, 1948, to Oct. 1, 1948, the expenses ($6,342.08) were largely for legal motions, attempting to quash the indictment and to secure postponements until after election. By Oct. 1 the staff of lawyers was organized, consisting of trial lawyers Messrs. Gladstein from California, Crockett from Michigan, McCabe from Philadelphia, and Isserman and Sacher of N. Y. A large group of able and distinguished lawyers are also working in the office and outside, on legal research, in preparation of motions and briefs, in investigation of evidence, interviewing of witnesses, etc.

If it had been possible to secure a Bill of Particulars, which was refused by the prosecutor and denied by the judge, the scope of the preparatory work would have ben greatly limited and the work and costs reduced. As it is now, the possible scope is 48 states and more, and requires enormous preparation to anticipate every conceivable approach which the government may make.

Carrying the motions to the Supreme Court on the jury system and on the judge's bias were part of the legal battle, involving much outside legal work and expense. All attorney's fees at present approximate $2,275 per week.

It has been necessary to set up an office at 401 Broadway for the use of all the attorneys. Si Gerson is in charge of publicity and public relations there. An office staff, including stenographers, clerks, messengers, and extra help for emergency stenographic work, etc., is required. For all these, and also including rent, files, telephone, telegraph, mailing, mimeographing, office expenses, salaries, maintenance of out-of-town defendants, the total is $1,412.50 per week. The court records now run to $1,500 per week.

Research in general for the preparation of the case, is estimated at $550 per week, sometimes more. The jury challenge, for instance, involved preparation of maps, charts, exhibits, photographs, photostats, investigators, witness fees, travel, as well as briefs. It is a very big undertaking.

The total for everything now is about $5,837.50 per week. But this does not take into account a later period when the defense will be calling witnesses and expenses will mount. It is a most conservative estimate to say that $6,000 per week will be required from now on. Some weeks it will be considerably more.

The above summary does not include any mass activities, such as pamphlets, leaflets, meetings, radio, etc., in each district, for which additional funds were expended.

How long the trial will last is hard to speculate, with any degree of accuracy. McGohey, the prosecutor, said three months, in January. But he did not count on the magnificent fight the defense made against the rigged jury system for seven weeks. We consider that a splendid investment, an education in democracy to the people of America, well worth the time, energy and cost. So if it's three months or longer, which is likely at the pace it is moving, we can see that the estimate of $250,000 was not far afield.

I'm sure all supporters of this case are unanimous that we do not care how long it lasts or how much it costs if our 12 leaders, including Comrade Foster through a deposition, are heard adequately and are able to bring every witness and every bit of evidence necessary to present their case to the American people.

We will back their fight to do this to the limit. To guarantee future legal expenses as well as a real mass campaign, it will be necessary to raise in the neighborhood of an additional $100,000 before the trial is over. Let us now raise the $14,000 still lacking to complete the present fund, which together with our present balance, will take care of the average required for another five weeks ahead.

How to raise more will be discussed later. Plans and proposals will be presented shortly. Let's first pass this milestone of the $100,000 Emergency Fund. Dollars are the least we can give for the life of the Communist Party, the vanguard of the American working class.

Farm Tool Union Convention Rejects Auto Union Merger

By Ruby Cooper

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa. — Efforts of top CIO officials to destroy autonomous rights of unions received their sharpest setback here last week when the convention of the CIO United Farm Equipment Workers unanimously rejected an order to dissolve and join Walter Reuther's United Auto Workers. The convention action was regarded as the first major test of whether the CIO Portland convention's policies of intervening in the internal affairs of affiliates would be resisted.

While this issue was viewed as the most dramatic of the convention issues, the gathering emerged with a number of other decisions, adding up to one of the most constructive and progressive conventions in FE history. They included:

- **A 1949 wage program, with stress on a 30-cent hourly raise, seven-hour day at eight hours pay, health, welfare and pension funds.**
- **An appeal to national CIO to indicate a coordinated campaign by all unions for wage increases.**
- **A call for a national work holiday to force repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and a conference of all CIO unions to map a concerted repeal campaign.**
- **A foreign policy resolution blasting the North Atlantic Pact as a "get ready for war" program. It called upon President Truman to restore peaceful relations with the Soviet Union through direct negotiations.**
- **Condemnation of CIO's arbitrary withdrawal from the World Federation of Trade Unions and authorizing FE officers to participate in an world organization of farm implement workers which may be established by the WFTU.**

In an unprecedented display of solid unity, the 400 delegates denounced the CIO edict to disband as "an arrogant and dictatorial decree" and unanimously rejected it

They acted despite a lengthy telegram from CIO president Philip Murray warning that the CIO Executive Board would take "proper action" if the ultimatum was not complied with.

MURRAY'S WIRE was heard respectfully, but at its end a thunderous chorus of boos was unloosed. Shouts came from all parts of the hall, "Send it back to him."

When not a single delegate stood up later during the vote to support the CIO's order, the entire convention spontaneously rose and staged a five-minute ear-splitting demonstration.

The delegates earlier whooped their approval when president Grant Oakes indicated no defiance of the National CIO was intended, but that the union insisted on retaining full autonomy traditional in the CIO and the democratic right to differ with CIO leaders without reprisals.

He charged the CIO's order was "a piece of skullduggery without precedent in the American labor movement" and asserted that in opposing it, the union "is waging a battle for the rights of essential democracy in the CIO — not only our own, but every union's."

"There is no distinction whatsoever between an unjust law (Taft-Hartley) to put progressive unions in chains or out of business, and an ultimatum from the top CIO body to do the same thing," added.

MURRAY'S VEILED THREAT to withdraw the union's CIO charter recalled the dictatorial action taken by the AFL Executive Council in 1936 against the six AFL unions that had formed the Committee for Industrial Organization, forerunner of the present CIO.

Squelching all speculation that the union might secede from the CIO, Oakes made clear that "We will stay in and fight; we will fight to maintain democracy in the CIO.

"This union is going to remain in the framework of CIO and fight to bring it back to its original militant and progressive policies."

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Budenz Admits 'Worker' Never Preached Violence

(Continued from Page 2)

Williamson [a defendant] in the April (1945) issue of Political Affairs in which Williamson urged reading of the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

The Government contends, with Budenz' help, that it is a crime to distribute the History of the CPSU, which discusses historically the course of social development.

"Then your testimony is that only by recommending the reading of the History of the CPSU did the defendants advocate violent government overthrow?" Gladstein asked Budenz.

Prosecutor John F. X. McGohey objected to the question, and the judge sustained him.

Regardless of the objection, it thus turned out that Budenz claimed he had "advocated overthrow of the government" by recommending a magazine article, which in turn recommended a book, which in turn interpreted history in a Marxist-Leninist manner, which Budenz alleged advocated violent Government overthrow.

Gladstein read into the record Budenz' Daily Worker article recommending the April, 1945, issue of Political Affairs.

Though Budenz had earlier testified he had secretly determined to rejoin the Catholic Church before then, his piece expressed laudatory agreement with the articles in the monthly Communist organ. He called the piece "A Key to World Events."

BUDENZ HEDGES

"You applied the Marxist-Leninist line in your writings, didn't you?" Gladstein asked Buden.

The witness again hedged.

"This would require a Yes and No answer," he insisted. "The Marxist-Leninist line was not set until the convention in July (1945)."

"Did you write articles after the convention based on the Marxist-Leninist line?" Gladstein persisted.

"Yes, but on auxiliary subjects which do not require bringing in the main Marxist-Leninist line," was the witness' lame answer.

"Did any article advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and violence?" Gladstein inquired again.

"No, not directly. . . they advocated the Marxist-Leninist line." Budenz repeated.

"Did any article say the Marxist-Leninist line advocates force and violence?"

"That I can't say."

"Do you mean to tell me that you as managing editor of the Daily Worker do not recall whether any article appearing in that paper under your supervision ever advocated violent government overthrow?" Gladstein asked incredulously.

PRODDED BY JUDGE

"I do not remember any offhand," Budenz said.

Here Judge Medina took a hand to ask Budenz if any article or editorial ever advocated in so many words that the Government be violently overthrown.

Again, the witness hedged.

"Directly, or by implication, Your Honor?" he asked.

"In so many words," the judge repeated, for once getting somewhat impatient with the hedging.

"Not directly," was Budenz' response.

Budenz went on to say that no such article ever appeared in the **Midwest Record**, a Communist-backed paper which he edited in Chicago in 1937 to 1940.

He also admitted that no article he had seen in the Daily Worker since leaving the Party contained any such advocacy.

PRE-PARTY RECORD

Turning to Budenz' pre-party wanderings, Gladstein drew from him the story of his association with A. J. Muste in the "American Workers Party" in 1931 to 1934.

"Is it true that back in 1931 you advocated overthrow of the Government by force and violence?" Gladstein asked the stool pigeon.

"I wouldn't be surprised," Budenz answered. "The Musteites were for that idea."

"And so were you?"

"That is correct."

Gladstein tried to get into the record the article written by Budenz in the **Labor Age** of February, 1931, a monthly sheet edited by him, in which he had directly preached such doctrine. Prosecutor McGohey objected, and the judge sustained the objection, after a brief legal wrangle during which the jury was excused.

Budenz tried to hedge when confronted with the question of the Olgin and Peters pamphlets. While admitting, as he had to, that they were not sold in bookshops after 1936 or 1937, he claimed they were still available in libraries and reference rooms and that he personally had used them in his work as Daily Worker managing editor during the 1945 period mentioned in the indictment.

Gladstein sought to establish that no article written by Budenz had referred to the pamphlets or indicated their use. He did establish the fact, but had trouble getting it into the record over objections of the prosecutor.

NEW FANTASY

Budenz then spun a tale about how the pamphlets were referred to in Daily Worker discussions. Mentioning again an earlier fantasy about an alleged 1945 debate within the Daily Worker staff on the reconstitution of the Communist Party, he invented a story that pamphlets were named by two staff members who spoke nostalgically of 1933-34, when the Daily Worker "was talking about the violent seizure of power."

During the day, the defense also forced Budenz to admit that reports of "secret" training schools to which he had testified appeared in the Daily Worker, and to confess, that Communist publications received the widest public distribution possible.

When the court recessed until Monday, the defense was in the process of establishing that the 1945 convention, which reconstituted the Communist Party, was conducted in a democratic manner with full participation by the delegates.

Cab Strike Solid Despite Cops

(Continued from Page 3)

the "magnificent" police work. Encouraged by the anti-union police cordon, he predicted that "normal" operations would be undertaken by the first of next week.

Although Mayor O'Dwyer, in his broadcast Thursday night, had promised that the 3,200 specially alerted police would be assigned on an "impartial" basis, the first day's evidence did not bear out his statement.

The large proportion of arrests in Harlem was in line with the police department's anti-Negro bias, several cabbies noted bitterly. Negro workers form a large percentage of the industry and are among the most militant members of the union.

MANY EX-GI'S

From 30 to 35 percent of the strikers are ex-GI's who have found it impossible to live on their $40 to $45 weekly average, earned on the basis of a workday which often stretches to 11 to 12 hours and with no limit on the workweek.

Negroes are among the worst sufferers of the industry's shapeup system, whereby drivers must wait around a dispatcher's office until given the nod to take a cab out. The union has charged dispatchers with "shaking down" drivers for the privilege of getting a cab.

The strike was forced when the operators flatly refused to sit down and talk with the union. Main union demands include $9 for a nine-hour day on the day shift, $11 on the night shift, five-day week, pay while waiting in the shapeup, compensation for time lost through breakdowns, health, welfare and accident plans, closed shop and checkoff.

OWNERS' TRICKERY

The dodge used by the employers for refusing to bargaining was the demand that the union first submit to a State Labor Relations Board election. The union has blasted this as a maneuver to "stall and delay" a settlement while seeking to break the union.

The taxi owners have earned their union-hating reputation over a period of more than 15 years, during which they brutally smashed two general strikes, one in 1934 and the other in 1942. Union leaders declared that this time they would move a step ahead of the owners to prevent them from successfully employing their old methods.

City Councilman Eugene P. Connolly, American Labor Party, called upon the public Friday to repudiate the fleet operators' anti-union barrage. He blasted the industry as one "replete with corruption and exploitation."

Dewey

(Continued from Page 2)

from turning our schools into concentration camps."

Gov. Dewey's approval of the Feinberg bill was also denounced yesterday by Arthur Schutzer, state executive secretary of the American Labor Party. He announced that the ALP will seek an early court test of the constitutionality of the law.

In Memoriam

In fond memory of PHILIP HERTZ passed away April 2, 1946.
Gertrude, Andrew, Carl.

Call General Ship Strike in Canada

HALIFAX, N. S.—Eleven ships were tied up in Canadian east coast harbors as the result of a general strike called by the Canadian Seamen's Union in a fight against the move to smash the union.

CSU president Harry Davis called the strike last night because east coast companies signed a one-year agreement with the Seafarer's International Union.

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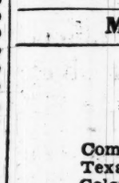
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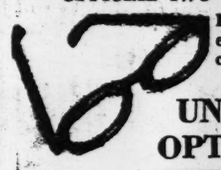
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WORKER Sports

NIX BANNED STARS ON RE-INSTATEMENT

Federal Judge Edward A. Conger yesterday struck an important blow for the magnates and against the players being kept out of their trade, by turning down the request of ex-Cards Max Lanier and Fred Martin for an injunction reinstating them in organized baseball.

The pair are under a five year suspension for violating baseball's reserve clause, whose legality is also under hot dispute. At the conclusion of their contracts with St. Louis they went to Mexico to play in 1946 and since then have been barred from earning a living in their country. They are suing for two and a half million damages and sought the injunction to reinstate them pending the outcome of the suit, which is scheduled in Judge Conger's court April 23.

Judge Conger said his decision would not effect the ultimate outcome of the trial of the damage suit. He said he was ruling merely on the injunction which would restrain organized baseball from continuing the suspensions pending the trial.

Attorney John L. Flynn, representing the two players, said that he will file an appeal Monday.

In his 15 page decision, Judge Conger concluded, "A trial of the matter must be had to determine the legal and factual issues involved." he referred to the claim by Martin and Lanier that they were being deprived of their livelihood and to their claim, too, that baseball's reserve clause contracts are illegal because they bind the player to his team for life, yet do not obligate the club beyond a 10-days' notice of firing.

The two players were among more than a dozen who went from the major leagues to Mexican baseball in 1946. Almost all returned to the U.S. after a year or two, and they claim that the five-year ban not only prevents them from earning a living playing baseball in the professional game, but also provides pressure against semi-pro teams.

Lanier said that his semi-pro tour was cancelled because Commissioner Chandler's office warned semi-pro players they would jeopardize their future in professional ball by playing with or against those suspended.

Judge Congers decision indicated that Danny Gardella, former Giant outfielder also under suspension, will be turned down likewise. Gardella also is suing, and he, too, has an injunction request pending before Judge Conger's court.

PROMOTER AT WORK



TIRED HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMP Joe Louis, who has hung up the gloves for good, including exhibitions, does a little work on his first promotion, the Ezzard Charles-Jersey Joe Walcott championship fight at Chicago June 22, as one of his partners, Arthur Wirtz, looks on. In his New York visit Joe showed that he knows his way around, and that what he doesn't know is he is learning fast!

Young Phils On Way Up

(This is another of the on-the-spot sizeups of the big league teams by United Press.)

CLEARWATER, Fla.—They call themselves the "Fighting Phillies of '49" and if scrap and spirit mean anything then look for those old National League doormats to do a little foot-wiping of their own this year. They're the youngest club in the majors—so young in fact that it may handicap them a little. But youthful enthusiastic talent abounds in this live wire camp and some of it seems certain to advance to major league stardom.

What's more, they have made off-season deals that strengthened the club immeasurably.

IN AN OBJECTIVE size-up it looks like the Phillies could muscle into the first division and in a wide-open race might even be strong pennant contenders. But the team is building for the future and isn't banking too much on this year except to land among the first four.

Amiable Eddie Sawyer, starting his first full year as manager, sizes up the club this way:

"Every position on this club except third base is wide open for anybody who can do the job better than the other fellow. I'm satisfied that Puddinhead Jones is my man at the hot bag. He was the best third baseman in the International League when we brought him up from Toronto last season. This year he could well be the best one in the National League."

Sawyer is tremendously pleased over the deals which brought the Phillies "four fine players from the Cubs." He thinks Eddie Waitkus is the league's top first baseman and that outfielder Bill Nicholson could well regain the touch that once made him one of the most feared hitters in baseball. And both of the pitchers, Hank Borowy and Russ Meyer, figure to be regulars.

"Look at that Waitkus," he said. "You can't get him off the field. Remember he hit .474 in games he played at our park last year." Waitkus, a "hot apple" who has become the club's cheer-leader, is one of the most popular guys in camp.

"I didn't come down here to sing bass in the choir," he said. "I came to play first base on the diamond."

Even at that he might have his troubles ousting Dick Sisler from the job. Sisler, a great spring hitter, has been blasting the ball in a manner reminiscent of his father, the immortal George Sisler, and if he keeps it up Sawyer might even transfer him to the outfield, although he is no defensive whiz in the garden.

EVERY DAY!

THERE'S ALWAYS SOMETHING interesting, always something exclusive on the sports pages of the Daily Worker. Keep posted with those hard hitting reporters, Lester Rodney and Bill Mardo.

Villemain Matched With Petey Mead

Director Harry Markson of the 20th Century Club Friday matched middleweight Robert Villemain of France and Pete Mead of Grand Rapids, Mich., for a 10-round bout at Madison Square Garden on May 20.

Al's Saturday Jamaica Picks

1—Bill Howk, Jack Madigan, Teddy's Rose.

2—Blue teal, Uptown, Even Later.

3—Comanche Peak, Best Effort, Hullabaloo.

4—Hobcaw Barony, Good Egg, Forker.

5—Rare Jewel, Up Beat, Local Band.

6—Olympia, Reveille, Model Cadet.

7—Bosmond, Roaming Feet, Eva's Toy.

8—Gretna Green, Croesus, Larry D.

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney



Letter on Globe Trotters—and Reply

Dear Lester,

Your sports reporting and comments are consistently good. Along with Bill Mardo you are making the D.W. sports page the best contribution journalism can make toward the democratization of American sports life. Good for fans and participants.

However, throughout the basketball season I find no mention of top Negro pro teams especially the Globe Trotters and the Rens. The latter are in an organized league. What is their standing? How do they rate?

The Globe Trotters this winter beat the pants of Mikan and the Minneapolis Lakers. The GTs used most of the last quarter for a demonstration purely for the audience's amusement (and their own). Mikan got 11 points, a low average for him.

How can we rate the Lakers so high? It's like having a white heavyweight champion with Joe Louis doing shadow boxing exhibitions (in 1941).

I got reports of the Globe Trotters vs. Minneapolis game by word of mouth. How about some news gathering by the DW about the Globe Trotters and how the DW sports writers rate them in comparison to the super duper Lakers.

Always a faithful reader,

NED GARRETT.

P.S. Didn't the Globe Trotters beat the Lakers in '47-48 season?

WELL, THIS MADE me feel as though we'd been falling down on the job. Despite our technical disadvantage in relation to the other papers, we DO try to do a lot of "newsgathering," especially news that the other papers hide.

But now I feel better. Some telephoning around establishes the following facts:

1. The Globe Trotters have not played a single game in New York City this season. So it was impossible for us to cover them, and the wire service we get doesn't report on them.

2. The Rens, who are not as good as the Globe Trotters in the opinion of those we spoke to, played in the National League representing Dayton and later Detroit and had a record of approximately 9 won, 6 lost.

The Globe Trotters, who are unaffiliated, did beat the mighty Lakers this year and last year. I can't give the Daily Workers' estimation of them and comparison to the Lakers because we have never had a chance to see them here, but it is obvious they have to be good to beat Mikan and company. Too bad they don't get the publicity they deserve.

Maybe some of our outlying readers who saw them in action can fill us in a little more.

Report from Arizona

IT'S TOUGH to be up here while the ball clubs are down there. How do they look? Who's improved? Any real rookie stars?

Second best thing (till the boys come home and we can swing into action) is to pass along some observations sent up by friends at some of the training camps. Here are a few on the Giants for what they are worth:

In spite of all pessimism about pitching, this team could win the pennant. Sid Gordon has settled into high gear as a consistent slugger and could easily develop into a 50 home run hitter this year at the Polo Grounds. Given a little pitching and smelling a pennant, old warhorses like Mize and Cooper would catch fire for one last glorious splurge. They have it in them.

Gail Henley, 20-year-old USC outfielder, is a phenomenal natural player and Durocher is hesitating about sending him down for one year of AA seasoning or figuring him ready for big leap to stardom.

Clint Hartung could be the surprise pitcher, has learned to curve 'em for first time, is gaining poise. Durocher has gained the respect of all. Nobody in league knows baseball better than he does. Has shown himself flexible and adaptable in approach to established Giant stars who were vaguely hostile before they ever met him. Took unmistakable command, in right way. Is pressing vigorously for a trade. Thinks he could spare one of his name regulars for a pitcher and win it all. Would rather have Joe Hatten than Ralph Branca.

All in all, mistake to count this club out, says our friend in Arizona.

Jackie Sunders Texas Jimcrow

Jackie Robinson is the big noise on the Dodgers' history-making tour through the Texas League. He is making Burt Shotton look good by acting like a real clean-up man. At Beaumont, an overflow crowd turned in in a drizzle to see the first inter-racial game in that city and Jackie did not disappoint them one whit, rapping the ball hard. In San Antonio the next day he drove out three straight hits and added a stolen base. Incidentally, Negro patrons were permitted to buy box seats outside the usual Jimcrow section for the first time, a direct by-product of the Dodgers' breaking through old traditions.

On the Yankee front the big news was that Joe DiMaggio will definitely be ready to start the season and that made everyone start talking pennant again, what with the surpelative pitching being put on and the topnotch form displayed by Rizzuto and Stirnweiss this spring. Henrich will definitely move in to man first base, and Woodling, PCL batting champ, will get his fling at right field.

SATURDAY NITE SPORTS FARE

FINAL—Trade Union Invitation Tourney. Doubleheader and dance at Seward Park High School, 6:30 p.m. Furriers Joint Board vs. Furriers Joint Council. Prelim, Local 19, UOPWA vs. Local 70.

EAST All Stars vs. West at Madison Square Garden. Prelim: All star local high school game 8 p.m.

BOXING—Rossano vs. Ferland at Ridgewood Grove.

TABLE TENNIS — Championship finals at St. Nicks.